

Found 17 tasks changed since 01-Sep-18

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| TA 1 | | Conduct Maneuver |
| OP 4.7 | | Provide Political-Military (POLMIL) Support |
| TA 5.5.1 | | DELETED Conduct Force Link-Up |
| OP 1.4.3 | | Conduct Blockades |
| ST 1.3.5 | | Coordinate Show of Force |
| ST 5.4.3 | | Establish a Force |
| OP 1.2.7 | | DELETED Conduct Withdrawal Operations |
| ST 6.2 | | Coordinate Force Protection |
| OP 5.7.2 | | Determine Interagency Capabilities and Limitations |
| OP 5.4.6 | | Conduct Operational Rehearsals |
| ST 3.4.4.1 | | Conduct Force Protection (FP) |
| SN 3.2.2 | | Manage Strategic Forces |
| ST 8.2.7 | | Restore Order |
| SN 5.2 | | Assess Strategic Security Environment |
| OP 1.2.4.6 | | Conduct a Form of Maneuver |
| SN 5.3.3 | | DELETED Select Strategies, Plans, and Actions |
| OP 5.2 | | Conduct Operation Assessment |

SN 1 Conduct Deployment and Redeployment

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct the relocation of forces to desired theaters and their return in accordance with national military strategy and operation plans(OPLANs)to include within the continental United States (CONUS) in support of Homeland Security missions. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task focuses on the movement of forces and resources from a point of origin to a specific operational area. Strategic deployment encompasses relocation of forces, equipment, and supplies to a theater from the continental United States, or from one theater to another, for subsequent reception, staging, onward movement, and integration. This task applies to mobilization and non-mobilization situations. Forces include air, land, and sea forces, as well as special operations forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) sealifted units closed by latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) airlifted units closed by latest arrival date (LAD). |
| M3 | Percent | Of units close by latest arrival date (LAD). |
| M4 | Percent | Of sustainment movement requirements met by available sealift (during execution). |

SN 1.1 Determine Transportation Infrastructure

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Identify demands on common-user, organic, and contracted commercial lift assets and en route support required to move forces and sustainment to and from military theaters. JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include identifying contractor transportation demands and plan for moving non-organic equipment designated Government-owned and contractor-operated, as well as movement of contractor personnel authorized to accompany the United States (US) Armed Forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of sealift requirements have adequate origin out-load and destination reception support infrastructure. |
| M2 | Weeks | Since demands on common-user and organic lift assets last verified. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was approval of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) to approved operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) completed? |
| M4 | Hours | To identify requirements for lift assets (in crisis situation). |
| M5 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) and concept plans (CONPLANs) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) determined |

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| | | transportation feasible not later than final TPFDD refinement conference. |
| M6 | Hours | To identify available common-user lift assets worldwide to support critical, short-notice requirements in support of national or theater military strategies. |
| M7 | Hours | To determine transportation feasibility. |
| M8 | Hours | To determine transportation feasibility of supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (from warning order) (assuming required over-flight rights, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assets are available). |
| M9 | Yes/No | In crisis action planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can determine transportation feasibility in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M10 | Percent | Of airlift requirements that miss latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) because of unforeseen lack of en route support. |
| M11 | Percent | Of requirements closed at port of debarkation (POD) between earliest arrival date (EAD) and latest arrival date (LAD) at the POD. |
| M12 | Percent | Of requirements planned to close between earliest arrival date (EAD) and latest arrival date (LAD). |
| M13 | Yes/No | The combatant commander in coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) will determine if an operation plan (OPLAN) or operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) is transportation feasible as a result of the final TPFDD refinement conference. |

SN 1.1.1 Determine Transportation Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Determine installation materiel handling capability, port throughput capacity, onward movement capability, transit times, overflight and landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift asset availability. JP 3-17, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5

Notes: null

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| M1 | Days | To update and modify an assessment. |
| M2 | Hours | To determine commercial transport industry response times and asset availability (from execution). |
| M3 | Hours | To ascertain current state of Civil Reserve Airfleet (CRAF), Sealift Readiness Program (SRP), Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA), and Ready Reserve fleet (RRF) assets. |
| M4 | Hours | To identify seaport(s) of embarkation (SPOEs) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order). |
| M5 | Hours | To identify transportation availability data for combatant command Course of Action development or analysis (for continental United States [CONUS]). |
| M6 | Hours | To verify availability of all sourced Civil Reserve Airfleet (CRAF) aircraft and crews. |
| M7 | Hours | To verify en route support facilities available, functioning at projected level or capable of reaching required operational levels with sourced deploying en route support equipment and personnel. |
| M8 | Hours | To verify impact of current and forecast weather on transit times. |
| M9 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft. |
| M10 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced deploying en route support personnel (during crisis action planning). |
| M11 | Hours | To verify overflight and landing rights. |
| M12 | Hours | To verify transit times with respect to |

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| | | weather (assuming required transit rights, vessel berthing permissions, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assets are available.). |
| M13 | Hours | To identify port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) current and predicted throughput capacity (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order). |
| M14 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft (during crisis action planning). |
| M15 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircrews (during crisis action planning). |
| M16 | Months | Since last theater on-site capability assessment. |
| M17 | Percent | Of continental United States (CONUS) installation outloading capability available at execution, compared to Destroyer (Navy Ship) DD Form 1726 Reports. |
| M18 | Percent | Of port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) capacity employed. |
| M19 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated rail capacity from point of origin to port of embarkation (POE). |
| M20 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for installation, actually achieved. |
| M21 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for port of debarkation (POD) actually achieved. |
| M22 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for port of embarkation (POE), actually achieved. |
| M23 | Hours | To verify operation plan(OPLAN)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) transit times with respect to current and forecast weather (assuming transit rights, vessel berthing permissions, landing rights, en route support facilities, and critical common-user lift assets are available). |

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| M24 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced deploying en route support equipment. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Planned throughput does not exceed capacity of any port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) used. |
| M26 | Percent | Of port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) with planned throughput exceeding capacity. |
| M27 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can identify transportation availability data required for supported combatant commander's course of action (COA) development or analysis not later than time coordinated with supported combatant commander (CCDR)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M28 | Hours | To verify status of available personnel and equipment. |
| M29 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all sourced airlift aircraft. |
| M30 | Hours | To complete a transportation analysis to support strategic movement from identification of tasking. |

SN 1.1.2 Coordinate Transportation Resources

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Compare deployment requirements against the actual strategic lift assets made available. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01

Notes: If the supported combatant commander requires additional allocations, it is coordinated with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and the additional transportation allocations are requested from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

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| M1 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD) in airlift (during transportation feasibility estimator (TFE)). |
| M2 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date |

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| | | (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]). |
| M3 | Hours | To reallocate strategic lift assets in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) direction. |
| M4 | Hours | To justify and obtain change in lift allocation (during crisis action planning). |
| M5 | Hours | To provide concept of operations (CONOPS) and estimate of lift capability in relationship to apportioned airlift and sealift assets (during crisis action planning). |
| M6 | Hours | To validate and recommend change in lift allocation (during crisis action planning). |
| M7 | Hours | Of planning time, used to determine transportation feasibility. |
| M8 | Percent | Of unique deployable criteria, addressed. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Do the combatant commands in coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) determine if an operation plan (OPLAN) or operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) is transportation feasible as a result of the final TPFDD refinement conference? |
| M10 | Hours | To determine transportation feasibility of combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (from commander's estimate). |
| M11 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) latest arrival dates (LADs) planned with sufficient transportation resources for stated requirements during deliberate planning. |
| M12 | Hours | Deviation from supported commander's crisis action planning (CAP) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) closure and United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) evaluation. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Determine if a course of action (COA) is |

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| | | transportation feasible in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submissions to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (during crisis action planning). |
| M13 | Hours | For United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to assist in development of an initial closure estimate in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M15 | Yes/No | During crisis action planning, Commander, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), determines if a course of action (COA) is transportation feasible not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander. |
| M16 | Hours | To verify mission capability of all lift assets to final destination. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense situation is considered during the planning process? |
| M18 | Hours | To allocate lift assets to support strategic movement from identification of taskings. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is Antiterrorism (AT)/force protection (FP) considered in the planning process? |

SN 1.1.3 Determine Possible Closure Times

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Determine the arrival date of a specified movement requirement at port of debarkation (POD). JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122 (Series), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes conducting a detailed, integrated air, land, and sea transportation analysis to determine the transportation feasibility of a course of action. It employs common-user lift assets apportioned for planning and supporting command deployment estimates for organic

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movements. United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) evaluates the capability to deploy the force within the transportation priorities established by the supported command. Services and Service components also provide an estimate of the ability of their installations and forces to meet required arrival times at ports of embarkation (POE) and onward movement from port of debarkation (POD) to final destination.

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| M1 | Days | Deviation between latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) and required delivery date (RDD) (at destination) for self-deploying Service and component forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Of planning time United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) uses to determine initial closure times. |
| M3 | Yes/No | In deliberate planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can project closure dates during time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conferences. |
| M4 | Percent | Of time United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) projects closure dates by end of final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conference. |
| M5 | Hours | Of planning time needed to determine joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) and theater distribution of forces and sustainment to final destination. |
| M6 | Yes/No | In crisis action planning, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) determines closure time not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander. |
| M7 | Hours | To complete a closure analysis to support strategic movement from identification of tasking. |
| M8 | Days | Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) in airlift (during transportation refinement, examination for transportation feasibility and preparation of closure estimate)). |

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| M9 | Days | Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility refinement, examination for transportation feasibility and preparation of closure estimate). |
| M10 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) close after their required delivery date (RDD). |
| M11 | Hours | To determine transportation feasibility of supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (from warning order). |
| M12 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date (LAD) in airlift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]). |
| M13 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULN)s arrive NLT latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift (during transportation feasibility estimator [TFE]). |
| M14 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) can determine initial closure times in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commander's estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (in crisis action planning). |
| M15 | Weeks | Needed to determine aerial port requirements based on post forces conference time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) during contingency planning. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Initial closure times are determined in time to allow the supported combatant commander to complete the commanders estimate for submission to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (in crisis action planning). |
| M17 | Days | After contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation conference, identify percentage of cargo and passengers that will close on time. |
| M18 | Days | After contingency planning final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation conference, identify all closure dates. |

SN 1.1.4 Provide En route Support

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Arrange support for in-transit forces with affected countries along the passage route. JP 3-08, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes coordination with domestic state and local authorities for homeland security. Many strategic deployments need intermediate staging bases or areas for refueling, air-bridge operations, forward basing/staging of personnel and equipment, regrouping of ship convoys, replenishment, exercise, inspection, and concentration or redistribution of forces. Staging bases or areas may require airfields and facilities (e.g., navigation aids, communications, maintenance and servicing facilities), augmentation support, parking and transshipment facilities, construction services, health services, berths, beaches, stevedores, and utilities.

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| M1 | Airframe-Days | Lost en route maintenance. |
| M2 | Airframe-Days | Lost to indirect routing. |
| M3 | Days | To post changes to Department of Defense (DOD) Foreign Clearance Guide. |
| M4 | Hours | Before unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence (L-Hour), support teams available. |
| M5 | Hours | Until support teams available (after C-Day and L-Hour). |
| M6 | Hours | To be prepared to request priority diplomatic clearance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order). |
| M7 | Hours | To verify overflight and landing rights needed for deployment execution (during crisis). |
| M8 | Hours | Until support teams available (after L-Hour). |
| M9 | Percent | Decrease in ship deployments because of nonavailability of staging bases, bunkering, or routing. |
| M10 | Percent | Of airlift/tanker sorties diverted or canceled. |
| M11 | Percent | Of airlift/tanker sorties overfly planned en route support bases (due to lack of |

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| | | base, fuel, support facilities, or ramp space). |
| M12 | Percent | Of Defense Courier Service movements. |
| M13 | Percent | Of host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements, provided to supported combatant commander before he submits his commander's estimate. |
| M14 | Percent | Of ship sailings, delayed, diverted, or canceled (lack of diplomatic clearance). |
| M15 | Percent | Of sorties containing courier material diverted or canceled. |
| M16 | Percent | Of support, clearance, and overflight permit requests, filled using current references/standing operating procedure(s) (SOPs). |
| M17 | Percent | Of tanker sorties diverted or canceled. |
| M18 | Percent | Of tanker sorties overfly planned en route support bases (due to lack of petroleum, oils, and lubricants [POL], support facilities, or ramp space). |
| M19 | Percent | Of unique deployable criteria, addressed. |
| M20 | Percent | Of ship-days lost because of ship husbanding or repair facilities en route. |
| M21 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) identifies host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements to support course of action (COA) analysis (in crisis action planning). |
| M22 | Steaming-Days | Lost because of lack of available ship handling and repair facilities en route. |
| M23 | Percent | Of host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements identified (to support course of action [COA] analysis). |
| M24 | Hours | To identify host-nation support (HNS) and diplomatic clearance requirements (to support course of action [COA] analysis). |
| M25 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) identifies host-nation support (HNS), en route support, intermediate staging bases, and diplomatic clearance requirements to support given courses of action |

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| | | (COAs) and provide this information to the supported combatant commander prior to his submission of the commander's estimate. |
| M26 | Hours | To identify host-nation support (HNS), en route support, intermediate staging bases, and diplomatic clearance requirements (to support course of action [COA] analysis). |
| M27 | Hour | To determine firefighting requirements for deployed locations. |
| M28 | Hours | To develop aircraft parking maximum (aircraft) on ground (MOG) for all deployed locations. |
| M29 | Days | To develop aircraft parking plans for en route locations. |
| M30 | Days | To plan and source engineering support, personnel, and equipment. |
| M31 | Hours | To determine airfield support requirements. |
| M32 | Hours | To determine the fuel systems maintenance requirements. |
| M33 | Hours | To determine explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) support requirements. |
| M34 | Days | To determine and validate support facility requirements. |
| M35 | Days | To assist in development of operation order (OPORD) for deployed locations to include measures required for disaster control. |
| M36 | Hours | Until support team is tasked. |
| M37 | Hours | For United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to identify en route facilities in advance of a deficiency affecting operations during execution. |
| M38 | Yes/No | En route support bases are fully operational before first planned aircraft arrival time (during execution). |
| M39 | Hours | Determine host-nation support (HNS) requirements. |

SN 1.1.5 Determine Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Impact

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

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Description: Identify environmental conditions that impact on strategic airlift, sea lift, and/ or other operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-40, JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01D

Notes: Weather, oceanic, and the space environment are some of the conditions which may delay, divert, change, or cancel strategic airlift, sealift, and/ or other operations. This task includes recommending changes in transportation modes, assets, or routing to minimize impact or exploit favorable conditions to enhance mission success. Secondly, it includes assessing meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) (to include space) information and identify impacts of METOC on employment of nuclear weapons to combatant command (CCMD) missions. Perform consequence analysis and consequences of execution for nuclear weapons. Thirdly, it includes the assessment and reporting of strategic METOC of immediate value relating to particular areas of concern to the Secretary of Defense and national strategic planners.

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| M1 | Minutes | To verify operation plan (OPLAN)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN) transit times with respect to current and forecast weather. |
| M2 | Percent | Of airborne strategic airlift/ tanker deployment missions, delayed, diverted, re-routed, or canceled (due to weather conditions that should have been predicted prior to takeoff). |
| M3 | Percent | Of transit time computations include factors for historical data on adverse weather. |
| M4 | Percent | Of strategic airlift/ tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated geographic considerations). |
| M5 | Percent | Of strategic airlift/tanker sorties changed or canceled (due to unanticipated climatic considerations). |
| M6 | Percent | Of strategic sealift changed or canceled (due to climatic considerations not forecast at least 24 hours in advance). |
| M7 | Days | Projection of weather by meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) for daily presentation to crisis action team (CAT). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are location and climatology considered during planning and |

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| | | execution? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are environmental effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons included? |
| M10 | Hours | To assess transit time in case of degradation of ability to respond and survive chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Strategic command and control (C2) system in place to disseminate actual and predictive data on environmental conditions to strategic airlift/sealift forces? |
| M12 | Percent | Of strategic airlift/tanker missions delayed or canceled due to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contamination. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Do strategic plans exist for re-routing mission-critical strategic mobility assets if aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaports of debarkation (SPODs) are not accessible due to environmental conditions? |
| M14 | Hours | To assess impact of patient movement, aeromedical evacuation (AE) and flow options upon rerouting decisions designed to get around net threats. |
| M15 | Minutes | To establish contingency plans and take protective measures to protect patients in case of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack. |

SN 1.1.6 DELETED Determine the Impact of Threat Activity

SN 1.1.7 DELETED Determine the Impact of Meteorology and Oceanography (METOC) on Employment of Nuclear Weapons

SN 1.2 Conduct Deployment/Redeployment

DJS Approval Date: 28-APR-15

Description: Move forces and cargo in accordance with requirements and in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-09

Notes: These requirements may be included in an operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), or operation order (OPORD).

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| M1 | Hours | To evaluate validated Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) force modules and pass to components. |
| M2 | Percent | Of available ship-days, lost awaiting cargo. |
| M3 | Percent | Of cargo planned for delivery, delivered. |
| M4 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) close by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M5 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) closed within earliest arrival date (at port of debarkation) (EAD)/latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD) window. |
| M6 | Percent | Of delivered cargo not identified in Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). |

SN 1.2.1 Integrate Deployment Systems

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Integrate the employment of deployment systems to include common-user and organic lift assets of deploying forces through movement control and the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, DODI 5158.06

Notes: This task discusses the overall execution of the deployment system and provides for synchronization of that system. Integration of deployment systems requires oversight of the entire system in-order to synthesize, synchronize and optimize systems usage. While execution is decentralized, centralized integration permits worldwide strategic mobility

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operations. The Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) integrates data from transportation and logistics automated information systems for mission area applications. IGC should be used for in-transit visibility (ITV). This task utilizes the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) for deployment, sustainment, and redeployment operations.

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| M1 | Hours | To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after receipt. |
| M2 | Hours | Maximum lag in high priority cargo in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M3 | Hours | Lag in high priority cargo in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M4 | Hours | To account for all rolling stock. |
| M5 | Hours | To generate, transmit, and centralize movement information from source systems. |
| M6 | Hours | To generate, transmit, and centralize movement information from various sources for access by Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M7 | Hours | To review feasibility for supported commander's high priority cargo versus available lift assets (after supported commanders warning order). |
| M8 | Hours | To locate specific personnel or cargo en route. |
| M9 | Minutes | To obtain selective Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) query responses (by type, mode, geographic area, date, inbound/outbound, on hand waiting). |
| M10 | Percent | Accuracy in generated movement information for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M11 | Percent | Completeness in generated movement information for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M12 | Percent | Of Defense Communications System (DCS) materiel, delayed more than 24 hours (faulty prioritization procedures). |
| M13 | Percent | Of Global Information Grid (GIG) |

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| | | interface or have work-around. |
| M14 | Percent | Of cargo, with in transit visibility (ITV). |
| M15 | Percent | Of generated movement information for global transportation network (GTN), current. |
| M16 | Percent | Of supported commander's high priority cargo, identified. |
| M17 | Yes/No | (During planning and execution) Was no data transfer between networked stations responsible for a supporting command failing to meet a request/requirement? |
| M18 | Percent | Of currency in generated movement information in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M19 | Hours | To notify the system owner that a source system for Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) is providing inaccurate or incomplete data, after receipt of batch data feed. |
| M20 | Hours | To identify inaccurate or incomplete data coming from a near real-time data feed to Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) and to identify the source system owner. |
| M21 | Minutes | For personnel operating command and control systems to get desired or requested output from those systems (within system capability) for a simple query. |
| M22 | Hours | For personnel operating command and control systems to get desired or requested output from those systems (within system capability) for a complex query. |

SN 1.2.2 Provide Transportation Assets

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide the transportation assets (e.g., road, rail, sealift, and airlift) required in an operational configuration for the movement of forces and cargo. JP 3-17, JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

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Notes: Mobility assets involve military and commercial means that include assets from multinational partners. This task may include the movement of contractors as part of the force.

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| M1 | Percent | Of sourced airlift aircraft, mission capable by unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-day). |
| M2 | Hours | For contractor to reconfigure to aeromedical evacuation (AE) aircraft. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required transportation assets arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) (in proper configuration and operational status). |
| M4 | Hours | To assemble rail and ground assets for intratheater deployment of forces. |
| M5 | Hours | For carriers to supply aircraft after call up in Stage III. |
| M6 | Hours | For carriers to supply aircraft after call up in Stages I and II. |
| M7 | Days | To assemble airlift forces for strategic intratheater deployment of forces. |
| M8 | Hours | Prior to first planned aircraft arrival, en route support bases fully operational. |
| M9 | Hours | For carriers to supply aircraft (after call up). |
| M10 | Hours | For carrier providing aeromedical evacuation (AE) aircraft to divert aircraft to support maintenance facility (to reconfigure). |
| M11 | Ship-days | To make ships fully operationally ready (down time). |
| M12 | Percent | Of allocated/apportioned transportation assets, provided by United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). |
| M13 | Hours | To reconfigure commercial aircraft to support military operations (down time). |
| M14 | Percent | Of sourced tanker aircraft, mission capable by planned deployment date. |
| M15 | Ship-Days | Lost because of ship maintenance problems. |
| M16 | Percent | Of en route support bases, fully operational prior to first planned aircraft arrival. |
| M17 | Hours | To alert deploying en route support |

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| | | elements, prior to planned departure time. |
| M18 | Hours | Prior to first planned aircraft arrival time, deploying en route support elements, in place. |
| M19 | Days | For railroad cargo support to reach full capacity. |
| M20 | Percent | Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) throughput capacity, available prior to first earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation). |
| M21 | Percent | Of ships met activation schedule. |
| M22 | Percent | Of assigned aerial port of debarkation (APODs), operating at earliest arrival date (EAD). |
| M23 | Percent | Of sourced units report equipment readiness levels at C-2 or better. |
| M24 | Percent | Of seaport(s) of embarkation (SPOEs) and seaport(s) of debarkation (SPODs) reach required operational capability not later than (NLT) first available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation. |
| M25 | Percent | Of tasked units receive valid tasking in time to meet available-to-load-date (ALD). |
| M26 | Percent | Of transportation assets meet available-to-load-date (ALD)/ready to load date (at origin) (RLD). |
| M27 | Percent | Of allocated/apportioned transportation assets, available for movement of forces and cargo. |

SN 1.2.3 Coordinate Terminal Operations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate reception, processing, and staging of passengers; receipt, transit storage, and marshaling of cargo; loading and unloading of ships or aircraft; maintain in-transit visibility (ITV); and manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5 (primary), JP 4-01.6

Notes: This task applies to ports of embarkation (POEs) normally within the continental United States (CONUS) and can also apply to ports of debarkation (PODs) outside the CONUS.

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| M1 | Days | For aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) to reach full operating capability. |
| M2 | Days | For seaports of debarkation (SPODs) to reach full operating capability. |
| M3 | Days | For seaports of debarkation (SPODs) to reach initial operating capability. |
| M4 | Days | For aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) to reach full operating capability. |
| M5 | Days | For seaports of embarkation (SPOEs) to reach full operating capability. |
| M6 | Percent | Of seaports of debarkation (SPODs), open by required time. |
| M7 | Hours | Delay in opening of aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) or seaports of debarkation (SPODs) because of late arrival of port personnel and equipment. |
| M8 | Hours | For time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)-identified theater aerial port of debarkation (APOD) to reach initial operational capability (IOC). |
| M9 | Hours | Maximum port hold time for transportation priority (TP) 2 and 3 air channel cargo. |
| M10 | Hours | Maximum port hold time for transportation priority (TP) 1 air channel cargo. |
| M11 | Percent | Of aircraft, loaded at aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) within the concept of operations (CONOPS)/specified time. |
| M12 | Percent | Of aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) throughput capacity achieved prior to first ready to load date (RLD). |
| M13 | Percent | Of cargo unloaded at port of debarkation (POD) incorrectly manifested. |
| M14 | Percent | Of cargo, damaged during terminal operations. |
| M15 | Days | To move cargo from reception area. |
| M16 | Percent | Of cargo frustrated by shortfall in reception capability. |
| M17 | Percent | Of cargo, visible during terminal operations. |
| M18 | Percent | Of ports of embarkation (POEs) reach required operational capability in |

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| | | accordance with (IAW) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) not later than (NLT) first available to load date at POE available to load date (ALD). |
| M19 | Percent | Of required aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs), operating at earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation) to support mission mobility requirements. |
| M20 | Percent | Of support element, fully operational at aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) 24 hours prior to first scheduled aircraft arrival. |
| M21 | Percent | Of standard ship load and unload times, achieved. |
| M22 | Percent | Of aerial ports of debarkation (APODs), open by required time. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Sufficient aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) operating at earliest arrival date (EAD) to support mission mobility requirements by time and phase. |
| M24 | Percent | Of required aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) operating at earliest arrival date (EAD). |
| M25 | Hours | After notification, all aerial port personnel and equipment are deployed. |
| M26 | Percent | Of aerial port equipment and personnel in place 24 hours prior to scheduled arrival of forces in accordance with (IAW) the concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M27 | Percent | Of aircraft unloaded at the aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) within the concept of operations (CONOPS)/specified time (during execution). |
| M28 | Hours | Prior to expected peak workload, augmentation personnel and equipment are in place. |
| M29 | Yes/No | En route support teams are available for transportation not later than (NLT) than their available to load date (ALD) and in place NLT their latest arrival date (LAD) (during execution). |
| M30 | Yes/No | Aerial port(s) of debarkation (APODs)/seaport(s) of debarkation (SPODs) prepared to operate under nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) |

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| | | defense conditions? |
| M31 | Hours/Days | Delay in opening seaports of debarkation (SPODs)/seaports of embarkation (SPOEs) due to mining. |
| M32 | Yes/No | Aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaports of debarkation (SPODs) prepared to operate in force protection condition (FPCON) ALPHA through DELTA. |

SN 1.2.4 Coordinate Embarkation

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate the movement of forces, individuals, and equipment/supplies to port of embarkation (POE) in accordance with the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) schedules. JP 3-02.1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: The planning for the movement begins from the originating installation, or mobilization station to the marshaling area. Embarkation planning involves all the measures necessary to ensure timely and effective loading and off-loading of the amphibious force (AF). Task may be executed in concert with its amphibious task force (ATF) counterparts. The embarkation phase is one of five phases in an amphibious operation, which are: planning, embarkation, rehearsal, movement, and action. This task may include Contractors, and they may have unique coordination procedures or item receiving/turn-in requirements.

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| M2 | Hours | Between units unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence (L-Hour) and units departure from home station for port of embarkation (POE). |
| M1 | Hours | To validate location of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned pre-positioned transport assets. |
| M3 | Percent | Of cargo arrived at port of embarkation (POE) on or before its time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) available-to-load-date at port of embarkation (POE) availability to load |

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| | | date (ALD). |
| M4 | Percent | Of Defense Fuel Region (DFR) alignments to installations and units, still valid at execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport and DOD commercial capability meet time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) ready to load date (RLD) (at port of embarkation [(POE)]/availability to load date (ALD). |
| M6 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned pre-positioned transport assets have valid location held at L-Hour. |
| M7 | Percent | Of movements delayed by late port calls. |
| M8 | Percent | Of movements rerouted because of lack of waivers for hazardous materials. |
| M9 | Percent | Of ports have Port Support Activities in place at time first load arrives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) ready to load date (RLD) (at port of embarkation [(POE)]/availability to load date (ALD) met by Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport and/or DOD commercial capability (during execution). |
| M11 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arriving at port of embarkation (POE), properly configured to load. |
| M12 | Percent | Of unit line number(s) (ULNs) arriving at port of embarkation (POE), properly documented. |
| M13 | Percent | Of waivers and permits, granted in time to preclude cargo delays (during execution). |
| M14 | Percent | Of units requiring Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)-generated port calls receive them in time to arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) not later than their availability to load date (ALD). |

SN 1.2.5 Coordinate Debarkation

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate debarkation of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft in theaters. JP 3-02.1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Debarkation planning involves all the measures necessary to ensure timely and effective loading and off-loading of the amphibious force (AF). The personnel debarkation plan must give consideration to priority for debarkation, the tactical grouping of personnel as dictated by the landing plan, and an assigned debarkation station on the ship. This task may include Contractors, and they may have unique coordination procedures or item receiving/turn-in requirements.

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| M1 | Percent | Of air cargo, damaged en route. |
| M2 | Percent | Of sea cargo, damaged en route. |
| M3 | Percent | Of strategic mobility assets, required to move cargo not identified in Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). |
| M4 | Percent | Of strategic mobility and support assets, in place to move forces in accordance with (IAW) validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M5 | Percent | Of cargo closed before joint force commander (JFC) earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation [POD]) without any place to offload or store. |
| M6 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander validated requirements unit line number(s) (ULNs) arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) their latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of combat support and combat service support units closed within supported combatant commander's earliest arrival date (EAD)/latest arrival date (LAD). |
| M8 | Hours | Till air schedules are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence |

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| | | (IGC) once the supported combatant commander has validated the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) first increment of airlift requirements during execution planning (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] alert order). |
| M9 | Hours | Till air schedules are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once the supported combatant commander has validated requirements beyond the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) first increment (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] deployment or execution order). |
| M10 | Days | Before the ship is scheduled to be on berth at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) till ship schedules with requirement allocation are available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M11 | Hours | Till aircraft passenger or cargo manifest information is available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once aircraft has departed from any on-load stop. |
| M12 | Hours | Till ship cargo manifest information is available in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC) once ship has departed from any on-load port. |
| M13 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander validated unit line numbers (ULN) scheduled to arrive at the POD within their earliest arrival date (EAD)/latest arrival date (LAD) window during execution. |

SN 1.2.6 Conduct Redeployment

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Conduct redeployment of United States and other

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designated personnel and equipment from theater of operations/joint operations areas, often using the retrograde capacity of mobility assets during strategic deployment operations. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: None.

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| M1 | Days | Cargo (other than major end items) awaiting backhaul. |
| M2 | Days | Delay for major end items awaiting backhaul. |
| M3 | Hours | Delay for personnel awaiting movement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander validated backhaul requirements are scheduled to arrive at the port of debarkation (POD) by their available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation (POE) (during execution). |
| M5 | Percent | Of cargo aircraft leave theater below capacity (with items awaiting transport). |
| M6 | Percent | Of passengers and cargo, in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M7 | Percent | Of ships closed within supported combatant commander's available to load dates (ALDs). |
| M8 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander validated backhaul requirements (unit line numbers) arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) port of embarkation (POE) by available to load date (ALD). |
| M9 | Percent | Of sealift leave theater below capacity (with items awaiting transport). |
| M10 | Percent | Of patient movement by retrograde aircraft if the aircraft will not deviate from its scheduled missions and the aeromedical evacuation (AE) Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) has not been activated. |
| M11 | Percent | Of patient movement by regularly scheduled aeromedical evacuation (AE) channel missions. |

SN 1.2.7 Coordinate Global Strategic Refueling

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate refueling for the strategic deployment of aircraft to reach their destination with minimum dependence on landing rights in foreign nations, and enhance the range, loiter time, and payload of aircraft conducting strategic air operations. JP 3-17 (primary), JP 3-35, CJCSI 3110 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

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| M1 | Days | For ships transit. |
| M2 | Hours | To provide supported combatant commander feasibility study on short notice requirement for air refueling assets. |
| M3 | Percent | Of aircraft, diverted from planned destination (missed aerial refueling). |
| M4 | Percent | Of airlift sorties stopped en route because of lack of tanker support. |
| M5 | Percent | Of bomber combat missions, diverted or canceled for lack of tanker support. |
| M6 | Percent | Of underway replenishment(s) for fuel, conducted by surface combatants. |
| M7 | Percent | Of fighter deployments (US Air Force (USAF), US Navy (USN), or US Marine Corps (USMC) must use en route stops (lack of tanker support). |
| M8 | Percent | Of receiver aircraft must divert (tankers missing air refueling control times (ARCTs). |
| M9 | Percent | Of tanker packages unit line numbers (ULNs) meet complete scheduled offload. |
| M10 | Percent | Of tanker packages, which support strategic Army Reserve (AR) unit line number(s) (ULNs), meet latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD). |
| M11 | Percent | Of air refueling requirements for direct to strategic deployments and air-bridge operations validated prior to final time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement conference. |
| M12 | Hours | To source air refueling resources for validated short-notice air refueling requests. |
| M13 | Hours | To provide a feasibility analysis for short-notice requests for additional |

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| | | apportioned tactical air refueling assets to the appropriate supported combatant commander. |
| M14 | Hours | To provide a feasibility analysis for short-notice requests for additional apportioned strategic air refueling assets to support the air- bridge. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Provide, when asked, tanker cell to plan and task deployed tankers units supporting Air Mobility Command (AMC) operations. |
| M16 | Hours | After receipt, US Transportation Command validates incoming short-notice requirements for air refueling and notifies Air Mobility Command (AMC). |
| M17 | Incidents | Of errors in crew force response when execution directed the President. |

SN 1.2.8 Provide Patient Movement

DJS Approval Date: 27-FEB-18

Description: Evacuate injured and sick personnel with appropriate en route care. JP 3-17

Notes: This task includes the movement of combat casualties, which may include contractors from theater of operations/joint operations area(JOA) and worldwide movement of ill or injured patients within theater, between theaters or between the theater and continental United States (CONUS), or within CONUS. This includes all activities related to aeromedical evacuation, medical evacuation, casualty evacuation, en route care, patient movement items, and patient in-transit visibility. Also included are all activities related to maintaining the Department of Defense's ability to move patients globally. Patient movement includes the functions of medical regulating, processing patients, patient evacuation, and en route medical care.

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| M1 | Days | For mobile aeromedical staging facility (MASF) to be operational. |
| M2 | Days | Recycle time for aeromedical evacuation (AE) or medical treatment facility (MTF) provided medical equipment to be returned. |
| M3 | Days | Supply of medications, special diets, |

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| | | and consumable supplies. |
| M4 | Days | To deploy aeromedical evacuation (AE) operations team to theater of war or joint operations area (JOA) locations. |
| M5 | Hours | Delay for aeromedical patient awaiting transportation. |
| M6 | Hours | Aeromedical patient remain on ground during intermediate stops awaiting fuel or repairs. |
| M7 | Hours | For aeromedical evacuation (AE) Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircraft to be available (once activated). |
| M8 | Hours | For aeromedical patient to be moved bed-to-bed. |
| M9 | Hours | For departure of first aircraft scheduled (after validated requirement in an emergency). |
| M10 | Hours | To reconfigure an airlift aircraft for aeromedical evacuation (AE) use. |
| M11 | Distance | From medical treatment facility (MTF) to designated aeromedical evacuation (AE) point. |
| M12 | Minutes | Aeromedical patient remain on aircraft at destination awaiting movement to treatment facilities. |
| M13 | Percent | Of aeromedical patient condition worsens during medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) flight. |
| M14 | Percent | Of aeromedical patients, determined to have not been suitable patients for movement by air. |
| M15 | Percent | Of aeromedical patients, moved within 24 hours of being available. |
| M16 | Percent | Of aeromedical patients can be tracked through in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M17 | Percent | Of patients have no loss of personal effects during transfer. |
| M18 | Percent | Of patient records, available at destination medical facility with or before patient arrival. |
| M19 | Percent | Of patients (scheduled for strategic movement) |
| M20 | Percent | Of special needs patients have medical attendants assigned to them for aeromedical evacuation (AE). |
| M21 | Percent | Of time, in small scale contingency (SSC) theater medical assets, reduced below planned levels to support |

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| | | aeromedical evacuation (AE). |
| M22 | Weeks | For On-Site Inspection Agency (OSIA) charges to be posted. |
| M23 | Percent | Of patients scheduled for strategic movement (in accordance with movement policy). |
| M24 | Percent | Of patient movement by retrograde aircraft (aircraft do not deviate from schedule missions). |
| M25 | Hours | Maximum to notify Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) carrier of selection of aeromedical evacuation (AE) CRAF aircraft for call-up after identification requirement. |
| M26 | Hours | Maximum to identify and deploy aeromedical aircrew to meet aeromedical evacuation (AE) Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) aircraft after identification of requirement to use them. |
| M27 | Hours | For deployable theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) to be available for deployment. |
| M28 | Hours | For deployable theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) to be in place and operating (after designation of unit unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) and specific hour on C-day at which a deployment operation commences or is to commence L-Hour). |
| M29 | Hours | For Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC) and theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) to adjudicate disconnects in patient movement. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Are security forces required due to cargo or intermediate stops. |

SN 2 Provide Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Produce intelligence required for the formation of policy and

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military plans at national and international levels. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, Title 50 U.S.C

Notes: This task allows senior leaders and commanders to formulate national strategy and policy, monitor the international and global situation, prepare military plans, determine major weapons systems and force structure requirements, and conduct strategic operations. It also produces the intelligence required by CCDRs to prepare strategic estimates, strategies, and plans to accomplish missions assigned by higher authorities. The task includes support to theater strategic intelligence that supports joint operations across the range of military operations, assesses the current situation, and estimates future capabilities and intentions of adversaries that could affect the national security and United States (US) or allied interests. It also includes providing national strategic surveillance and reconnaissance. The consumer indicates the type of intelligence to be produced.

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| M1 | Days | Of warning time (of actual enemy action). |
| M2 | Days | Of warning time (of potential enemy action). |
| M3 | Months | To update assessments of overall regional threats. |
| M4 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with new intelligence data. |
| M5 | Hours | To provide intelligence support for adaptive planning. |
| M6 | Hours | To provide intelligence support for existing plan. |
| M7 | Frequency | Of command intelligence briefs to the combatant commander (CCDR), battle staff, task force (TF) commanders, and component commanders to support the generation of forces. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Provide intelligence to fulfill assigned Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) roles per Defense Intelligence Agency Instruction (DIAI) 3115.300. |
| M9 | Frequency | Of order of battle messages to the combatant commander (CCDR), battle staff, task force (TF) commanders, and component commanders to support the generation of forces. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Conduct surveillance indications and provide warning and report problems in the Defense Indications and |

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| | | Warning System within area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Operate strategic warning center 24 hours/day with reporting as required. |
| M12 | Frequency | Classified measures located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Frequency | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 2.1 Manage Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Identify strategic military intelligence requirements (IRs). Plan the strategic collection effort and issue the necessary orders and requests. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3

Notes: This task includes reviewing, validating, and prioritizing requirements and taskings. Requirements include intelligence for United States (US) and allied forces and for host nations (HN)/groups in support of the full range of military operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of new requirements not previously met. |
| M2 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with supporting intelligence data. |
| M4 | Hours | To establish long-term (deliberate) intelligence plans for the command under crisis conditions as specified in guidelines to establish an intelligence task force (ITF) or other assigned support. |
| M3 | Months | To establish long-term (deliberate) intelligence plans for the command in peacetime as per deliberate planning guidelines. |
| M5 | Time | To establish intelligence policies for command in peacetime. |
| M6 | Hours/days | To review intelligence policies for command during a crisis. |
| M7 | Hours/Days | To establish intelligence requirements (IRs) for current independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls and ensure shortfalls are incorporated into Joint Monthly |

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| | | Readiness Review (JMRR). |
| M8 | Months | To establish intelligence requirements (IRs) for mid-long term independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls. Hold cross-directorate validation for all independent surveillance and reconnaissance shortfalls. |
| M9 | Hours/days | To process, validate, and register intelligence production requirements in community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers (COLISEUM) under normal conditions. |
| M10 | Hours/Days | To process, validate, and register intelligence production requirements in community on-line intelligence system for end-users and managers (COLISEUM) under crises conditions. |
| M11 | Hours/Days | To review and validate collection requirements in support of strategic production and request for information (RFI) requirements, and strategic targeting intelligence requirements (IRs) including battle damage assessment (BDA), under normal conditions. |
| M12 | Hours/Days | To review and validate collection requirements in support of strategic production and request for information (RFI) requirements, and strategic targeting intelligence requirements (IRs) including battle damage assessment (BDA) during a crisis or time-sensitive conditions. |
| M13 | Hours/days | To review interoperability of required databases and dissemination systems. |
| M14 | Hours | To provide command counterintelligence support in peacetime or pre-hostilities. |

SN 2.1.1 Develop National Strategic Intelligence Policy

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Assist and advise the President and/or Secretary of Defense

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(SecDef) with the development of policy governing strategic intelligence operations. JP 2-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include developing intelligence planning guidance; identifying major intelligence deficiencies, and, establishing goals and associated objectives to overcome these deficiencies at the national and combatant command (CCMD) levels; and identifying intelligence resource requirements.

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| M1 | Days | Since intelligence data on priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) last collected. |
| M2 | Hours | In advance of collection, deployment intelligence collection requirements identified. |
| M3 | Instances | Of identified threats, en route or at port(s) of debarkation (PODs), resulted in diverted or delayed airlift/sealift missions. |
| M4 | Instances | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) identified after collection begins. |
| M5 | Percent | Of new requirements not previously met. |
| M6 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) covered by collection plan. |
| M7 | Percent | Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) contained in theater collection plan. |
| M8 | Percent | Of supporting combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied (in time to support deployment planning). |
| M9 | Percent | Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that have no collection effort. |
| M10 | Percent | Of duplicate priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) eliminated (during validation). |
| M11 | Months | Since information on theater operation plan (OPLAN) ports of debarkation (PODs) and transportation infrastructures updated. |
| M12 | Percent | Of essential elements of information (EEIs) that are collected. |
| M13 | Percent | Instances of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) use |

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| | | resulting in delays or damage. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Tasked for input to intelligence program objective memorandum (IPOM)? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Tasked for input to integrated priority list (IPL)? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Tasked for input to Joint Monthly Readiness Review (JMRR)? |

SN 2.1.11 DELETED Analyze Intelligence Operations

SN 2.1.2 Determine Strategic Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Determine and prioritize strategic intelligence requirements (IRs) for national strategic decision makers and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs). Analyze, deconflict, and validate strategic military IRs for collection. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task applies to the full range of military operations, however, the supported command indicates the type of intelligence to be produced.

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| M1 | Hours | In advance of collection, intelligence requirements (IRs) identified. |
| M2 | Hours | To disseminate initial and subsequent priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) to all components. |
| M3 | Hours | To prioritize requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of prior priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) require modification or deletion. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Tasked for input to Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA's) yearly production plan? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Tasked for input into Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA's) national human intelligence (HUMINT) collection effort? |

SN 2.1.3 Participate in National Strategic Collection Planning

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Participate in national strategic collection planning that will satisfy the strategic intelligence requirements (IRs) of the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSM 3314.01A, DODI 3325.08

Notes: Collection planning includes assigning the appropriate collection capabilities to fulfilling specific intelligence requirements (IRs). This task involves all intelligence combat support agencies (CSAs); the Joint Functional Component Command Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (JFCC-ISR); and interacting with the rest of the national intelligence community (IC) through the National Intelligence Coordination Center (NICC) to support military operations and support combatant command (CCMD) contingency planning with national intelligence support plans (NISPs).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To create collection plan. |
| M2 | Hours | To revise collection plan. |
| M3 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) not covered by collection plan. |
| M4 | Days | Before collection begins, distribute collection plan. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Provide collection, exploitation, and reporting guidance based on standing and ad hoc collection requirements. |

SN 2.1.4 Allocate National Military Intelligence Resources

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Assign adequate resources to national military intelligence agencies and combatant commands (CCMDs) to permit the accomplishment of assigned intelligence tasks. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: This task includes requesting support from allied sources, also civil authorities in support of homeland defense (HD) when required.

| | | |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|
| M1 | Number | Of augmentees provided by national |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|

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|----|---------|---|
| | | and combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of collection plan satisfied. |
| M3 | Percent | Of collection plan satisfied by assigned theater assets. |
| M4 | Percent | Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) denied collection effort by national level. |
| M5 | Hours | Range in overtime worked in Department of Defense (DOD) intelligence organizations during crisis. |
| M6 | Hours | Range in overtime worked in Department of Defense (DOD) intelligence organizations (during noncrisis period). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the required funding been received? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is adequate support received through the intelligence program objective memorandum (IPOM) process? |

SN 2.1.5 Determine National Strategic Intelligence Issues

DJS Approval Date: 23-MAR-15

Description: Identify issues involving intelligence collection, planning, exploitation, production, and dissemination that requires resolution by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), or military intelligence boards. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of collected material backlogged. |
| M2 | Percent | Of validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with no collection effort. |

SN 2.1.6 Manage the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide programmatic guidance to direct and guide

Unclassified

investments by the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG). JP 2-03 (primary), CJCSI 3901.01C, DODD 5105.60, DODI 3115.15

Notes: The goal of the task is to improve performance, assure interoperability, enhance quality, and ensure the reliability of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) information, products, and services. The NSG consists of members of the intelligence community, Services, Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Civil Applications Committee members, international partners, industry, academia, and defense and civil community service providers. Conduct assessments of NSG investment implementation to ensure adequacy of, and compliance with, NSG standards, policies, and guidance. Review and prioritize geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) capability and funding requirements.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Publish annual Geospatial Intelligence Functional Managers Guidance. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Conduct periodic community fora to address National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) capability improvements. |
| M3 | Weeks | To assess implementation of designated National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) programs. |

SN 2.2 Collect Information

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-16

Description: Exploit sources of information and deliver the data collected. JP 2-0, JP 2-01(primary), JP 2.01.3

Notes: Strategic surveillance and reconnaissance are related to this task as is counterintelligence (CI). May also include incident awareness assessments in a domestic environment.

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| M1 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average). |
| M2 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average). |
| M3 | Feet | Horizontal and vertical geolocation accuracy. |
| M4 | Hours | Since data last collected. |

Unclassified

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|-----|-------------|---|
| M5 | Percent | Level of assuredness. |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) intelligence planning/programming analysis tool. |
| M7 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied. |
| M8 | Percent | Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average. |
| M9 | Percent | Of unit support tailored to meet validated joint force requirements. |
| M10 | Targets/Day | Collected. |
| M11 | Targets/Day | Detected, classified, and identified. |
| M12 | Hours | To provide strategic intelligence data in support of operational commander (from receipt of request). |
| M13 | Hours | For reconnaissance or surveillance assets to respond (from receipt of tasking). |
| M14 | Hours | To prepare counterintelligence (CI) collection plan before formal tasking. |
| M15 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are classified measures located in the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR? |
| M17 | Yes/No | TBD |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 2.2.1 Collect Information on Strategic Situation

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Obtain information and data from all sources on the strategic situation. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Areas of interest (AOIs) include activities and situations that could impact United States (US) national security interests and objectives, multinational and regional relations, or US and allied military forces. Of particular importance is information relating to enemy or potential enemy strategic vulnerabilities; strategic forces; strategic centers of gravity

Unclassified

(COGs); and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. This may task include collecting information on key foreign leadership/decision makers and cultural factors that may influence decisions. Information is also collected on the nature and characteristics of theater and regional areas of interest. This task may also include collecting against high-payoff and high-value targets (HPTs and HVTs) of national strategic value, whose attack will lead directly or indirectly to the defeat of an enemy. This collection task requires that deployment transportation information (e.g., threat to and status of transportation infrastructures and port[s] of debarkation [PODs] en route and within the area of responsibility [AOR]) be collected to support predeployment planning for inter/intratheater airlift, sealift, and land movements. This task may include collecting battlefield damage assessment, munitions effects, medical assessments, and hazards information such as CBRN contamination to conduct mission assessment. This task may also include collecting counterintelligence (CI) information; meteorological, oceanographic, and geospatial (e.g., aeronautical, hydrographic, geodetic, topographic) information; ballistic missile (BM) information on operations, intentions, and rules of engagement (ROE); and information on drug trafficking and terrorist activities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Feet | Of horizontal/vertical accuracy of national military and theater strategic geographical location data. |
| M2 | Hours | To provide strategic intelligence data in support of operational commander (from receipt of request). |
| M3 | Hours | For reconnaissance or surveillance assets to respond (from receipt of tasking). |
| M4 | Hours | Since high priority targets last detected, identified, and located. |
| M5 | Hours | To prepare counterintelligence (CI) collection plan effort after becoming aware of CI requirement. |
| M6 | Hours | Until reconnaissance or surveillance assets respond (from receipt of tasking). |
| M7 | Instances | Of failure to respond to commander's requirements for reconnaissance or surveillance assets. |

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| | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| M8 | Instances | Of unit support tailored to meet validated combined task force (CTF) requirements. |
| M9 | Instances/Day | Of information collected on strategic targets in support of operational commander. |
| M10 | Months | Since available meteorology, oceanography, geospatial data updated (at crisis outbreak). |
| M11 | Percent | Of commander's geographic area has required reconnaissance and surveillance assets. |
| M12 | Months | Since information on operation plan (OPLAN) theater strategic situation updated. |
| M13 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied. |
| M14 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) filled. |
| M15 | Percent | Of disease and nonbattle injury (DNBI) (from unanticipated medical threats). |
| M16 | Percent | Of manned sorties requiring imagery have current imagery before flight briefing. |
| M17 | Percent | Of outstanding priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) (on situation). |
| M18 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) where at least one source yielded intelligence information. |
| M19 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) where more than one source yielded intelligence information. |
| M20 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) with more than one collection source. |
| M21 | Percent | Of potential high-payoff targets (HPTs) accurately located. |
| M22 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) collected. |
| M23 | Percent | Of proposed potential targets dropped for lack of adequate information. |
| M24 | Percent | Of targets accurately identified. |
| M25 | Percent | Of targets accurately located. |
| M26 | Percent | Of targets detected, identified, located, and classified in detail in accordance with (IAW) defense intelligence guidance. |

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|-----|---------|--|
| M27 | Years | Since most current geospatial data updated. |
| M28 | Hours | After priority intelligence requirement (PIR) satisfied collection requirements management (CRM) retasks collection asset to outstanding PIR. |
| M29 | Percent | Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority one geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe. |
| M30 | Percent | Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority two geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe. |
| M31 | Percent | Of unsatisfied (i.e., do not exist or not adequate) priority three geospatial information and services generated or made adequate within required timeframe. |
| M32 | Hours | To provide strategic reconnaissance reports in support of the combatant commander (CCDR) from completion of tasking. |
| M33 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M34 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |

SN 2.2.2 Provide Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 12-FEB-15

Description: Provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR).
JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

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Notes: This task may include providing, either on a time-share or dedicated basis, assets or asset protection to meet the needs of combatant commanders (CCDRs) and designated subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of national asset capability untasked with combatant commanders (CCDRs) having validated requirements. |
| M2 | Hours | To redirect reconnaissance assets to meet overriding combatant commander (CCDR) requirement(s). |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) collection requirements satisfied by piggybacking on existing collection mission on noninterference basis. |

SN 2.2.3 Provide Collection Strategies

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Manage all-source Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR). Develop integrated all-source intelligence collection strategies. JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task involves developing strategies for coordinating a collection plan and a validation plan for all-source intelligence collection requirements (ICRs). This includes supporting the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMDs), and Services. This may include using source data gathered by contracting officers in the area of operations (AO).

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To identify Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR). |
|----|-------------------|---|

SN 2.2.3.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide human intelligence (HUMINT) support for the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of

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Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMDs), and/or the Armed Services. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: This task may be the conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management.

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To identify human intelligence (HUMINT) collections requirements. |
|----|-------------------|---|

SN 2.2.3.1.1 Provide Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collections Management

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) collection management in response to Department of Defense (DOD), combatant command (CCMD), and/or other mission requirements. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: Provide global reach and persistent access to worldwide collection targets by providing a range of human intelligence (HUMINT) capabilities tailored to meet the needs of its customers, from official military-to-military intelligence exchanges to unilateral operations.

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Human intelligence (HUMINT) management performance objectives met. |
|----|----------------|--|

SN 2.2.3.1.2 Manage Defense Attache Service

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Manage the worldwide Defense Attache Service. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), DODI C-5105.32

Notes: The senior defense official/defense attache (SDO/DATT) reports military and political-military (POLMIL) information of interest to the Joint Staff (JS), Services, Department of Defense (DOD), and combatant commands (CCMDs).

| | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Of human intelligence (HUMINT) |
|----|----------------|--------------------------------|

| | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | reports considered reliable. |
|--|--|------------------------------|

SN 2.2.3.2 Perform Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Collection Management

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Perform signals intelligence (SIGINT), collection requirements management (CRM), and collection operations management (COM). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task as a conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) collection management can provide collection requirements management to the following offices and agencies: Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMDs), and Armed Services.

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To identify signals intelligence (SIGINT) intelligence collections requirements (ICR). |
|----|-------------------|--|

SN 2.2.3.2.1 Provide Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, collect, process and exploit, produce, and disseminate signals intelligence (SIGINT) products and services. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60, DODD 5100.20, Executive Order 12333

Notes: Disseminate SIGINT products in support of customers' needs and in accordance with (IAW) national directive.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a response to customer information needs based on national intelligence priorities? |
| M2 | Percent | Of customers whose engagement needs have been met. |
| M3 | Status | Of customer's needs assessments and key reads. |
| M4 | Percent | Of reporting based on encrypted data. |

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M5 | Percent | Of customer-requested products and services delivered on time and on target. |
| M6 | Number | Of target coverage gaps resolved through signals intelligence (SIGINT) development. |
| M7 | Percent | Of customer-requested technical signals intelligence (SIGINT) products and services delivered on time and on target. |

SN 2.2.3.3 Perform Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT) Collection Management

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Perform measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), collection requirements management (CRM), and collection operations management (COM). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMDs), and Armed Services. Conduit for Department of Defense (DOD) collection management.

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To identify measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) intelligence collections requirements (ICR). |
|----|-------------------|--|

SN 2.2.3.4 Perform Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Collection Management

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Perform geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), collection requirements management (CRM), and collection operations management (COM). JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: This includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Joint Staff (JS), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), combatant commands (CCMDs), and Armed Services.

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To identify geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collections requirements and manage collection operations. |
|----|-------------------|---|

SN 2.2.3.5 Provide Medical Intelligence (MEDINT)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Produce medical intelligence (MEDINT) resulting from collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign medical, bio-scientific, and environmental information. JP 2-01, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: The formation of assessments of foreign medical capabilities in both military and civilian sectors is of interest to strategic planning and to military medical planning and operations for friendly forces.

| | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Of strategic medical priority of intelligence requirements (PIRs) responded to. |
|----|----------------|---|

SN 2.2.4 Coordinate Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Manage intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities to task and coordinate ISR capabilities. JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: Task may be done in support of strategic and global operations, to include global strike and missile defense. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities are coordinated to optimize the use of resources to achieve specified objectives and ISR plans are integrated with ongoing theater ISR operations. Department of Defense (DOD) ISR management activities are intended to integrate all national, theater, and allied capabilities to provide timely and actionable intelligence to satisfy the combatant commanders (CCDRs) requirements.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Time | To establish intelligence requirements (IRs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | collection requirements satisfied by utilizing existing collection mission on non-interference basis. |
|--|--|---|

SN 2.3 DELETED Process Collected Information

SN 2.3.1 Conduct Processing and Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Perform activities such as imagery development and interpretation, document translation, data conversion, technical analysis of captured enemy materiel, and decryption of encoded material. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-42, JP 3.15.1, DODD 3300.03, DODD 5205.15E

Notes: Technical and scientific analysis of captured materials may include exploitation of latent prints; firearms; toolmarks; deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); documents and media; trace material analysis; fire debris; forensic chemistry; impressions; humans remains identification; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN); and explosive forensics. This includes the intelligence applications of forensic-enabled intelligence (FEI), biometrics-enabled intelligence (BEI), and identity intelligence (I2).

| | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To process raw material (from receipt). |
| M2 | Hours | To decode messages (for which keys exist). |
| M3 | Minutes/Page | To translate foreign national security material into English. |
| M4 | Percent | Of intelligence collection data correctly processed for further exploitation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of collected information processed within 24 hours. |
| M6 | Percent | Of national asset collection of raw data processed within one year. |
| M7 | Minutes | To read imagery after receipt. |
| M8 | Days | To provide final assessment of captured information and materials. |

SN 2.3.2 Collate National Strategic Information

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Identify and group together related items of information for critical comparison. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of packages returned to all source analysts for additional items of information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of unincorporated items of information identified as critical after intelligence produced. |

SN 2.3.3 Correlate National Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| M1 | Data Points | Assembled on single subject. |
| M2 | Percent | Of reported information graded credible based upon number of pieces of data combined and associated. |
| M3 | Percent | Of reported information which graded high reliability. |
| M4 | Sources | Provided information. |

SN 2.3.4 Manage Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Manage Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in response to DOD and national-level requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Department of Defense (DOD) human |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIRs) responded to. |
|--|--|---|

SN 2.3.5 Synchronize Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize current and/or emerging threat exploitation capabilities with planning requirements. Provide advocacy, advisory and/or coordination support for the integration of enabling capabilities. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24

Notes: This task may also include assisting the combatant commander (CCDR) and joint task force commander (JFC) with identifying and developing joint and combined exploitation requirements that inform operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANS), joint exercises, and training; Advocate for, synchronizing, coordinating, and integrating collection, exploitation, analysis, and dissemination capabilities. Developing an enduring exploitation framework by establishing a network of biometric, forensic, and technical capabilities which support the full range of military operations (ROMO).

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Number | Of countries of interest for which situational awareness of exploitation and analysis capabilities are maintained. |
| M2 | Number | Of annual joint exercises, and training events that included biometric, forensics and technical capabilities in scenario play. |
| M3 | Number | Of exploitation and information sharing agreements between Department of Defense (DoD) other government agencies and multinational partners. |
| M4 | Number | Of annual incidents of exploitation and information sharing between the Department of Defense (DoD), other federal agencies, multinational partners, and selected foreign governments. |
| M5 | Number | Of training year Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-supported combatant command (CCMD) joint training exercises that |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | included conventional, unconventional, or improvised threats in scenario play. |
| M6 | Number | Of training year exploitation capability assessments completed in support of geographic combatant commands (GCCs) building partner capacity efforts. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Do operation plan(s) (OPLANs) and concept plan(s) (CONPLANs) include biometric, technical, and forensics appendixes? |
| M8 | Percent | Of required collection kits in tasked units capable, available and supportable to meet established unit identity intelligence operations mission. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Ability to safely exploit Weapons of Mass Destruction or chemical precursors? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Procedures established to track chain of custody of collected materiel? |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel trained at a professional military institution to carry out Identity Intelligence Operations mission. |
| M12 | Percent | Of explosive material collected for exploitation. |
| M13 | Percent | Of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) processed for exploitation. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Chain of custody established for further exploitation of captured material? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program meets the current and future equipment/technical support requirements of Warfighters? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program provides a comprehensive service support plan? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program provides an effective Evolving Technology Insertion process to provide the enduring operational planning, processing and exploitation support required to deliver Near Real Time (NRT)? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Executive Agent ensures the site exploitation program provides actionable identity intelligence to |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | warfighters and analysts worldwide? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are external capabilities to support exploitation and analysis of collected material/data coordinated and integrated? |
| M20 | Percent | Of command exercise programs including Site Exploitation training, planning, execution, exploitation and analysis. |

SN 2.4 Produce Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 22-FEB-16

Description: Convert processed and exploited information into intelligence that satisfies the consumers intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary)

Notes: Develop time-sensitive intelligence products on foreign developments that could threaten the United States (US); its citizens abroad; or allied military, political, or economic interests; identify hostile reactions to US reconnaissance activities and indications of impending terrorist attack. Provide tailored analysis to Department of Defense (DOD) leadership and combatant commands (CCMDs) supporting current operations, as well as deliberate and crisis planning.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average). |
| M2 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average). |
| M3 | Hours | For newly received intelligence to be passed to components or joint force. |
| M4 | Hours | Until completion of initial analysis of raw information (from receipt). |
| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) Intelligence Planning/Programming Analysis Tool. |
| M6 | Percent | Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average. |
| M7 | Percent | Of recipients having received information in timely manner (as defined by customer requirements). |
| M8 | Percent | Of strategic intelligence collection and dissemination capability in place prior to D-Day. |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| M9 | Yes/No | Modernized integrated database (MIDB) updated continuously; database reexamined every 6-24 months in accordance with (IAW) signals intelligence (SIGINT) support plan (SSP) periodicity requirements. Accuracy will be within specifications IAW Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DODIIP) guidance. |
| M10 | Days | Classified measures located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 2.4.1 Evaluate Information

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Evaluate information for credibility, reliability, pertinency, and accuracy. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary)

Notes: Evaluation includes forming patterns through the selection and combination of processed information. The task further includes reviewing information to identify significant facts for subsequent interpretation. Finally, the task is to judge the significance of information in relation to the current body of knowledge.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To report change in enemy condition (e.g., disposition, order of battle). |
| M2 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) have complete data. |
| M3 | Days | Since last review of critical intelligence data. |
| M4 | Days | Since last vulnerability assessment (VA). |
| M5 | Hours | To review critical intelligence data. |
| M6 | Days | To review intelligence data. |
| M7 | Days | Since last review of intelligence data. |

SN 2.4.1.1 Identify Issues and Threats

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Assess threats, issues, and situations that could impact the national security interests and objectives of the United States and its

Unclassified

multinational partners. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To report change in enemy condition (e.g., disposition, order of battle). |
| M2 | Months | Before fielding, new formations or weapons systems identified. |
| M3 | Days | Since last review of critical intelligence data. |
| M4 | Days | Since last review of intelligence data. |
| M5 | Hours | To review critical intelligence data. |
| M6 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to identify global and regional issues and threats. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to identify global and regional issues and threats. |
| M8 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to identify global and regional issues and threats. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to identify global and regional issues and threats? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to identify global and regional issues and threats? |
| M11 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to identify global and regional issues and threats. |
| M12 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to identify global and regional issues and threats. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to identify global and regional issues and threats? |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

SN 2.4.1.2 Determine Adversary Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Identify what an adversary (or potential adversary) can do, as well as when, where, and with what strength. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-13

Notes: This task addresses both military and nonmilitary capabilities. Under military capabilities, this task examines ground; air; space; naval; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) capabilities; information and cyberspace operations (IO/CO); special operations; and joint capabilities. Nonmilitary capabilities include political and economic actions; additionally non-state actors and terrorist groups must be analyzed for their capabilities and probability of executing a planned action against the homeland. This task also includes identifying all strategic courses of action (COAs) open to the adversary or other relevant actors, and where sufficient intelligence is available, determining the relative order of probability of each COA. It also includes identifying the adversary centers of gravity (COGs). Any factors that may influence the adversary to adopt a COA should be identified. Finally, determine the susceptibility of the vital elements of the adversary's national power to potential actions of another nation. Adversary strategic vulnerabilities may come from political, information, geospatial (e.g., aeronautical, hydrographic, geodetic, topographic), climatic, economic, scientific, societal, or military factors.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of joint force(s) identified enemy decisive points and high-value targets (HVTs) being monitored. |
| M2 | Days | Less warning than predicted warning period. |

Unclassified

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| M3 | Days | Warning of war. |
| M4 | Months | Lead time in identifying emerging threats to the nation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy decisive points and high-value targets (HVTs) identified. |
| M6 | Percent | Of nuclear production, storage, and delivery systems identified as strategic. |
| M7 | Percent | Of chemical production, storage, and delivery systems identified as strategic. |
| M8 | Percent | Of biological production storage and delivery systems identified as strategic. |
| M9 | Months | To assess threats to installation and community critical infrastructure through joint military and civilian partnership vulnerability assessments (VAs). |

SN 2.4.1.3 DELETED Determine Enemys Centers of Gravity (COG)

SN 2.4.2 Prepare National-Level Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Prepare intelligence products. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: Intelligence products meet the needs of national strategic planners and decision makers.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores outside average). |
| M2 | Days | Between quality/utility assessments (scores within average). |
| M3 | Hours | For intelligence to be passed to components or joint force (from receipt). |
| M4 | Hours | Until initial analysis of raw information complete (from receipt). |
| M5 | Percent | Of distributed copies of finished intelligence product are read by at least one person (from a sample). |

Unclassified

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| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) Intelligence Planning/Programming Analysis Tool. |
| M7 | Percent | Of quality scores on quality/utility assessments fall within average. |
| M8 | Days | Projection of weather by meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) for daily presentation to crisis action team (CAT). |
| M9 | Percent | Of required priority one geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information. |
| M10 | Percent | Of priority one geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information. |
| M11 | Percent | Of priority two geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information. |
| M12 | Percent | Of priority two geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information. |
| M13 | Percent | Of priority three geospatial information and services that exist as standard/substitute products/information. |
| M14 | Percent | Of priority three geospatial information and services that exist as interim products/information. |

SN 2.4.2.1 Provide Worldwide National Strategic Indications and Warning

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Report time-sensitive intelligence on foreign developments that could threaten the United States (US); its citizens abroad or allied military, political, or economic interests. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, DODD 3115.16

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|----|------|---|
| M1 | Days | Less than predicted warning period for deliberate planning. |
| M2 | Days | Less warning, than predicted warning period. |

Unclassified

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| M3 | Days | Since indicators last reviewed (in peacetime). |
| M4 | Hours | For first update after designation of warning problem. |
| M5 | Percent | Of indicators developed, reported. |
| M6 | Percent | Of warnings issued result in diplomatic, economic, or military action. |
| M7 | Days | Warning of war. |
| M8 | Months | To assess threats to installations and community critical infrastructure through joint military and civilian partnership vulnerability assessments (VAs). |

SN 2.4.2.2 Provide Current Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 09-SEP-15

Description: Produce time-sensitive, all-source strategic or national intelligence of immediate value relating to particular areas of concern and ongoing operations (to include those occurring in the Information Environment). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task includes the preparation of intelligence estimates and assessments and periodic intelligence briefings and reports. The reporting of this intelligence may be provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and strategic planners.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | Lag between breaking events and dissemination to National Military Command Center (NMCC)/National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC)/crisis action team (CAT) planning personnel. |
| M2 | Minutes | After breaking events of national strategic importance to prepare briefing for decision makers. |
| M3 | Minutes | Since last J2 update to crisis action team (CAT) on possible hostile actions posing threat to deployment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of basic background facts adjusted between initial and next subsequent briefing. |
| M5 | Percent | Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) updates in time for next day |

Unclassified

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| | | planning. |
| M6 | Hours | From last update J2 provides updated information on possible hostile actions posing threat to deployment operations. |
| M7 | Instances | Of enemy communication and efforts to influence, or counter US / Partner communication and influence, and sway audiences against US efforts or goals. |

SN 2.4.2.2.1 Contribute to Development of National-Level Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Produce intelligence required by strategic planners and decision makers. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: National-level intelligence developed to support strategic planners and decision makers for formulating national-level policy, strategy, systems acquisition, and military plans and operations. The strategic intelligence task applies across the range of military operations. This task may include providing general military intelligence (GMI) on the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations, or topics affecting potential United States (US) or multinational operations. This task includes creating and maintaining databases relating to the military capabilities of current and potential adversaries.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of intelligence organizations participate in joint, interagency, or multinational operations each year. |
| M2 | Hours | To provide intelligence support for adaptive planning. |

SN 2.4.2.3 Provide General Military Intelligence (GMI)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide GMI about the strategic military capabilities of foreign countries and organizations to planners and decision makers. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Unclassified

Notes: This task may include creating and maintaining databases relating to the military capabilities of current and potential adversaries.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | Between electronic updates of defense intelligence reports on enemy military capabilities. |
| M2 | Percent | Of actual enemy military strength (number of people, equipment, or sustainment) compared to Joint Staff/J2 estimate. |
| M3 | Percent | Of questions on enemy military forces answered by data in Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Service, or other national databases. |
| M4 | Days | Between hard copy updates of defense intelligence reports on enemy military capabilities. |

SN 2.4.2.4 Provide Intelligence to Targeting

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide intelligence to targeting planners. This includes supporting the strategic targeting process, as well as target battle damage assessment (BDA). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60, CJCSI 3370.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of enemy targets identified by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting and targeting support staffs. |
| M2 | Percent | Of failed attacks on national strategic high-payoff target(s) (HPTs) (attributed to incorrect location data). |
| M3 | Percent | Of national strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) have correct location data. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy targets identified as national strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting |

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| | | and targeting support staffs. |
| M5 | Percent | Of target locations verified by combatant command (CCMD), component, and/or federated intelligence community (IC) targeting and targeting support staffs before launch of follow-on missions. |
| M6 | Hours | To provide battle damage assessment (BDA) following execution on enemy targets. |
| M7 | Time | To identify relocatable targets. |
| M8 | Time | To update database for routine items. |
| M9 | Time | To update database for immediate items. |
| M10 | Percent | Accuracy of database update. |
| M11 | Time | To produce tailored target materials. |
| M12 | Hours/Days | Combatant command's (CCMD's) identification, establishment, and management of federated partners, through Joint Staff/J-2, for target development, target material generation, and battle damage assessment (BDA). |
| M13 | Time | To provide Phase I battle damage assessment (BDA) to requestor. |
| M14 | Time | To provide Phase II battle damage assessment (BDA) to requestor. |

SN 2.4.2.5 Provide Scientific and Technical Intelligence (S&TI)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Collect, evaluate, analyze, and/or interpret foreign scientific and technical (S&T) information and/or provide intelligence on foreign developments in basic and applied sciences and technology to analysis centers. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODD 3300.03

Notes: This includes reporting on the development of foreign strategic weapons systems or efforts to procure such systems. Scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI) is obtained through foreign material exploitation, foreign materiel acquisition, measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT), open-source intelligence (OSINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collections, captured enemy equipment, and

Unclassified

document and media exploitation (DOMEX) programs. Analysis of systems and equipment helps to preclude scientific and technical surprise and advantage by an adversary that could be detrimental to friendly personnel and operations. S&TI informs research and development (R&D), force planning, and national policy.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Months | Lead time provided on foreign developments in applied research. |
| M2 | Months | Lead time provided on foreign developments in basic research. |
| M3 | Months | Lead time provided on initial operational capability (IOC) of non-United States (US) strategic weapons systems. |
| M4 | Months | Lead time provided on initial operational capability (IOC) of non-United States (US) weapons systems. |
| M5 | Percent | Of weapons systems actual characteristics relative to predicted. |
| M6 | Percent | Of weapons systems actual capabilities relative to predicted. |

SN 2.4.2.6 Produce Human Factors Analysis (HFA)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Develop Information Environment products on people or groups of interest of foreign leaders to support Information Operations (IO) objectives (targeting, key leader engagements, information related capabilities applications, etc.). JP 3-13 (primary)

Notes: This task may develop social and organizational network analysis assessments. May also provide non-state actor organizations. Provide biographical studies and leadership assessment of foreign leaders and key military personnel. Develop network analysis of key leaders and influence groups. Represent human factors and leadership analysis within the intelligence community (IC). Finally, it may provide human target characterization for information operations (IO) planners.

| | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Human factors priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) responded to. |
|----|----------------|---|

Unclassified

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| M2 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to produce human factors analysis (HFA). |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to produce human factors analysis (HFA). |
| M4 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to produce human factors analysis (HFA). |
| M5 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to produce human factors analysis (HFA). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to produce human factors analysis (HFA)? |

SN 2.4.3 Provide Country Specific Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Produce political, economic, and social aspects of countries in the joint operations area (JOA). JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task may provide information on organization, operations, and capabilities of individual country in the joint operations area (JOA). It may also provide counterintelligence (CI) on country intelligence capabilities and activities.

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Data that is current from classified and unclassified sources. |
|----|----------------|--|

SN 2.5 Disseminate Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Deliver intelligence products and continue to support users as they integrate the intelligence into their decision-making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 6-0

Notes: This task may provide information systems and intelligence information services to the intelligence community (IC) in support of the warfighters, national policy makers, and defense acquisition authorities.

Unclassified

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|-----|-------------------|---|
| M1 | Days | To evaluate threat estimates for potential threat nations. |
| M2 | Hours | To disseminate data to users in support of operational commander. |
| M3 | Hours | To prepare, publish, and disseminate intelligence report. |
| M4 | Minutes | After major change in threat to update intelligence. |
| M5 | Months | Since last review and update of strategic and operational centers of gravity (COGs) of national threats. |
| M6 | Months | To update evaluation of overall threats to combatant commanders (CCDRs) assets and operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of significant new formations or fielded weapons systems were correctly anticipated. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required priority one geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe. |
| M9 | Percent | Of required priority two geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe. |
| M10 | Percent | Of required priority three geospatial information and services provided within required timeframe. |
| M11 | Frequency | Of dissemination of finished (processed and analyzed) intelligence to subordinate units. |
| M12 | Time | Per day finished (processed and analyzed) intelligence documents disseminated to subordinate units. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Provide intelligence to fulfill assigned signals intelligence (SIGINT) support plan responsibilities in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense (DOD) Intelligence Management Document. |
| M14 | Days/Weeks/Months | To integrate / disseminate National Strategic Intelligence. |

SN 2.5.1 Provide National-Level Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Unclassified

Description: Provide all-source intelligence products. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODM 5200.01-V2

Notes: This task may include providing intelligence products to support national-level decision makers and strategic planners, as well as support to understanding relevant aspects of the global information environment and ongoing operations. Intelligence production is accomplished in response to expressed and anticipated requirements of US government policy, military operations, changes in strategy, tactics, equipment, and overall capabilities of US and foreign military forces.

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|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | For all combatant commands (CCMDs) to receive hard copy product (after printing run). |
| M2 | Days | For joint deployable intelligence support system (JDISS) to arrive in theater and be operational. |
| M3 | Days | For distribution of hard copy intelligence products (from final copy). |
| M4 | Days | To provide customer pull on demand capability. |
| M5 | Days | To provide intelligence in appropriate form and suitable means to consumer. |
| M6 | Hours | To post electronic copy of intelligence products (from final copy). |
| M7 | Minutes | To respond to request for information (RFI) on threats to and status of inter/intratheater transportation infrastructures and port(s) of debarkation (PODs). |
| M8 | Hours | To convert compartmented intelligence updates to intelligence annexes and briefings. |
| M9 | Percent | Of finished intelligence products distributed by user preferred means. |
| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence consumer requests requiring clarification. |
| M11 | Percent | Of intelligence personnel with authority to sanitize, summarize, and interpret highly classified information and intelligence. |
| M12 | Percent | Of joint force intelligence organizations or higher echelons with pull on demand capability for national intelligence data base. |
| M13 | Percent | Of major headquarters (joint and component) with installed sensitive |

Unclassified

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| | | compartmented information (SCI) intelligence chat nets. |
| M14 | Percent | Of planners and decision makers who receive finished intelligence products. |
| M15 | Percent | Of plans and orders have updated intelligence products. |

SN 2.5.2 Provide Follow-On Intelligence Support to National Strategic Planners and Decision Makers

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Participate in national strategic planning and execution, and provide intelligence inputs in response to queries based on furnished intelligence products or the evolution of events. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: null

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|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To evaluate new threat estimates for potential threat nations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of crisis response products that have active follow-up. |
| M3 | Percent | Of routine products that have active follow-up. |
| M4 | Percent | Of significant new formations or fielded weapon systems, correctly anticipated. |

SN 2.5.3 Provide Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (SCI) Networks

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Provide Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) for use by the intelligence community (IC) and other authorized users. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 6.0, DODD 5105.21

Notes: This task may incorporate advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing (VTC).

| | | |
|----|--------------|------------------------------|
| M1 | Percent/Time | System is fully operational. |
|----|--------------|------------------------------|

SN 2.6 Evaluate Intelligence Activities

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Evaluate intelligence operations and to recommend any necessary improvements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The primary factor to be considered is whether or not the consumer's intelligence requirements being satisfied on time.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To provide initial feedback (after evaluation of national strategic intelligence activities). |
| M2 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMDs) intelligence evaluations reviewed for applicability to national strategic-level intelligence activities. |
| M3 | Percent | Of deficiencies noted in national strategic intelligence activities incorporated in joint lessons learned system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of evaluator observations of joint intelligence activities validated. |
| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence evaluator feedback recommendations adopted. |
| M6 | Percent | Of respondents time consumed by evaluator interviews and data collection. |
| M7 | Percent | Of the five intelligence tenets evaluated in examining national strategic intelligence activities. |
| M8 | Percent | Of users of national strategic intelligence products surveyed. |
| M9 | Weeks | To provide feedback after evaluation of national strategic intelligence activities. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is the effectiveness of intelligence operations (i.e., intelligence task force [ITF] and other J-2 elements) in support of the command and its subordinate units determined? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is the effectiveness of intelligence operations (i.e., intelligence task force [ITF] and other J-2 elements) to theater nuclear planning determined? |
| M12 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR), task force (TF), and J2 exercise objectives accomplished. |

Unclassified

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| M13 | Percent | Of J-2 related joint mission-essential task (JMETL) tasks performed to standard. |
| M14 | Percent | Of post-exercise hotwash sessions attended in order to hear comments by exercise players related to intelligence task force (ITF)/J-2 support. |
| M15 | Percent | Of J-2 related joint universal lessons learned reviewed. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces intelligence activities missions/operations that achieve aim or objective. |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to evaluate intelligence activities. |
| M18 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to evaluate intelligence activities. |
| M19 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to evaluate intelligence activities. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to evaluate intelligence activities? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to evaluate intelligence activities? |
| M22 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to evaluate intelligence activities. |
| M23 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to evaluate intelligence activities. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to evaluate intelligence activities? |

SN 2.7 Provide Personnel Security

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Provide personnel security and programs for all United States (US) military, government civilians, and contractor personnel. JP

Unclassified

2-01, JP 3-10 (primary), DoD 5200.2-R, DoD 5220.22-M

Notes: This task may require the geographic combatant commander (GCC), subordinate joint force commander (JFC), or Service component commanders to ensure local screening and/or biometrics collection, and security badge issuance policy and procedures are in place for all contractor personnel requiring access. In the case where contractors are providing private security, it is in the best interest of the commanders to establish, publish, and implement operational-specific, contractor-related convoy security/force protection (FP) standards and procedures consistent with applicable United States (US), host nation (HN), international laws, and relevant status of forces agreements (SOFAs).

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| M1 | Percent/Number | Personnel with appropriate clearances. |
| M2 | As Required | Are the contractors performance work statements (PWSs) written to include a contractual clause requiring they participate in the commands security screening program as a condition of employment? |
| M3 | Facilities & Installations/Day | Has the joint force commander (JFC) or installation commanders issued policy/guidance or procedures to ensure local screening and badge issuance is in place for contractor personnel requiring access to military infrastructure/base installation or military compound? |

SN 2.8 Provide Counterintelligence (CI) Support

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Provide counterintelligence (CI) support to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and other agencies. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: This task may safeguard personnel, information, facilities, systems, operations, and plans.

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| M1 | Percent/Number | Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) intelligence information reports (IIRs) responded to. |
|----|----------------|---|

SN 2.9 Synchronize Identity Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Synchronize guidance for planning, preparing, executing, and/or assessing identity intelligence (I2) operations across the range of military operations. Provide advocacy for current and/or emerging Identity intelligence (I2) operations capabilities and incorporate into strategic planning. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24 (primary), DODD 8521.01E

Notes: This task typically provides guidance to the Services, combatant commanders (CCDRs), subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs), and Service component commanders for planning, preparing, executing, and assessing identity intelligence (I2) operations across the conflict continuum. It also informs civilian decision makers and inter-organizational partners of the fundamental principles, precepts, and philosophies that guide the execution of Identity Intelligence Operations (I2) by the Armed Forces of the United States. Identity Intelligence Operations (I2) are not an adjunct or ad hoc set of actions, planned and conducted separately from normal military staff functions but instead must be fully integrated into joint operational design, joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), the joint operation planning process (JOPP), operational execution, the joint targeting process, and joint assessments.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of military to military identity intelligence operations foreign partner engagements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of information and assessments on individuals and networks to the commander. |
| M3 | Number | Of sharable mechanisms mapping the human environment (both within the physical domains and the information environment), identifying network nodes and centers of gravity, and exploiting enemy vulnerabilities. |
| M4 | Number | Of sharable mechanisms monitoring the human environment (both within the physical domains and the information environment), identifying network nodes and centers of gravity, and exploiting enemy vulnerabilities. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of Threat Actors identified and characterized. |
| M6 | Percent | Of threat networks identified and characterized. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are whole-of-government approaches being utilized to achieve unity of effort during planning? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are DoD strategy and guidance documents specific to identity intelligence operations being produced? |
| M9 | Percent | Of mechanisms postured globally to protect US citizens and interests and preserve regional stability. |
| M10 | Percent | Of mechanisms postured globally to build the capability and capacity of our partners. |
| M11 | Percent | Of countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) capabilities to identify and address specific threat actors. |
| M12 | Percent | Of Identity Intelligence Operations involvement in Theater Campaign Plans. |
| M13 | Percent | Of Identity Intelligence Operations involvement in Country Security Cooperation Plans. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is there reliable communications architecture providing reach-back capability to the DoD authoritative biometric repository, Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)? |
| M15 | Percent | Of reach back analytical support provided. |
| M16 | Percent | Of identity intelligence all-source and production capability provided. |
| M17 | Percent | Of continuous military operations enabled or enhanced to achieve the commander's objective. |
| M18 | Hours | To create deployment order for support personnel and assets. |
| M19 | Number | Of operations, actions, and activities to favorably shape the environment, while also anticipating and preparing to execute contingency responses to crises. |
| M20 | Ratio | Of commanders that understand the operational environment through |

Unclassified

| | | |
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| | | establishing and/or characterizing the identity of persons of interest, known adversaries, and other relevant actors across time and space. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Is the scalability of the DoD authoritative database, Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), to meet requirements for additional storage capacity sufficient? |
| M22 | Percent | Of classified and unclassified networks established to effectively communicate to national-level according to national and DoD standards and policy. |
| M23 | Percent | Of Classified and unclassified networks established to effectively communicate authoritative databases according to national and DoD standards and policy. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are authoritative databases and watch lists maintained by DoD, IC and interagency partners according to national and DoD standards and policy? |
| M25 | Yes/No | The ability to positively identify, verify and enroll the identity of high value individuals (HVI) is sufficient? |
| M26 | Number | Of All-source analysts required to manage workload. |
| M27 | Ratio | Of capabilities that exist to process all modalities of identity Intelligence Operations: Biometric, Document and Media Exploitation, Cellular Exploitation, Weapons, Video, Trace, Voice, Money, Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Circuit, Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA). |
| M28 | Hours/Days | To produce a Process, Exploit, Disseminate Summary product to inform the customer. |
| M29 | Number | Of Combatant Command (CCMD) exercises supported. |
| M30 | Percent | Of Exploitation capabilities that focus on rapid collection, data transmission through web-based architecture to and NRT response from authoritative databases and strategic reach-back. |
| M31 | Number | Of specially-trained personnel to supplement tactical exploitation by conducting more extensive exploitation |

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| | | using higher order laboratory capabilities. |
| M32 | Number | Of deployable exploitation centers that enable timely, in-depth, operationally-responsive elemental analysis of collected materials to support attribution and watch-listing. |
| M33 | Yes/No | A Capability exists that includes a web based architecture required for Near Real Time (NRT) data transmission, the 24/7/365 Identity Intelligence Exploitation Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Cell? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Is a dedicated web development and database management team to ensure no disruption of near-real-time Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination to globally deployed SOF and its partners is available? |

SN 2.9.1 DELETED Synchronize Forensic Collection

SN 3 Employ Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Employ forces to achieve desired end states to include within the United States if in response to homeland security. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-27

Notes: Employment at the strategic national level includes the commitment of functional combatant command (CCMD) assets or other forces under direct supervision of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to execute a national mission. This task includes efforts that integrate two or more theater strategies or United States (US) and multinational national-level efforts. It also includes coordination and integration of non-Department of Defense (DOD) support to CCMDs and DOD support of non-DOD agencies and other nations and groups.

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| M1 | Days | From decision to employ national strategic firepower until desired damage levels achieved. |
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| M2 | Minutes/Hours | From event detection to data receipt by North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). |
| M3 | Days | To designate a primary theater in a multi-crisis situation (requiring allocation of forces or assets). |
| M4 | Percent | Of potential multi-crisis situations (requiring apportionment of national assets) wargamed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of space and missile launch events detected. |
| M6 | Minutes | From initial notification until establishment of a missile event conference. |

SN 3.1 Coordinate Forward Presence

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Collaborate with other United States (US) departments and agencies, and work with foreign governments to allow the stationing of, or temporary presence of, US combat and support units and individual Service members or Department of Defense (DOD) civilians or contractors. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), DODI 3020.41

Notes: The objective is to allow the rapid application of the military instrument of national security by placing United States (US) forces in a position from which they can rapidly respond to a crisis or can support the rapid response of other forces to such a crisis. This is a crucial element of deterrence and can be a demonstration of resolve to allies and potential adversaries. This task may include contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), specifically when CAAF are integral to a unit and/or provide operation and maintenance (OM) support or service for the unit's weapon system(s).

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| M1 | Days | For interagency coordination of theater status-of-forces-agreement (SOFAs) or bilateral political agreements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of stationing costs in area of responsibility (AOR) supported by host nation(s) (HN[s]). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do the current agreements and arrangements with the area of responsibility (AOR) nations provide for satisfactory support to theater |

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| | | deliberate plans and in the event of a crisis? |
| M4 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device not available). |
| M5 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device available). |

SN 3.1.1 Station Forces Forward

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Collaborate with other United States Government (USG) departments, agencies, and Congress, and work with foreign governments to allow the permanent stationing of United States (US) combat and support units. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the collection of environmental background data to establish any endemic hazard levels. Act on agreements with foreign governments by assigning forces to combatant commanders (CCDRs) for stationing overseas and providing the Department of Defense (DOD) funds to support those forces and any accompanying dependents.

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| M1 | Percent | Of annual commitments to host nations (HNs) satisfied. |
| M2 | Percent | Of housing for unaccompanied personnel meets continental United States (CONUS) housing standards. |
| M3 | Percent | Of stationing costs provided by host-nation funding. |
| M4 | Man-days | Spent annually collecting, coordinating, and submitting to Congress mandated overseas troop strength data. |
| M5 | Percent | Of host-nation authority (over control and punishment of United States [US] forces under status-of-forces-agreement [SOFA] or like instruments) ceded to US. |
| M6 | Minutes | Provide adequate information to the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), obtain and disseminate Presidential approval, and transmit the |

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| | | appropriate messages/emergency action messages (EAMs) to deploy nuclear weapons outside the continental United States (OCONUS). |
| M7 | Hours | Provide adequate information to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and/or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), obtain their approval, and transmit the appropriate messages/emergency action messages (EAMs) to transfer operational control (OPCON) of nuclear forces. |

SN 3.1.2 DELETED Coordinate Periodic Deployments

SN 3.1.3 Establish Access

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Obtain agreements for periodic access by personnel and units and for the stationing ashore or afloat of selected items of equipment and supplies. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: This task includes collaborating with other United States (US) departments and agencies, the US Congress, and foreign governments to develop treaties, executive agreements, and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with host nation(s) (HNs) or international organizations. This task supports proliferation reduction measures. This task may include coordinating with contracting officers to assess the requirement for storage of contractor-acquired/operated, but Government-owned equipment, supplies and/ or services that should have language included into agreements to ensure customs, taxation, labor laws, etc. do not impede the US Department of Defense (DOD) from performing their mission.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of all area of responsibility (AOR) countries have treaties, executive agreements, and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with United States (US). |
| M2 | Percent | Of host nations (HNs) authority (over |

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| | | control and punishment of United States [US] forces under status-of-forces agreement [SOFA] or like instruments) ceded to US. |
| M3 | Percent | Of stationing costs for selected United States (US) equipment and supplies, provided by host nation (HN) funding. |

SN 3.1.4 Conduct Training Events

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Conduct designated training events. JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary)

Notes: This task includes arranging for the participation of forces from other nations and from international organizations, when obtaining such participation is beyond the purview of the combatant commander (CCDR). This task also includes the deconfliction of training events, both between combatant commands (CCMDs) and with nonmilitary instruments of national power.

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| M1 | Percent | Of exercise costs, provided through host nation funding. |
| M2 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M3 | Percent | Of exercises conducted primarily for access purposes. |
| M4 | Percent | Of exercises conducted primarily for training purposes. |
| M5 | Percent | Of exercises including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) tasks. |
| M6 | Percent | Of exercises conducted as compared to those planned. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to |

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| | | coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate joint/multinational training events? |
| M10 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M11 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M12 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events? |
| M14 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M16 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M17 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate joint/multinational training events. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate joint/multinational training events? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate joint/multinational training events? |
| M20 | Percent | Of exercise forces, provided by non-United States (US) forces. |

SN 3.2 Synchronize Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Synchronize the coordinated interaction of all fire support through planning, coordination, and execution. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 3-60, JP 6-0

Notes: The fire support system includes the target acquisition, command and control (C2), and attack/delivery systems that must function collectively to ensure effective fires are delivered where and when the commander requires them. Both vertically up and down the chain of command and horizontally across the Joint Staff. Fires are defined as the use of weapon systems to create a specific lethal or nonlethal effect on a target. Maintain readiness, ability to generate and disperse forces, and weapons stockpile.

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| M1 | Percent | Of enemy strategic space assets destroyed/degraded. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Days | Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device (TDD). |
| M8 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb without target detection device (TDD). |

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| M9 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device (TDD). |
| M10 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device (TDD). |
| M11 | Hours | TBD |
| M12 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL SIPR. |
| M13 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL SIPR. |
| M14 | Months | Classified measures at JEL SIPR. |
| M15 | Percentage | Classified measures at JEL SIPR. |

SN 3.2.1 Process Strategic Targets

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize targets that are enemy strategic decisive points, critical nodes, and centers of gravity (COGs). JP 2-01.3, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06D, CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: This task includes apportioning resources to attack the selected strategic targets in either a deliberate or adaptive planning mode.

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| M1 | Percent | Of national strategic high priority targets discovered within execution cycle are reprioritized. |
| M2 | Percent | Of selected high priority targets have measured coordinates available. |
| M3 | Percent | Of selected target components can be attacked (sufficient delivery systems and munitions available). |

Unclassified

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| M4 | Percent | Of selected targets have critical components identified. |
| M5 | Hours | To develop a target for attack (after identification as a strategic decisive point). |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets reviewed for collateral damage/effects, casualties, and political ramifications. |
| M7 | Percent | Planned casualties exceed guidance. |
| M8 | Percent | Of planned collateral damage/effects expectancy that exceeds guidance and legal limitations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of anticipated collateral damage/effects that exceeds guidance and legal limitations. |
| M10 | Hours | To construct an adaptive plan against one target. |
| M11 | Days | To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on major Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or guidance changes. |
| M12 | Days | To process, apportion, and integrate firepower resources based on routine Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP)/Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) doctrine, policy, or guidance changes. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have the targets been identify, selected, and prioritized for inclusion in the Theater Nuclear Planning Document and appropriate nuclear appendices to operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs)/operation plan(s) (OPLANs)? |
| M14 | Time | To process, apportion, and integrate resources based on mobile target changes. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Has the target plan been reviewed for compliance with law (international, national, agreements/treaties and rules of engagement (ROE))? |
| M16 | Hours/Days | To develop the thresholds in accordance with Joint Staff (JS) collateral damage methodology and joint doctrine in order to determine sensitive targets as a result of collateral damage, collateral effects or |

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| | | political ramification/interest, up and down channeling guidance. |
| M17 | Hours/Days | From identification of sensitive targets to develop supporting information to upchannel for national-level review and approval. |
| M18 | Percent | Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) targets that are identified and targeted. |

SN 3.2.2 Manage Strategic Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Notify, alert, and increase the readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic attacks. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-72 (primary)

Notes: This task includes notifying, assembling, and/or dispersing forces capable of conducting/supporting strategic attacks in a posture preparatory to attacking strategic targets, as well as surviving forces on tactical threat warning. This task includes those forces assigned/allocated to supporting commands in support of strategic deterrence and force employment.

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| M1 | Hours | To achieve specified state of readiness for assigned forces. |
| M2 | Hours | To disperse forces to ensure survivability. |
| M3 | Days | To achieve specific force generation level. |
| M4 | Time | For last unit to reach safe separation distance from point of departure. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Decisions concerning force generation and timing constraints completed in accordance with (IAW) applicable operating instructions. |
| M6 | Hours | To assemble airlift forces for strategic intratheater deployment of forces. |
| M7 | Percent | Of alert forces obtain directed alert condition (LERTCON)/Posture status within timelines specified in emergency action procedures (EAP)-strategic (STRAT) series publications. |

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| M8 | Percent | Of available forces generated and dispersed within planned time. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Present comprehensive nuclear option concepts, terminology, and procedures at the level of understanding of the decision maker. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Initiate generation of nuclear assets to meet Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or geographic combatant commander timing requirements to support planned nuclear options. |
| M11 | Days | Achieve alert or increased readiness of forces capable of conducting strategic/nonstrategic nuclear attack. |
| M12 | Days | Plan and develop flexible deterrent options and force enhancements to allow for the rapid application of military forces. |
| M13 | Hours | Process or relay a request for forces to establish the presence of strategic/nonstrategic nuclear weapon systems in theater. |
| M14 | Hours | To deploy mobile support teams after direction. |
| M15 | Minutes | To issue force dispersal/generation messages. |

SN 3.2.3 Manage Force Readiness Levels

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Modify force responsiveness by directing lower/higher conditions of readiness and survivability. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: This task may include directing changes in aircraft and intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) posture levels and submarine deployment/patrol condition, as well as dispersing these forces to increase survivability.

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| M1 | Days | Longest maximum readiness can be maintained. |
| M2 | Hours | To generate forces to new readiness level. |
| M3 | Hours | To re-obtain readiness levels after a missile goes off alert unexpectedly. |
| M4 | Hours | To re-obtain readiness levels after an |

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| | | aircraft goes off alert unexpectedly. |
| M5 | Hours | To re-obtain readiness levels after a fleet ballistic missile submarine goes off alert unexpectedly. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Days | Classified measures on Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are force readiness levels managed in accordance with (IAW) Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) Planning? |
| M10 | Percent | Accuracy of strategic force accounting module data with regard to force generation and dispersal. |
| M11 | Percent | Of alert forces directed to obtain alert condition (LERTCON)/posture status within timelines specified control of generated forces through defense readiness condition (DEFCON) changes. |
| M12 | Number | Of minimum communications links to appropriate command centers and all available airborne and fixed delivery systems. |
| M13 | Time | Required for recall of battle staff. |

SN 3.2.4 Manage Strategic Weapon Stockpile

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Monitor strategic asset current availability/reliability, maintain current status, and assess current capabilities of assets. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes coordinating with combatant commands (CCMDs) to ascertain requirements and working with components, operational commands, and support agencies within the Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) to ensure weapons availability in support of strategic objectives.

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| M1 | Months | Since formal review of worldwide nuclear asset availability. |
| M2 | Weeks | Since update of geographic combatant |

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| | | command nuclear weapons requirements. |
| M3 | Months | To reconstitute Tomahawk land attack missile/nuclear (TLAM/N) capability at sea (assessed). |
| M4 | Percent | Of nuclear capable systems which have firing circuitry which is current and certified. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required crews which are nuclear certified by delivery system. |
| M6 | Number | Of nuclear weapons in RED status by type and location. |
| M7 | Percent | Of stockpile currently certified to not produce a nuclear yield if dropped or fired safe. |
| M8 | Percent | Of reliability assessed for current nuclear weapons and delivery platforms. |
| M9 | Percent | Of required weapons in tasked units capable, available and supportable to meet established unit nuclear mission. |
| M10 | Percent | Of Service component commands rated Satisfactory to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons (as indicated by not seriously injured/Defense Threat Reduction Agency [DTRA] nuclear weapon technical inspections results). |
| M11 | Percentage | Of inspection results monitored to identify problematic areas that may impact ability to support the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M12 | Percent | Of security personnel assigned are entered in/trained to qualification appropriate skill level to perform mission. |
| M13 | Percent | Of units assigned that have conducted force-on-force training within the last 12 months in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) O-5210.41, Security Policy for Protecting Nuclear Weapons. |
| M14 | Percent | Of units able to support security requirements in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M15 | Instances | Where use and control of nuclear weapons is not in accordance with (IAW) national guidance in nuclear surety. |

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| M16 | Percent | Passed Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) inspections of the Personnel Reliability Program with a Satisfactory or better. |
| M17 | Percent | Of units receiving a Defense Nuclear Surety Inspection (DNSI) in last year receive a Satisfactory or better grade. |
| M18 | Percent | Of passed nuclear weapons technical inspections of Service component command capability to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons with a Satisfactory or better. |
| M19 | Percent | Of passed Service weapon system inspections with Satisfactory or better results. |

SN 3.2.4.1 Support United States (US) Strategic Deterrence

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Maintain and monitor current asset availability, capability, and reliability status; coordinate the safety, security, viability and/ or credibility of the United States (US) nuclear and specialized non-nuclear forces. JP 3-27 (primary), CJCSI 3260.01(S), CJCSI 3520.01A, CJCSI 5119.01A, CJCSI 8510.01, CJCSM 3150.04 (S)

Notes: This task includes researching nuclear weapons effects and developing tools modeling these effects for warfighter offensive targeting, developing protection technology to ensure continued system operations after exposure to weapon-induced environments, developing simulation capability to validate models/codes and test systems in simulated weapon environments, and maintaining readiness to conduct effects experiments if underground nuclear testing is resumed.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the Quarterly Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Executive Summary completed and submitted to the Director for Operations/Operations Directorate (J-3), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the Quarterly Schedule of Retirement, Apportionment, and Reallocation of Nuclear Weapons completed and submitted to Chairman |

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| | | of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), major commands, and combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M3 | Percent | Of all nuclear-capable units receive a defense nuclear surety inspection each fiscal year (FY) in accordance with (IAW) Technical Publication 25-1, DOD Nuclear Weapons Technical Inspection System. |
| M4 | Percent | Of all United States (US) special weapons storage sites receive a site survey each fiscal year (FY). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Physical Security Equipment Action Group funding of Service-sponsored applied research programs committed within 90 days of receipt. |
| M6 | Instance | Force-on-force test or other type of exercise conducted in last year to evaluate Department of Defense (DOD) nuclear security policy requirements and standards. |
| M7 | Percent | Of nuclear weapons removed from the active stockpile due to safety concerns. |
| M8 | Years | To conduct review of nuclear weapon system risk assessment of safety by qualitative or quantitative means. |
| M9 | Percent | Of recommendations to improve nuclear weapon system safety reviewed and action. |
| M10 | Percent | Of nuclear-capable units receive their 60-month defense nuclear surety inspection. |

SN 3.2.5 Determine National Strategic Targeting Policy

DJS Approval Date: 22-FEB-16

Description: To determine national strategic targeting policy and provide advice to the President and Secretary of Defense concerning all aspects of the use of strategic fires and information operations weapons. This task includes determining target priority, needed level of damage or as well as legal limitations and political constraints on targets of strategic importance. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Null

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| M1 | Yes/No | tbd |
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SN 3.2.6 DELETED Provide National Strategic Attack Policy

SN 3.2.7 Manage Strategic Nuclear Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-FEB-16

Description: Manage all aspects of strategic nuclear capabilities to include command and control (C2), targeting and attack policy, target selection, planning applications, readiness, generating and dispersing forces, and maintaining weapon stockpiles. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60, JP 5-0

Notes: null

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| M1 | Day | TBD |
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SN 3.2.7.1 Manage Strategic Nuclear Support Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-FEB-16

Description: Manage all aspects of strategic nuclear capabilities to include command and control (C2), targeting and attack policy, readiness, and maintaining weapon stockpiles. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-27, JP 3-60

Notes: null

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| M1 | Classified | TBD |
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SN 3.3 Employ Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 01-SEP-16

Description: Employ the elements of the fire support system. Coordinate

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interaction of all of the elements of the system through continuous planning, aggressive coordination, and vigorous execution. JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: The fire support system includes the target acquisition, command and control (C2), and attack/delivery systems that must function collectively to ensure effective fires are delivered where and when the commander requires them.

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| M1 | Hours | From receipt of tasking construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), fleet ballistic missile submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device (TDD). |
| M2 | Hours | Before targeted government responds. |
| M3 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb without target detection device (TDD). |
| M4 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device (TDD). |
| M5 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option (DPO)/theater nuclear option (TNO) that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched |

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| | | ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device (TDD). |
| M6 | Hours | To encode and transmit message from plan approval. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Minutes | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M14 | Percentage | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Hours | Classified measures at JEL Plus Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.3.1 Employ Joint Fires

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Employ joint fires in coordinated actions to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

Notes: Fires is the use of weapon systems to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. The common objective or intent of fires may be to affect, modify, neutralize, or destroy enemy targets worldwide. JOINT FORCE COMMANDER'S (JFC's) GUIDANCE FOR JOINT FIRE SUPPORT:* Establishes joint force policies, procedures, and planning cycles.* Identifies joint fire support assets for planning purposes.* Designates priority for employing target acquisition assets.* Discusses areas that require joint fire support to support operational maneuver.* Identifies high value and high-payoff targets (HPTs) for acquisition and attack.* Sequences anticipated joint fire support requirements.* Establishes fire support coordinating measures (if required).

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| M1 | Percent | Of failed high-payoff target (HPT) attacks attributed to lack of |
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| | | integration. |
| M2 | Percent | Of national strategic firepower missions flown/fired without requested theater support. |
| M3 | Percent | Of special access program(s) (SAPs) cannot be integrated with non-SAP systems for security reasons. |
| M4 | Percent | Of strategic special operations forces (SOF) missions executed without notification of non-SOF operating forces. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.3.1.1 Conduct Global Strike

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Conduct global strike in support of theater and national objectives. JP 1, JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: This task includes dissuading, disrupting, destroying, and neutralizing strategic-level targets/target systems to shape the tempo of engagements using available assets against targets having strategic significance. Integrated planning and analysis is integral for this task.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is deliberate planning and crisis action collaborative planning for global strike operations performed? |
| M2 | Percent | Of solution the global strike support documents planning information organized around Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) planning scenarios will provide. |

Unclassified

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|----|--------|--|
| M3 | Yes/No | Are global strike support documents published on a regular basis and updated and/ or maintained by United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are requirements established in accordance with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) brief the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), or supported combatant commander (CCDR) on recommended course of action (COA)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is detailed execution planning led or assisted in support of selected course of action (COA) and necessary orders are transmitted to affected forces? |

SN 3.3.1.2 Provide Global Strike Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Provide strategic guidance and commander's intent to all efforts directed at conducting global strike operations. JP 3-09, JP 3-12, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task may include command and control (C2) of forces engaged in executing global strike operations. This task may also include planning for monitoring, execution, and when requested, providing direction via collaborative environment or other means to all joint forces conducting conventional global strike operations both lethal and nonlethal actions.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are strategy, plans, and advocate mission capabilities developed, integrated, and synchronized? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is command and control (C2) planning and support provided to other unified commands, as directed? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are effects of enemy retaliation on friendly forces, basing, and infrastructure assessed? |

SN 3.3.2 Synchronize Strategic Attack

DJS Approval Date: 09-SEP-15

Description: Synchronize attacks on all strategic targets with other operations through the coordinated employment of national-level systems. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Attack is conducted to destroy or neutralize strategic-level targets worldwide using lethal and nonlethal means. Synchronization may take place at the strategic theater level of war.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of planned targets, hit on time. |
| M2 | Percent | Of uncovered targets, attacked by regenerated forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units receive execute order through primary system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly or neutral forces and noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets. |
| M5 | Instances | Synchronized multiple attacks on targets using appropriate time-over-target or launch windows minimizing collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide. |
| M6 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device. |
| M7 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device. |
| M8 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning |

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| | | option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device. |
| M9 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device. |
| M10 | Hours | To encode and transmit message from plan approval. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are reconnaissance efforts coordinated? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are conference calls coordinated? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are adversarial communication (IO), media (PA) and influence (KLE) efforts coordinated? |

SN 3.3.2.1 Synchronize Planning Against Terrorist Networks

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Arrange global operations against terrorism networks to achieve unity of effort. JP 3-05, JP 3-20, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: This may task include integrating the Department of Defense (DOD) strategy, plans and intelligence priorities for operations against terrorist networks; planning campaigns against designated terrorist networks; integrating theater security cooperation (SC) activities, deployments, and capabilities that support campaigns against designated terrorist networks in coordination with geographic combatant commanders (GCCs). May also include planning preparation of the operational environment (OE) in coordination with GCCs. Additionally, Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) will advise senior DOD and national leaders on all issues pertaining to force selection, and the employment of special operations forces (SOF).

Unclassified

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|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Initiated liaison with appropriate Interagency elements through special operations support teams (SOSTs) and interagency representatives to United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Designated a contingency or crisis action team (CAT) to lead the collaborative planning process? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Issued orders (alert, warning, and/or execute) to supporting commands and components? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Issued planning guidance to supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs)/staffs in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) timelines? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Coordinated and assessed combatant commander (CCDR) flexible response options in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) process and timetables. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Assessed and synchronized combatant commander (CCDR) courses of action (COAs) in accordance with (IAW) contingency or crisis action planning (CAP) process and timetables. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) briefed senior Department of Defense (DoD) or national leaders on recommended course of action (COA). |

SN 3.3.3 Demonstrate National Military Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Conduct exercises or other show of force demonstrations to display national strategic military capabilities and show resolve to influence world perceptions of United States (US) potential and to meet Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-specified strategic end state. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02

Notes: null

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|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Hours | Before clear indications that target government has modified its position. |
| M2 | Incidents | Involving loss of non-United States (US) life. |
| M3 | Incidents | Involving loss of United States (US) life. |

SN 3.3.4 Apply Nonlethal Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Apply nonlethal actions and means to affect, modify, amplify, neutralize, or create direct and indirect effects on adversaries, potential adversaries, and other targets. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Nonlethal actions may consider information operations (IO), public affairs (PA), commander's communication strategy, cyberspace operations (CO), and intelligence planning (IP).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of combatant commanders (CCDRs) military information support operations (MISO) public communications efforts focused on stabilizing and reinforcing allied forces and host-nation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) efforts beginning within first 1 / 3 of hours between warning order (WARNORD) and seaborne assault landing hour; specific time an operation or exercise begins (H-hour). |
| M3 | Percent | To provide Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) approval of combatant commanders (CCDRS) military information support operations (MISO) plan. |
| M4 | Percent | Of all public communication activities (public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/military information support operations [MISO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD]/civil affairs [CA], etc.) coordinated and synchronized. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the plan reflect DOD and USG counter adversary network planning and operations; to include spotting and stopping international recruiting, |

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| | | financing, fighter flow and logistics? |
|--|--|--|

SN 3.3.5 Synchronize Combat Assessment (CA)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Determine the overall effectiveness of force employment during national strategic military operations. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Conduct battle damage, collateral damage effects, and munitions effects assessments (MEAs) and, if recommended, plan for reattack. Recommendations for reattack come from the combatant commanders (CCDRs) and intelligence organizations.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | For combatant command (CCMD)-approved, federated battle damage assessment (BDA) partners, joint force commander (JFC), and components, to provide attack assessment to the combatant commander (CCDR) of his attacks. |
| M2 | Percent | Of desired ground zero(s) (DGZs) assessed in first 24 hours of nuclear response. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide retargeting information to the combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M4 | Hours | To report to Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on success of direct action (DA) mission. |
| M5 | Hours | Determine when to request national-level asset for reconnaissance (RECCE) for battle damage assessment (BDA). |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets assessed in each 24-hour period of contingency/crisis operations. |

SN 3.3.6 Determine Post-Attack Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Determine the status of forces and capabilities following a strategic attack. JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 6811.01C, DODD 3020.26, Executive Order 12656, MCM 93-91,

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NMCS OI 3220.6A

Notes: Strategic attack operations target centers of gravity (COGs) and such other vital target systems as government and military leadership command and control (C2); command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) networks; weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the means to deliver them; critical materiel stockpiles; and other war-sustaining capabilities. Strategic attack may include both chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and/or conventional weapons. This task also includes assessing the impact of CBRN events, as well as natural and man-made disasters. This task includes determining the status of military forces, contract capability, and national infrastructure (logistics, communications, transportation, medical, etc.).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | To assess damage to infrastructure at strategic interest locations (key military bases, critical infrastructure nodes, etc.). |
| M2 | Minutes | To identify safe routes/operational areas (OAs) for strategic aircraft after an attack. |
| M3 | Minutes | To estimate the range of fatalities, injuries, and population at risk resulting from a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack or natural or man-made disaster. |
| M4 | Minutes | To provide initial assessment impact of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack or natural or man-made disaster on United States strategic forces, nuclear command and control (C2) nodes, and Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) assets. |
| M5 | Minutes | To determine number and locations of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) detonations/attacks after an attack. |
| M6 | Minutes | After an event to assess impact on Presidential and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) locations, primary military headquarters, and alternate military headquarters. |
| M7 | Minutes | To determine location of air and ground bursts and plot on chart for |

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| | | one nuclear weapon. |
| M8 | Minutes/Hours | To determine the location and identification of threat chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. |

SN 3.3.6.1 Assess Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Impacts to Operational Capability

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Determine the operational impacts resulting from the loss, disruption, and/or degradation of mission critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-28, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task includes identifying the critical infrastructure and assets that are components of systems supporting all assigned missions, analyzing the potential consequences of a global event, assessing potential impacts to critical infrastructure and assets supporting assigned missions, and reporting results of the analysis and assessment.

| | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To respond to non-duty hours request for support. |
| M2 | Minutes | To analyze potential consequences of global event. |
| M3 | Minutes | To assess potential impacts to critical infrastructure/assets. |
| M4 | Minutes | To report results of analysis and assessment to mission area experts and battle watch commander in order to determine operational impacts. |
| M5 | Dollars/Year | To maintain combatant command (CCMD) critical infrastructure protection (CIP) program. |

SN 3.3.7 Employ Strategic Nuclear Forces

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Employ strategic nuclear forces against enemy targets to instantly or progressively produce the desired effect(s) (deter, destroy,

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disintegrate, degrade, etc.) on enemy forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Targets may include national command and control (C2) facilities; chemical, biological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production and delivery systems; war-making capacity; and economic or political centers of gravity (COGs).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Monitor and report Tomahawk land attack missile/nuclear (TLAM/N) build up, forces available, position, and when ready for execution. |
| M3 | Percent | Monitor and report intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) generation, forces available, and alert status. |
| M2 | Percent | Monitor and report B-52 and B-2 generation, forces available, and alert status. |

SN 3.4 Protect Strategic Forces and Means

DJS Approval Date: 09-SEP-15

Description: Safeguard friendly strategic center(s) of gravity (COGs), strategic force potential, and continental United States (CONUS) bases. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task may include protection during strategic deployment of forces and supporting evacuation of noncombatants from theaters; a Department of State (DOS) responsibility. This task may also include civilian population, key assets in the local community supporting plans, and the civil populace and industrial capacity of the nation. This task may be accomplished by reducing or avoiding the effects of enemy strategic-level actions and unintentional friendly actions.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of planned targets, hit on time. |
| M2 | Percent | Of uncovered targets, attacked by regenerated forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units receive execute order through primary system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly or neutral forces and noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets. |

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|-----|-----------|--|
| M5 | Instances | Synchronized multiple attacks on targets using appropriate time-over-target or launch windows minimizing collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide. |
| M6 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device. |
| M7 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a scenario supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option for air launched cruise missile (ALCM), advanced cruise missile (ACM), intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), and gravity bomb with target detection device. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are conference calls coordinated? |
| M8 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send request approval message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target with target detection device. |
| M9 | Hours | From receipt of tasking to construct a sortie (ready to send Request Approval Message) supporting directed planning option/theater nuclear option that consists of one gravity bomb, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), or submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) weapon on one target without target detection device. |
| M10 | Hours | To encode and transmit message from plan approval. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are reconnaissance efforts coordinated? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are adversarial communication (IO), media (PA) and influence (KLE) efforts coordinated? |

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| M14 | Percent | Of potentially hostile cyberspace platforms that can be countered. |
|-----|---------|--|

SN 3.4.1 Provide Aerospace Control

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide surveillance and exercise control of the airspace. JP 3-01, JP 3-27, JP 3-30 (primary), JP 3-52, NORAD Agreement

Notes: This involves monitoring, validating, warning of, and defending from attacks against the Canadian and United States homelands by aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles.

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of successful enemy attacks. |
| M2 | Percent | Of military casualties related to enemy attacks. |
| M3 | Percent | Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles and space vehicles. |
| M4 | Percent | Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks. |
| M5 | Percent | Of all tracks successfully intercepted (Unknowns, Fakers, etc.). |
| M6 | Time | To establish Combat Air Patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented IAW concept plan (CONPLAN). |
| M8 | Frequency | Of NORAD Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Operations Center (OC) provides guidance and CBRN situation recaps to Region Air Operations Center/Air Defense Sector (RAOC/ADS) CBRNOCs. |
| M9 | Number | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged. |
| M10 | Time | To establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR). |
| M11 | Number | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged. |

SN 3.4.1.1 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide

symmetric manned aircraft defense

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ aircraft, AAMs, SAMs, and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of symmetric manned air threats against friendly forces and assets. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Countering air and missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and integrated air and missile defense. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy manned or unmanned air breathing vehicles are unsuccessful |
| M2 | Yes/No | During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successful identified |
| M3 | Yes/No | Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented IAW concept plan. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Identification of all valid safe passage aircraft |
| M5 | Number | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged |
| M6 | Yes/No | Through the appropriate military chain of command, coordinate with civilian and military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control |
| M7 | Percent | Of successful enemy attacks |
| M8 | Percent | Of military casualties related to enemy attacks |
| M9 | Percent | Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles |
| M10 | Percent | Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks |
| M11 | Percent | Of all tracks successfully intercepted |
| M12 | Time | To establish Combat Air Patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas |
| M13 | Time | To establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) |

SN 3.4.1.2 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide asymmetric manned aircraft defense

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ aircraft, AAMs, SAMs, and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of asymmetric manned aircraft threats against friendly forces and assets JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Countering air and missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and integrated air and missile defense. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy manned air breathing vehicles are unsuccessful |
| M2 | Yes/No | During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified |
| M3 | Yes/No | Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement (ROE) authorities implemented IAW concept plan. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Identification of all valid safe passage aircraft. |
| M5 | Numbers | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged |
| M6 | Yes/No | Through the appropriate military chain of command, coordinate with civilian and military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control |
| M7 | Percent | Of successful enemy attacks |
| M8 | Percent | Of military casualties related to enemy attacks |
| M9 | Percent | Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles |
| M10 | Percent | Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks |
| M11 | Percent | Of all tracks successfully intercepted |
| M12 | Time | To establish Combat Air Patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas |
| M13 | Time | To establish a Temporary Flight |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| | Restriction (TFR) |
|--|-------------------|

SN 3.4.1.3 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide unmanned aircraft defense

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ aircraft, AAMs, SAMs, and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of unmanned air threats. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

Notes: Counter air and missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and other assets. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft, both before and after launch.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy unmanned air breathing vehicles are unsuccessful |
| M2 | Yes/No | During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified |
| M3 | Yes/No | Peacetime, transition, and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Identification of all valid safe passage aircraft |
| M5 | Number | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged |
| M6 | Yes/No | Through the appropriate military chain of command, coordinate with civilian and military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control |
| M7 | Percent | Of successful enemy attacks |
| M8 | Percent | Of military casualties related to enemy attack |
| M9 | Percent | Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles. |
| M10 | Percent | Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks |
| M11 | Percent | Of all tracks successfully intercepted |
| M12 | Time | To establish Combat Air Patrols and enhanced air surveillance capability in |

Unclassified

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| | | a designated area or areas |
| M13 | Time | To establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) |

SN 3.4.1.4 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide cruise missile defense

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ aircraft, AAMs, SAMs, and other capabilities to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of cruise missile threats against friendly forces and assets. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Countering air and missile threats consists of a combination of counterair and integrated air and missile defense. Defensive operations attain and maintain the desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | During peacetime, ensure all attempted penetrations of airspace by enemy missiles are unsuccessful |
| M2 | Yes/No | During transition and wartime Rules of Engagement, all tracks must be successfully identified |
| M3 | Yes/No | Peacetime, transition, and wartime rules of engagement authorities implemented IAW concept plan |
| M4 | Yes/No | Identification of all valid safe passage aircraft |
| M5 | Number | Of valid safe passage aircraft engaged |
| M6 | Yes/No | Through the appropriate military chain of command, coordinate with civilian and military agencies on matters related to aerospace warning and control |
| M7 | Percent | Of successful enemy attacks |
| M8 | Percent | Of military casualties related to enemy attacks |
| M9 | Percent | Of successful penetrations of airspace by enemy missiles |
| M10 | Percent | Of civilian casualties were from enemy attacks |
| M11 | Percent | Of all tracks successfully intercepted |
| M12 | Time | To establish Combat Air Patrols and |

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| | | enhanced air surveillance capability in a designated area or areas |
| M13 | Time | To establish a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) |

SN 3.4.10 Protect the National Sea Frontiers

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Protect the seaward approaches to the United States (US) and ensure the safety of maritime operations and the environment. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-08v2, JP 3-10, JP 3-15, JP 3-27, JP 3-32, JP 4-02.1

Notes: This task may include protecting coastal shipping from attack. It may also include developing and implementing measures to prevent marine pollution or toxic waste spills ashore with the potential to disrupt defense operations, adversely impact national economies, or do significant environmental damage. It may also ensure hazardous materials are removed and properly disposed of without further damage to the environment. The environmental portions of this task can be executed in support of combat operations in a theater of operations/ joint operations area (JOA).

| | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| M1 | Days | Between hostile actions against strategic shipping. |
| M2 | Days | Between pollution or toxic waste events that impact strategic shipping. |
| M3 | Man-Days/Year | To cleanup marine pollution or toxic waste spills. |
| M4 | Ship-Days | Lost by commercial shipping because of marine pollution or toxic waste. |
| M5 | Dollars | Negative impact on national economy because of marine pollution or toxic waste spills. |
| M6 | Percent | Of strategic shipping lost because of hostile action. |
| M7 | Instances/Week | Of attacks on coastal shipping. |
| M8 | Percent | Of fisheries closed because of marine pollution or toxic waste. |
| M9 | Percent | Of military operations delayed or disrupted by explosive ordnance incidents. |
| M10 | Percent | Of military operations delayed or disrupted by hostile action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of military operations delayed or |

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| | | disrupted by marine pollution or toxic waste. |
| M12 | Instances/week | Of significant damage to forces, materiel, or equipment. |

SN 3.4.11 Coordinate Nuclear Security

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate nuclear security for assigned nuclear weapons, components, infrastructure, transportation, and/or handling. JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DODD 5210.41, NSPD-28

Notes: The central and overriding objective for nuclear weapons security is the denial of unauthorized access. Nuclear weapons require special protection because of their political and military importance, their destructive power, and the consequences of an unauthorized deliberate or inadvertent pre-arming, launching, firing, or detonation (conventional or nuclear). Any incident involving unauthorized access to a United States (US) nuclear weapon, even a nondestructive event, has the possibility of reducing the credibility of the national deterrent. Nuclear weapons shall not be subjected to adverse physical environments except when operational requirements dictate such exposure. The safety of the public, operating personnel and property, and protection of nuclear weapons from capture, theft, damage, and unauthorized use or loss are essential during all phases of operations (storage, transport, maintenance, on alert) involving nuclear weapons. This task may provide a safe, secure, and effective nuclear deterrent force, denying unauthorized access, physical security plans, threat capabilities assessments, and constraints from equipment degradation. Monitor and assess current nuclear weapons security programs and procedures. This task may also deter and defend from attack while protecting against physical damage, misuse, and theft.

| | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| M1 | Daily | Deny unauthorized access to nuclear weapons. |
| M2 | As Required | Failing denial of access, commanders shall take any and all actions necessary, including the use of deadly force in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5210.56 to regain control of nuclear weapons immediately. |
| M3 | Daily | Prevent damage or sabotage to nuclear |

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| | | weapons. |
| M4 | Daily | Prevent loss of custody of a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon component. |

SN 3.4.12 Provide Maritime Warning

DJS Approval Date: 19-FEB-15

Description: Process, assess, and disseminate intelligence and information related to the respective maritime areas and internal waterways of, and the maritime approaches. JP 3-27 (primary), NORAD Agreement

Notes: This task may apply to the United States (US) and Canada, and warning of maritime threats to, or attacks against, North America to enable identification, validation, and response by national commands and agencies responsible for maritime defense and security.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Time | To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of maritime attack against North America. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do warnings enable identification, validations and response by national commands and agencies? |

SN 3.4.2 Provide Aerospace Warning

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Disseminate aerospace domain intelligence and information related to man-made objects. JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary), JP 3-52, JP-3-01, NORAD Agreement

Notes: This requires capabilities to detect, validate, characterize, assess, and warn of attack against whether by aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles. Aerospace warning also includes the monitoring of global aerospace activities and related developments.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of ballistic missile (BM) attack against North America. |
|----|---------|---|

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| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M2 | Minutes | To provide United States (US) and Canadian leadership warning of aerospace attack against North America. |
| M3 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces. |
| M4 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), threat warning issued. |
| M5 | Percent | Of threat warnings to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces are false. |
| M6 | Incidents | Of false threat warnings. |
| M7 | Minutes | To determine objectives of attack. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Operate and use the command center processing and display system (CCPDS) -replacement, Missile Warning Teletype (MWTY), or comparable systems. |
| M9 | Minutes | Provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear command center processing and display system (CCPDS)-replacement/warning systems or comparable system. |
| M10 | Minutes | Provide assessments of nuclear attack to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) based on indications. |
| M11 | Minutes | Provide critical information on dual phenomenology to decision makers with regard to nuclear attack. |
| M12 | Minutes | Provide an assessment to decision makers on when there is a threat of nuclear attack against North America. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Present a comprehensive description of who is responsible for assessing nuclear threats to North America and other theaters. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Present a comprehensive description of the meaning of various nuclear threat assessments. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Demonstrate ability to provide critical information. |

SN 3.4.2.1 Provide Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

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DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Provide accurate, unambiguous, and timely attack warning and assessment information to the government of the United States (US) and Canada. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Notification of attack against North America is the first priority. Integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) information is also provided to top echelon defense staffs and combatant commanders (CCDRs) in both countries. Integrated tactical warning involves warning after initiation of a threatening or hostile act based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. Attack assessment involves an evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions.

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| M1 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), attack assessment issued. |
| M2 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, attack assessment issued to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces. |
| M3 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US) forces, threat warning issued to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces. |
| M4 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) attack on United States (US), threat warning issued. |
| M5 | Percent | Of threat warnings to theater ballistic missile (TBM) forces are false. |
| M6 | Incidents | Of false threat warnings. |
| M7 | Minutes | To determine objectives of attack. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Does the command center operate and use processing and display system (CCPDS) - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype (MWTY), or comparable systems? |
| M9 | Minutes | To provide critical information to decision makers from the nuclear command center processing and display system (CCPDS)-replacement/warning systems or comparable system. |
| M10 | Minutes | To provide assessments of nuclear attack to the Secretary of Defense |

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| | | (SecDef) based on indications. |
| M11 | Minutes | To provide critical information on dual phenomenology to decision makers with regard to nuclear attack. |
| M12 | Minutes | To provide an assessment to decision makers on when there is a threat of nuclear attack against North America. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is there a comprehensive description of who is responsible for assessing nuclear threats to North America and other theaters? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is there a comprehensive description of the meaning of various nuclear threat assessments? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is the ability demonstrated to provide critical information? |

SN 3.4.2.2 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide ballistic re-entry vehicles warning.

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

Notes: Provide warning, which includes an assessment, of potential or actual enemy ballistic re-entry vehicle weapons includes coordination with appropriate Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) where potential impact may occur; and with applicable Functional Combatant Commanders.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide United States leadership warning of ballistic missile attack. |
| M2 | Minutes | Issue threat warning following launch of ballistic missile |
| M3 | Minutes | Determine objectives of the ballistic missile launch |
| M4 | Yes/No | Operate and use the command center processing and display system - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype, or comparable system. |
| M5 | Minutes | Provide assessment of the ballistic missile launch to the Secretary of Defense based on indications. |

SN 3.4.2.3 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide maneuverable re-entry vehicle warning.

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Provide warning, which includes assessment, of potential or actual enemy maneuverable re-entry vehicle weapons includes coordination with appropriate Geographic Combatant Commanders (GCC) where potential impact may occur; and with applicable Functional Combatant Commanders.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide United States leadership warning of maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat |
| M2 | Minutes | Issue threat warning following launch of maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat |
| M3 | Minutes | Determine objectives of the maneuverable re-entry vehicle threat. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Operate and use the command center processing and display system - replacement, Missile Warning Teletype, or comparable system. |

SN 3.4.2.4 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide symmetric manned aircraft warning.

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against (including assessment of) manned aircraft. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (Primary)

Notes: Provide warning and assessment (when applicable) of potential or actual enemy symmetric manned aircraft, including coordinating with appropriate intelligence agencies and other mission partners.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide leadership warning of aerospace attack |
| M2 | Incident | Of false threat warnings |
| M3 | Minutes | To determine objectives of attack |

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| M4 | Yes/No | Demonstrate ability to provide critical information. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy air identification zone penetration successful |

SN 3.4.2.5 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide asymmetric manned aircraft warning

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against asymmetric manned aircraft. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Providing warning and assessment (when applicable) of potential or actual threat asymmetric manned aircraft, includes coordination with appropriate intelligence agencies, interagency partners, and other mission partners.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide warning of asymmetric manned aircraft attack to United States leadership |
| M2 | Incidents | Of false threat warnings. |
| M3 | Minutes | To determine objectives of the attack. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Demonstrate ability to provide critical information. |

SN 3.4.2.6 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide unmanned aircraft warning

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against unmanned aircraft. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Provide warning and assessment of potential or actual threat unmanned aircraft, includes coordination with appropriate intelligence agencies, interagency partners, and mission partners.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide United States leadership warning of unmanned aircraft threat |
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| M2 | Incidents | Of false threat warnings |
| M3 | Minutes | To determine objectives of the unmanned aircraft threat |
| M4 | Yes/No | Demonstrate ability to provide critical information |
| M5 | Percent | Of unknown targets, successfully identified |

SN 3.4.2.7 (URGENT Proposed Task) Provide cruise missile warning

DJS Approval Date: 08-AUG-18

Description: Employ available sensor platforms and associated correlation centers to warn against cruise missiles. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: Provide warning of potential or actual threat cruise missiles include coordination with appropriate intelligence agencies, and other mission partners.

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| M1 | Minutes | Provide United States leadership warning of cruise missile threat |
| M2 | Incidents | Of false threat warnings |
| M3 | Minutes | To determine objectives of cruise missile threat |
| M4 | Percent | Of launched cruise missiles detected before impact |
| M5 | Percent | Of cruise missile elements detect after launch |
| M6 | Percent | Of attacks by enemy air successful |
| M7 | Yes/No | Demonstrate ability to provide critical information |

SN 3.4.3 Coordinate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Coordinate the ballistic missile defense (BMD) of the homeland and critical regional interests. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: This task involves integrating counterair assets to neutralize or

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destroy enemy missiles before and after launch. Specifically, this task encompasses the use of offensive counterair assets to prevent enemy launch as well as a comprehensive use of active and passive defensive counterair measures to defend critical assets. This task centers on the protection of critical assets designated by the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and combatant commanders (CCDRs).

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| M1 | Percent | Of continental United States (CONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater missile threat. |
| M2 | Percent | Of outside the continental United States (OCONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater ballistic missile threat. |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or function on target. |
| M4 | Percent | Of detected ballistic missile launches, provide cueing for counterforce operations. |

SN 3.4.3.1 Coordinate Global Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Coordinate global missile defense (MD) actions that affect more than one combatant commander and require synchronization among the affected commands. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-27

Notes: Planning and integration for this task involves coordinating national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and interception systems to counter a ballistic missile (BM) attack. This task includes developing and coordinating desired characteristics and capabilities for ballistic missile defense (BMD) and missile warning across all levels of war and command. MD plans and operations include both active and passive measures.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Adaptive and crisis action planning is conducted for global ballistic missile |
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| | | defense (GBMD) operations. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Concept of operations (CONOPS) for global ballistic missile defense (GBMD) are developed that satisfy combatant command requirements for integrated missile defense and missile warning. |
| M3 | Months | To develop combatant commander's operation plan(s)/operation order(s) in accordance with Joint Operation Planning and Execution System. |
| M4 | Months | To develop ballistic missile theater support plans. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Combatant command Global Ballistic Missile Defense (GBMD) operation plans (OPLANS)/operation plan in concept format (CONPLANS) include communications, tactical warning and automated data processing (ADP) support requirements necessary to support ballistic missile tactical warning and attack assessments. |

SN 3.4.3.2 Plan Global Missile Defense (GMD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop plans that support global missile defense (GMD) operations, which will be integrated and coordinated with other combatant command (CCMD) theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), operation plan(s) (OPLANS)/operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANS). JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-27, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may ensure compliance with the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) guidance and resource levels, and with developing issues, such as the risk associated with enemy equipped with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons that might suggest changes to the strategy or joint operation plans (OPLANS). This task may review existing strategic and OPLANS, to include relevant combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), concept plans (CONPLANS) and functional plans (FUNCPLANS), in light of the existing global strategic environment and the results of the national military strategy (NMS) review.

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| M1 | Hours | To develop and provide strategic plans during crisis or time-sensitive conditions. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) that have identified asset shortfalls. |
| M3 | Weeks | To propose changes to strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate). |
| M4 | Percent | Enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not considered which impact strategy and/or plans. |
| M5 | Days | To submit course(s) of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategic direction). |

SN 3.4.3.3 Synchronize Global Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Synchronize the protection of strategic forces and national assets from ballistic missile (BM) attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: This task involves coordination, planning, and integration of national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and interception systems to counter a ballistic missile (BM) attack. This task centers on the protection of national centers of gravity (COGs), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, and industrial capacity and infrastructure.

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| M1 | Percent | Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or function on target. |
| M2 | Minutes | To initiate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Vol VI reporting criteria. |
| M3 | Minutes | To provide assessment to President of the United States (POTUS)/Secretary of Defense (SecDef) of ballistic missile attack. |
| M4 | Percent | Of detected ballistic missile launches that can provide cueing for counterforce operations. |

SN 3.4.3.4 Manage Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Manage (including planning, integrating, coordinating, support, and advocacy) aspects of integrated missile defense (MD) activities. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Planning and integration for this task involves coordinating national and multinational surveillance, detection, identification, tracking, and interception systems to counter a ballistic missile (BM) attack. This task includes developing and coordinating desired characteristics and capabilities for ballistic missile defense (BMD) and missile warning across all levels of war and command. MD plans and operations include both active and passive measures.

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| M1 | Percent | Of required infrastructure in place prior to a crisis. |
| M2 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data qualified as gross transportation feasible |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are there integrated theater attacks on single or multiple targets of strategic significance? |

SN 3.4.4 Safeguard National Strategic Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Secure military forces, critical, assets and national strategic center(s) of gravity (COGs) against attack. JP 3-01, JP 3-13, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task is carried out in the forward regions, the approaches, and the homeland. An active, layered defense designed to detect, deter, prevent, and defeat threats is accomplished by hardening or fortifying facilities or construction for forces, removing hazards affecting execution of the national military strategy, and ensuring friendly effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum.

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| M1 | Percent | Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly theater defenses, culminating in warhead delivery or |
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| | | function on target. |
| M2 | Percent | Of outside the continental United States (OCONUS) military assets, including command and control (C2) assets, defensible against theater ballistic missile (BM) threat. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts, ports) destroyed or damaged. |
| M4 | Percent | Of detected ballistic missile (BM) launches provided cueing for counterforce operations. |
| M5 | Incidents | Of penetrations of United States (US) airspace by enemy manned air-breathing vehicles. |
| M6 | Percent | Of potentially hostile space platforms can be countered. |
| M7 | Incidents | Of United States (US) port of embarkation (POE) facilities (including POE) and installations being damaged or destroyed by enemy terrorist action. |
| M8 | Casualties/Week | To United States (US) noncombatants. |
| M9 | Casualties/Week | To United States (US) combatants. |
| M10 | Facilities & Installations/Day | Reconstituted following chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack. |
| M11 | Strategic Forces/Day | Reconstituted following chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack. |
| M12 | Casualties/Day | Treated and released. |
| M13 | Hours | To build recovery plans for aircraft and mobile support teams to (ARB). |
| M14 | Hours | To communicate recovery plans to strategic command and control (C2) system. |

SN 3.4.4.1 Support Force Protection (FP)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Provide assessments which enhance mission survivability to critical facilities by determining single point vulnerabilities, mitigation techniques, and/or enhanced force protection (FP) postures. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-10, CJCSI 3280.01, DODI 2000.12, DODI 5240.22, DODI O-2000.16

Notes: This task may include assisting in identifying operational and

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technical solutions, including conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT and E) to meet current and future requirements; reviewing force protection (FP) plans or FP elements within concept and/or operations plans (CONPLANS and/or OPLANs).

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| M1 | Days | To provide written report of observations/vulnerabilities to the combatant commander (CCDR) with mitigating options. |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified defensive measures validated by installation / unit commander to ensure the physical security of personnel, facilities, and equipment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement recommendations have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment. |
| M4 | Days | To determine force protection (FP) enhancement processes/procedures/facility modifications, etc and provide answer to the combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M5 | Percent | Of required installations receive periodic force protection (FP) assistance visits. |
| M6 | Months | To respond to combatant command (CCMD) request; complete plans review process. |
| M7 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the scientific and technical reliance process to meet current and future requirements. |

SN 3.4.6 Coordinate Protection of National Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Coordinate the protection of information, information-based processes, and information systems by planning and implementing comprehensive defense of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI

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6510.01F

Notes: Assured information protection is one of the three major goals of Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN) Operations. The purpose of information protection is to provide protection for the information passing over networks from the time it is stored and catalogued until it is distributed to the users, operators, and decision makers. This is a broad task that may require a risk management approach to focus the effort. This task may include ensuring access to timely, accurate, and relevant information when and where needed, and to deny an adversary the opportunity to exploit friendly information and systems for their own purposes.

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| M1 | Percent | Of commands have adequate information processing hardware and software. |
| M2 | Percent | Of commands have fully-trained and manned information systems management and operating personnel. |
| M3 | Percent | Of commands have current processes and programs to protect information systems, processes, and networks. |
| M4 | Instances | Of confirmed loss of classified data from penetrations. |
| M5 | Instances | Of detected penetrations of command information systems. |
| M6 | Percent | Of time, command joint information systems down. |
| M7 | Instances | Of penetrations of multiple command information systems. |
| M8 | Minutes | To detect attempted penetration of information system. |
| M9 | Minutes | To restore major information system after attack. |
| M10 | Minutes | To activate a change in information operations condition (INFOCON) in response to increased threats or actual activity. |
| M11 | Minutes | To switch to an alternate system after attack on major information system. |
| M12 | Minutes | To implement countermeasures in response to a confirmed intrusion. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Do organization apply resources to protect against information operations (IO), detect and react to offensive IO, and restore capabilities should defensive measures fail? |

SN 3.4.7 Coordinate Force Protection (FP) for Strategic Forces and Means

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate force protection (FP) for strategic forces and means to enhance freedom of strategic action by reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.2 (primary), JP 3-11, JP 3-13.3

Notes: This task may include antiterrorism (AT) measures and counterintelligence (CI) actions designed to protect friendly forces from surprise, observation, detection, interference, terrorism, espionage, sabotage, intelligence collection, and assassination.

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| M1 | Hours | After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEI) satisfied, collection asset retasked. |
| M2 | Percent | Change in sabotage incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day), or national emergency. |
| M3 | Percent | Change in terrorism incidents, per month, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency. |
| M4 | Total | Facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed. |
| M5 | Hours | For a reaction force to reach an installation or facility under attack. |
| M6 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements covered by intelligence collection plan. |
| M7 | Percent | Of continental United States (CONUS)-based aircraft and ships, damaged or destroyed on the ground/in port prior to declaration of war or C-Day. |
| M8 | Percent | Of critical continental United States (CONUS) facilities (e.g., command posts) destroyed or damaged. |
| M9 | Percent | Of critical movements (e.g., nuclear weapons transfers) conducted under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets. |
| M10 | Percent | Of critical movements conducted after declaration of war, C-Day, or national |

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| | | emergency under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets. |
| M11 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel assigned to counterintelligence (CI). |
| M12 | Instances | Of first strategic movements attacked by enemy lethal or nonlethal forces. |
| M13 | Percent | Of personnel who receive level one antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) training prior to deployment or travel overseas. |
| M14 | Instances | Of sabotage or terrorism, after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency. |
| M15 | Instances | Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means. |
| M16 | Instances | Of terrorism, per month, in continental United States (CONUS) after declaration of war, or C-Day, or national emergency. |
| M17 | Hours | Since most current intelligence information collected. |
| M18 | Percent | Of personnel who receive annual security awareness training. |
| M19 | Percent | Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement actions have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment. |
| M20 | Percent | Of missions or voyages into medium terrorist threat level or higher threat locations have an operational risk assessment conducted prior to mission start. |
| M21 | Percent | Of strategic forces able to execute mission operations in an chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment |
| M22 | Yes/No | Antiterrorism (AT)/security plan is coordinated, approved, and executable. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Fully implemented and coordinated security plan in place and operational. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Compliance with Department of Defense (DOD) antiterrorism (AT) standard. |

SN 3.4.7.1 DELETED Produce Counterterrorism (CT) Intelligence

SN 3.4.8 Coordinate Nuclear Surety

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate the safety, security, and weapon-level use and control of nuclear weapons, and for the confidence in the enduring nuclear weapon stockpile. JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), DODD 3150.02

Notes: This task includes monitoring and assessing current nuclear weapons programs and procedures and providing recommendations for improvements to current nuclear weapons programs and procedures.

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| M1 | Months | Since last review of overall launch platforms firing circuit inspection program. |
| M2 | Months | Since most recent Department of Defense (DOD)/Department of Energy (DOE) assessment of current nuclear weapons programs and procedures was conducted. |
| M3 | Months | Since last review of overall special ammunition storage (SAS) inspection program. |
| M4 | Percent | Of recommendations from most recent Department of Defense (DOD)/Department of Energy (DOE) assessment implemented within 60 days. |
| M5 | Percent | Of units all nuclear capable units which have received a defense nuclear surety inspection (DNSI) within the last year. |
| M6 | Percent | Of units receiving a nuclear weapons assessment inspection Nuclear Weapons Assessment Inspection (Nwai) pass on the first inspection. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units receiving a defense nuclear surety inspection (DNSI) in last year receive a Satisfactory or better grade. |
| M8 | Percent | Of units receiving a personnel reliability program (PRP) Personnel Reliability Program inspection receive a |

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| | | satisfactory or better grade. |
| M9 | Percent | Of units receiving a nuclear technical proficiency inspection (NTPI) receive a satisfactory or better grade. |
| M10 | Percent | Passed Defense Nuclear Agency inspections of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) personnel reliability program (PRP) Personnel Reliability Program with a satisfactory or better. |
| M11 | Percent | Passed nuclear weapons technical inspections (NWTI) of Service component command capability to handle, store, and maintain nuclear weapons with a satisfactory or better. |
| M12 | Days | Since last annual report and certification of nuclear weapons stockpile. |
| M13 | Percent | Passed Service Weapon Systems inspections with satisfactory or better results. |
| M14 | Months | Delay to initiate underground nuclear testing, if directed by the President. |
| M15 | Percent | Of nuclear weapons components which can be tested through sub-critical tests. |
| M16 | Percent | Of nuclear weapons deemed one point safe. |
| M17 | Percent | Of United States (US) hydronuclear tests exceeding a yield of four pounds. |
| M18 | Percent | Of sub-critical nuclear weapons tests result in a self-sustaining nuclear reaction. |
| M19 | Percent | Of sub-critical nuclear weapons tests result in the release of nuclear materials to the atmosphere. |
| M20 | Days | To train nuclear surety program managers after appointment. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are future requirements (and attempt to secure external funding) for nuclear surety related training courses assessed annually? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are existing nuclear surety directive for field application and supplement with major command mission unique guidance assessed annually? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are functionally specific, nuclear surety program validation checklists |

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| | | developed and published annually? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are changes in policies, procedures, and direction transmitted to field units in time to prevent incidents due to lack of guidance? |
| M25 | Instances | Use and control of nuclear weapons is not in accordance with (IAW) national guidance in nuclear surety. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is proficiency in nuclear surety (safety, security, and use control) demonstrated through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) given to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) staff? |

SN 3.4.9 Manage Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide personnel recovery (PR) capability across the full range of military operations. JP 3-50 (primary), CJCSI 3270.01, DODI 3002.03, DODI 3002.04

Notes: This task involves the coordinating, developing, shaping, advancing, preparing, planning, executing, recovering and reintegrating of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel via DODs Personnel Recovery (PR) system, to include United States (US) contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) in recovery operations between combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, other DOD entities or designated personnel, US Government (USG) agencies, other nations, and nongovernmental/intergovernmental organizations (NGOs/ IGOs). This task may also include enhancing PR capabilities through advice and assistance to DOD and non-DOD entities on PR guidance, education and training, support to operations, adaptation, and lessons learned. In addition, the task may include the services providing a comprehensive capability to train, equip, and protect its personnel, and to prevent their capture and exploitation by adversaries.

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| M1 | Months | Since national-level Personnel Recovery policies and directives updated. |
| M2 | Months | Since inter-Military Department and interagency support agreements and memorandums of understanding updated. |

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| M3 | Months | Since Department of Defense-wide Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape training standards updated. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) training that achieves the task proficiencies in the six SERE capabilities identified in the Joint Standards for SERE Training in Support of the Code of Conduct? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are personnel identified as high risk trained in pre-identified specialized Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape training courses? |
| M6 | Months | Since interagency operating agreements updated. |
| M7 | Percent | Of casualty assistance officers that have training in the reintegration process. |
| M8 | Months | Since inter-Service and interagency policies and procedures for reintegration and post-isolation support responsibilities updated. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are trained Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape psychologists maintained? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is a Personnel Recovery Office of Primary Responsibility maintained? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is a methodology established to assess the susceptibility of deploying individuals to isolation and exploitation? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is a process established to provide a vulnerability-based analysis of mission-essential personnel that are susceptible to isolation/exploitation? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is methodology established to analyze archived Personnel Recovery mission information? |
| M14 | Percent | Of archived Personnel Recovery records contain essential information to support analysis. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery education and training programs prepare DoD commanders and staffs? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Recovery education and training programs prepare personnel for the risk of isolation? |

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| M17 | Yes/No | Is there a plan to support the families of isolated personnel? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Did the service casualty affairs offices coordinate with the public affairs office, the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing In Action Accounting Office and Joint Personnel Recovery Agency to support next-of-kin? |

SN 3.5 Provide Space Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 18-FEB-15

Description: Plan (including integration and synchronization), initiate, and direct activities and operations associated with space combat operations, space support operations, and combat support operations. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary), DODD 3100.10

Notes: These operations include space control (enforcing space superiority through protection, prevention, negation, and surveillance), force enhancement (supporting the warfighter with communications, weather, navigation, ballistic missile [BM] attack warning, and intelligence products), and space support (placing systems in space and operating them). Strategic space capabilities include national, Department of Defense (DOD), civil and commercial space systems, and associated infrastructure.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Months | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth (peacetime). |
| M2 | Percent | Decrease in support of combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Degradation of space capability over one year. |
| M4 | Days | Delay in theater operations because of saturation of on-orbit capabilities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD)-required space capability, owned by DOD. |
| M6 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD)-required space capability, owned by the United States (US) Federal Government. |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M7 | Percent | Of promised on-orbit capability provided to combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC). |
| M8 | Percent | Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) capability used each year. |
| M9 | Percent | Of Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities Program (TENCAP) requests filled each year. |
| M10 | Months | To design, produce, and constitute on-orbit a new generation of a particular existing space capability. |
| M11 | Years | To design, produce, and constitute on-orbit a new space capability. |
| M12 | Months | To reconstitute a space capability after loss through attack (wartime). |
| M13 | Hours | To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets. |
| M14 | Months | To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime). |
| M15 | Weeks | To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of hostile action. |

SN 3.5.1 Provide Space Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide space support to orbiting Department of Defense (DOD) space assets (both predicted and unforeseen). JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6251.01D, DODD 3100.10

Notes: Launch tasks include booster assembly, mating the booster and payload, launching the vehicle, providing range support, notifying the appropriate agencies, and launch support analysis. Once in orbit, this task includes monitoring and controlling space systems to maintain their operational status. Task includes initialization activities after launch, routine control of all systems that support the payloads, contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions, and relocating or

Unclassified

reorienting space systems as directed to support national or theater requirements. This task also includes control of payloads as directed by other organizations responsible for the payload operation and management.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To restack a launch platform to carry a new and different specific space platform. |
| M2 | Hours | To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another. |
| M3 | Minutes | For maximum ground facility operations capability red time (per 24-hour period). |
| M4 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss). |
| M5 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission loss). |
| M6 | Months | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth. |
| M7 | Months | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from on-orbit (assuming on-orbit assets). |
| M8 | Percent | Of a space platforms efficiency lost because too close to other platforms. |
| M9 | Months | To produce a space platform for launch. |
| M10 | Percent | Of a space platforms overall effectiveness lost because too close to other platforms. |
| M11 | Percent | Of launches are delayed after preparations begin, due to scheduling conflicts. |
| M12 | Percent | Of launches successfully place space platforms on-orbit. |
| M13 | Percent | Of successful launches within seven days of original schedule (Success Launch includes inserting satellite into proper orbit). |
| M14 | Percent | Of successful satellite communications supports (each system). |
| M15 | Total | Number (maximum) of emergency satellite supports (per 24-hour period). |
| M16 | Weeks | To produce a launch platform. |
| M17 | Percent | Of space platforms orbits must be adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| | | objects. |
|--|--|----------|

SN 3.5.1.1 DELETED Launch and Initialize New Satellites

SN 3.5.1.2 Upkeep Satellites

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Maintain the health and welfare of the satellites by providing telemetry monitoring, tracking, and commanding (TT&C) and routine maneuvers to maintain orbit. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 3100.10

Notes: In this task part of maintaining the state-of-health of a satellite is done by providing telemetry monitoring and routine maneuvers to maintain orbit.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | For maximum ground facility operations capability red time (per 24-hour period). |
| M2 | Percent | Of a space platforms efficiency lost because too close to other platforms. |
| M3 | Percent | Of space platforms orbits must be adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects. |
| M4 | Percent | Of successful satellite communications supports (each system). |
| M5 | Number | Number (maximum) of emergency satellite supports (per 24-hour period). |
| M6 | Percent | Of a space platforms overall effectiveness lost because too close to other platforms. |

SN 3.5.1.3 Resolve Satellite Anomalies

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Plan and coordinate anomaly detection, user notification, and contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions and

Unclassified

anomaly correction, as well as geolocating a source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). JP 3-14 (primary), JP 6-0, DODD 3100.10, DoDD S-5100.44

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss). |
| M2 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission loss). |
| M3 | Hours | To restore operational capability or reroute users. |
| M4 | Hours | To switch to back-up satellite components. |
| M5 | Months | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth. |
| M6 | Months | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from on-orbit (assuming on-orbit assets). |

SN 3.5.1.4 Reposition Satellites

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Relocate/reorient space systems, as directed. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 3100.10

Notes: Organizations responsible for the payload operation and management reposition satellites, as directed, to support national or theater requirements and to control payloads.

| | | |
|----|------|--|
| M1 | Days | To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another. |
|----|------|--|

SN 3.5.1.6 Support National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Human Space Flight Program

DJS Approval Date: 11-MAR-15

Description: Provide Department of Defense (DOD) operational support

Unclassified

resources as requested by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and validated by the DOD Manager for Human Space Flight Support Operations. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 3440.01C

Notes: The Department of Defense (DOD) Manager will coordinate directly with necessary elements of the Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMDs), DOD agencies, and other appropriate United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. Additionally, combatant commanders (CCDRs) are responsible for planning for, supporting, and conducting the recovery of astronauts and space vehicles within the area of responsibility (AOR).

| | | |
|----|------|--|
| M1 | Days | For Department of Defense (DOD) Manager for Manned Space Flight Support to coordinate and direct the development of functional and / or operational plans and develop requirements for manned space flight support operations. |
| M2 | Days | For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to coordinate requirements and facilities necessary to support manned space flight operations. |
| M3 | Days | For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to conduct / coordinate search and rescue operations for astronauts. |
| M4 | Days | For supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to provide support to recover the space shuttle and / or its payload. |

SN 3.5.2 Provide Space Control

DJS Approval Date: 09-APR-15

Description: Operations to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States (US) and its allies and, when directed, deny an adversary freedom of action in space. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03, DODD 3100.10

Notes: Space control includes protection of United States (US) space systems and negation of enemy space systems. In addition, this task also includes the necessary surveillance to track, assess, and catalog all orbiting space objects and to provide collision avoidance reports.

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of first contingency requirements for space support met. |
| M2 | Percent | Of second contingency requirements for space support met. |
| M3 | Hours | To deploy Joint Space Support Teams (JSSTs) (after initial request). |
| M4 | Hours | For joint space support team (JSST) to direct combatant commanders (CCDRs) request for specific space support to appropriate United States US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) or component office. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy space capability destroyed/degraded/disrupted (as ordered by Secretary of Defense [SecDef]). |
| M6 | Percent | Of space platforms orbits must be adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects. |
| M7 | Percent | Of items in near space, fully cataloged. |
| M8 | Days | To fully analyze new space debris and determine its on-orbit characteristics. |
| M9 | Days | To fully analyze new space platforms and determine their on-orbit characteristics. |

SN 3.5.2.1 Provide Space Prevention

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Preclude an adversary's hostile use of United States (US) or third-party space systems and services. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01C

Notes: Prevention measures support protection and negation measures by allowing the United States (US) to use other instruments of national power. Prevention can include diplomatic, informational, and economic measures as appropriate.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Instances | Of diplomatic measures implemented. |
| M2 | Percent | Of informational measures effectively implemented. |
| M3 | Number | Of hostile uses per year. |

SN 3.5.2.2 Provide Space Protection

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Provide active and passive defensive measures to ensure United States (US) and friendly space systems perform as designed. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Prevention measures support protection and negation measures by allowing the United States (US) to use other instruments of national power. Prevention can include diplomatic, informational, and economic measures as appropriate. Threats to US and friendly systems include directed energy, electromagnetic interference (EMI), space debris, etc. This task may preclude an adversary's hostile use of US or third-party space systems and services.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of space platforms orbits must be adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects. |
| M2 | Minutes | To report a threat to a friendly space asset after its initial detection and/or assessment. |
| M3 | Days | To locate source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). |
| M4 | Days | To stop located source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). |

SN 3.5.2.3 Provide Space Negation

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Deny the use of space to the enemy. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of enemy space capability destroyed/degraded/disrupted (as ordered by Secretary of Defense [SecDef]). |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy space related targets scheduled for targeting by warfighting combatant commander (CCDR). |

SN 3.5.2.4 Provide Offensive Space Control (OSC)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide offensive operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Offensive space control (OSC) is those operations to prevent an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and services or negate (disrupt, deny, degrade, deceive, or destroy) an adversary's space capabilities.

| | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------|
| M1 | Hours | To plan an offensive space operation. |
| M2 | Number | Of qualified space control planners. |
| M3 | Percent | Of successful active actions. |

SN 3.5.2.5 Provide Defensive Space Control (DSC)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide operations to preserve the ability to exploit space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Defensive space control (DSC) includes defensive operations that prevent adversaries from exploiting United States (US) or third-party space capabilities.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of successful active actions. |
| M2 | Percent | Of successful passive actions. |
| M3 | Number | Of qualified personnel to conduct defensive space actions. |

SN 3.5.2.6 Provide Space Situational Awareness (SSA)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide the requisite current and predictive knowledge of the space environment and the operational environment upon which

space operations depend. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-14 (primary), DOD DTM 09-035

Notes: Space situational awareness (SSA) is typically achieved by integrating information from different types of sensors to provide a comprehensive understanding of the space environment, including tracking space objects, and monitoring space weather. This task includes physical, cyberspace, and human domains, as well as all factors, activities, and events of friendly and adversary space forces across the spectrum of conflict.

| | | |
|----|------|--|
| M1 | Days | To synthesize status of satellite systems. |
| M2 | Days | To analyze space domain. |
| M3 | Days | To process space intelligence data. |

SN 3.5.2.6.3 Provide Space Reconnaissance

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Space reconnaissance provides the detailed characterization of a specific object needed to analyze and assess the operational space environment. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Reconnaissance data, for example, may come from an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) providing visual images of a mobile satellite ground station to aid in the planning of a strike against that ground station. Assets that perform reconnaissance may also conduct surveillance. Space reconnaissance may support targeting and post-strike assessment.

| | | |
|----|-------|------------------------------------|
| M1 | Hours | To analyze reconnaissance data. |
| M2 | Hours | To assess reconnaissance data. |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct post-strike assessment. |

SN 3.5.2.6.4 Provide Space Environmental Monitoring

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide environmental monitoring of space weather (e.g., solar conditions), terrestrial weather near important ground nodes, and natural phenomena (e.g., interplanetary objects, such as meteoroids and

Unclassified

asteroids) in space. JP 3-14 (primary), JP 3-59

Notes: This environmental information must be accurate and timely to protect space systems and support space control planning and execution.

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To characterize space and terrestrial weather. |
| M2 | Hours | To analyze space and terrestrial weather. |
| M3 | Hours | To predict space and terrestrial weather. |

SN 3.5.2.6.5 Provide Space Common Operational Picture (COP)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide space common operational picture (COP) providing relevant information needed in planning, execution, and assessment. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space situational awareness (SSA) may provide the relevant space information needed in planning, execution, and assessment. Combining multiple sources of information into a common operational picture (COP) is essential for SSA. Likewise, command and control (C2), and reporting processes enhance SSA by providing feedback on the status/readiness of forces and insight on how integrated space capabilities are contributing to military operations. Fusion of SSA information may occur at several levels, but is crucial at the C2 nodes. Multiple C2 nodes will often require SSA information, making unity of effort for SSA activities essential. This task may be a subset of the overall COP that aggregates information about space and terrestrial weather that could impact space systems; the blue space picture showing United States (US) U.S., allied, and civilian space capabilities; the red/grey space picture showing adversary and neutral space capabilities; and space debris tracking.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To consolidate multiple information sources into space common operational picture (COP). |
| M2 | Days | To provide space situational awareness (SSA) to planning community. |
| M3 | Minutes | To disseminate space situational awareness (SSA) information to |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | multiple command and control (C2) nodes. |
|--|--|--|

SN 3.5.3 Provide Space Force Enhancement

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide direct support to combatant commanders (CCDRs); operational commanders; and land, sea, and air forces through the use of space-based sensors and payloads. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03

Notes: Space force enhancements supports the warfighter with navigation, surveillance and reconnaissance, communications, weather/environmental, and theater ballistic missile (TBM) warning products. In addition, this task includes deployment of space support teams to ensure the responsive application of space assets for geographic combatant and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To deploy joint space support teams (JSSTs) (after initial request). |
| M2 | Percent | Of United States (US) military satellite communications (SATCOM) capability destroyed/degraded. |
| M3 | Percent | Of United States (US) satellite navigation capability destroyed/degraded. |
| M4 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based environmental monitoring capability destroyed/degraded. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based intelligence capability destroyed/degraded. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based missile warning capability destroyed/degraded. |

SN 3.5.3.1 Provide Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) to the warfighter. JP 3-14 (primary), DODD 4650.05

Unclassified

Notes: Space-based positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) assets provide essential, precise, and reliable information that permits joint forces to more effectively plan, train, coordinate, and execute operations.

| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of United States (US) satellite navigation capability destroyed/degraded. |
| M2 | Percentage | Of satellites required to provide precise positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT). |
| M3 | Percent | Of United States (US) satellites required to enable precision attack. |

SN 3.5.3.2 Provide Space-Based Weather/Environmental Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide weather and environmental support to the warfighter. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This tasks support is provided through the use of space-based sensors and payload.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based environmental monitoring capability destroyed/degraded. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 3.5.3.3 Provide Theater Ballistic Missile (TBM) Warning Products

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide theater ballistic missile defense (TBMD) warning products to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload, including Global Positioning System (GPS) accuracy. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based missile warning capability |
|----|---------|--|

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| | destroyed/degraded. |
|--|---------------------|

SN 3.5.3.3.1 Provide Space Capabilities (Missile Warning)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide theater ballistic missile (TBM) warning products to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload, including global positioning system (GPS) accuracy. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Time | Between loss of an on-orbit capability and its reconstitution from earth (peacetime). |
| M2 | Percent | Of decrease in support of combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) because of surge in national-level requirements. |
| M3 | Time | To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) request for change in support from on-orbit assets. |
| M4 | Time | To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime). |
| M5 | Time | To restore to a combatant commander (CCDR) or subordinate joint force commander (JFC) on-orbit capability lost because of system failure (peacetime). |

SN 3.5.3.4 Provide Satellite Communication Channels

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide sufficient satellite channels for data and communications to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload including ultrahigh frequency (UHF), extremely high

Unclassified

frequency (EHF), super-high frequency (SHF), and Global Broadcast System (GBS). JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01E, CJCSI 6251.01D

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of United States (US) military satellite communications (SATCOM) capability destroyed/degraded. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 3.5.3.5 Provide Spaced-Based Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Provide intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance to the warfighter through the use of space-based sensors and payload. Products include environmental monitoring, satellite vulnerability, and intelligence products. JP 2-0, JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of United States (US) space-based intelligence capability destroyed/degraded. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 3.5.3.6 Provide Space Support Teams

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide space support teams to ensure the responsive application of space assets for geographic combatant and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: None.

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To provide joint space support teams (JSSTs) after initial request. |
| M2 | Hours | For joint space support team (JSST) to direct combatant commanders (CCDRs) request for specific space support to appropriate United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) or |

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| | | component office. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide component (Army, Navy or Air Force) space support team after initial request. |

SN 3.5.3.7 Protect Ground-Based Space Assets

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate the protection of essential ground-based receivers/transmit sites that are currently not guarded that are within the theater. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-14

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are essential sites adequately protected? |
| M2 | Hours | Increase protection. |

SN 3.5.3.8 Provide Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 11-MAR-15

Description: Provide for the application of electronic warfare (EW) and space control employing various techniques and technologies to negate or prevent hostile use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information and protect unimpeded use of PNT information by United States (US), allied, and coalition forces, while not unduly disrupting peaceful use (of PNT) outside an area of operations (AO). JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E

Notes: Joint force commanders (JFCs) must plan, approve, and coordinate strategic integration of navigation warfare (NAVWAR) across the space; information operations (IO); electronic warfare (EW); cyberspace; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR); and other pertinent mission areas.

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related support. |
| M2 | Years | To design, produce, and constitute navigation warfare (NAVWAR) |

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| | | capability. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR) related targets scheduled for targeting or selected on a targeting list. |
| M4 | Hours | To deploy navigation warfare (NAVWAR) trained personnel to ensure responsive application of strategic NAVWAR effects for geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs). |

SN 3.6 Conduct Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Conduct operations and planning functions using survivable assets to be responsive to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and their surviving successors as part of the National Military Command System (NMCS) (planning). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPOD 2 CY (S), CJCS OPOD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3110.10F (S)

Notes: This task includes the management, maintenance, and status monitoring of survivable mobile command centers (SMCCs).

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| | | Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M20 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M21 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M22 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M23 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M24 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M25 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M26 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M27 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M28 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M29 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M30 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M31 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M32 | Minutes/Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M33 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| | Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
|--|---------------------------|

SN 3.6.1 Manage Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Position available assets to establish and maintain those communication links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAMs); tracking the location of the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors; and managing United States (US) forces (controlling assets). JP 1, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPORD 2 CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY

Notes: The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) National Military Command System (NMCS) Survivable Mobile Command Center Operations Order may provide guidance to combatant commanders (CCDRs), Military Departments, and Defense agencies on the operations of the NMCS Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) in support of the mission requirements of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the CJCS through the full range of military operations from day-to-day operations to strategic nuclear war.

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Percent of Time | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Instances | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.6.2 Assume Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Central Manager Responsibilities

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Perform survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager duties. JP 1, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS 3520.01D, CJCS OPORD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPORD 3-CY (S)

Notes: This task includes conducting Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) reporting and tracking, and positioning available assets to establish and maintain those communication links necessary for disseminating messages, tracking the location of the select senior officials, and managing United States (US) forces.

| | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| M1 | Percent of Time | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Percent of Time | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.6.3 Maintain Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Connectivity with the President and Secretary of Defense and Senior Military Authorities

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Maintain connectivity with the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPOD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPOD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01C, CJCSI 6811.01C, EAP-CJCS Vol IV, EAP-CJCS Vol VI

Notes: None.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.6.4 Maintain Communications with Other Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Assets and National Military Command System (NMCS) Command Center

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Maintain those communications links necessary for disseminating emergency action messages (EAMs). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPOD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPOD 3-CY (S), CJCSI 3280.01C, CJCSI 6811.01C, EAP-CJCS Vol IV, EAP-CJCS Vol VI

Notes: Maintenance responsibilities include links between Mobile and fixed National Military Command System (NMCS) command and control (C2) centers and the Department of Defense information network (DODIN), warning and intelligence systems and infrastructure connecting NMCS centers with primary and alternate command centers, and interfaces with other executive branch departments and agencies. This construct provides effective interagency coordination necessary to address any event on a national or global scale. Finally, NMCS communications systems will be maintained and operated to ensure minimum elapsed time for the transmission of orders to the operating units of these forces. Finally, this task may involve tracking the location of the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or their successors for the purpose of initiating EAMs that direct US forces.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.6.5 Monitor Status of Survivable Mobile Command Center (SMCC) Assets

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Maintain current information regarding the capabilities of each platform to facilitate survivable mobile command center (SMCC) central manager coordination of mission activities. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCS OPOD 2-CY (S), CJCS OPOD 3-CY (S)

Notes: None.

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic |

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| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| | | Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 3.7 Provide Forces

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Provide forces to combatant commanders (CCDRs) as directed and authorized by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

Notes: This task includes efforts that deconflict, integrate, determine, and recommend the most appropriate force to meet all force provision requirements to create a priority listing of all events including operations, exercises, evaluations, experiments, and demonstrations on behalf of the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival dates (LADs). |

SN 3.7.1 Provide Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans and Programs

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Unclassified

Description: Provide continuity of operations (COOP) plans, programs, and expertise to ensure compliance with Presidentially mandated and Department of Defense (DOD)-directed ability to sustain effective management and execution of mission-essential tasks (METs) under all circumstances. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3209.01, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3020.40

Notes: Coordinate continuity of operations (COOP) initiatives with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD), Joint Staff, supported/supporting commands, Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and the Services to identify, collect, and analyze mission-essential tasks (METs), resources, and other operating information that will be used in the formulation of the COOP procedures and strategies. This task includes providing budget/funding strategy and logistics planning support for facilities modifications and alternate operating locations, including site surveys and developing COOP exercise scenarios; providing direct contingency and exercise support as trained and certified battle staff members; and participating in COOP working groups, crisis action planning activities, and command/national-level events/exercises. Additionally, provide policy analysis and programmatic assessment for all activities associated with integrating COOP in missions as detailed in the Guidance on Employment of the Force (GEF) and the Unified Command Plan (UCP).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of plans and procedures developed, approved, and maintained which provide for: 1. Identification of mission essential tasks 2. Pre-determined delegations of authority and orders of succession 3. Alternate operating facilities 4. Interoperable communications, information processing systems and equipment 5. Protection of vital records and systems. |
| M2 | Percent | Of mission-essential tasks (METs) delineated and prioritized. |
| M3 | Percent | To outline decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing continuity of operations (COOP) plans and procedures. |

SN 3.8 Conduct Special Operations Activities

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Unclassified

Description: Conduct full-spectrum special operations activities to support or achieve national strategic objectives. JP 3-05 (primary)

Notes: This task includes establishing strategic appreciation and conducting mission analysis prior to execution. The Joint Staff / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may designate Commander, United States Special Operations Command (CDRUSSOCOM) as supported commander for execution of global operations, including special operations activities against terrorists and their networks. Special operations core activities include: direct action (DA), special reconnaissance (SR), countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD), counterterrorism (CT), unconventional warfare (UW), foreign internal defense (FID), security force assistance (SFA), hostage rescue and recovery, counterinsurgency (COIN), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), military information support operations (MISO), civil affairs (CA) operations, and other activities as directed by the President or the SecDef.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operations commence. |
| M2 | Days | From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operational objectives are achieved. |
| M3 | Number | Of United States (US) national-level plans or objectives impeded or defeated due to lack of special operations planning, capability or capacity. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requested special operations missions completed as planned. |
| M5 | Percent | Of national level special operations objectives verifiably achieved. |
| M6 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) manned, equipped, and trained at highest reporting level. |
| M7 | Percent | Of special operations core activities capable of being executed. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

SN 3.8.1 Coordinate Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

DJS Approval Date: 10-APR-15

Description: Coordinate counter threat finance (CTF) support to military, political, regulatory, interagency, and partner activities designed to attack a threat organizations primary financial control function or to interdict, expose, delay, or to otherwise disrupt or degrade a threat organizations fund raising methods and/or transfer mechanism(s) in order to degrade a threats capability to resource activities that threaten United States (US) interests. JP 3-24 (primary), DoDD 5205.14

Notes: Counter threat finance (CTF) coordination includes, but is not limited to, organization, training, staffing, funding, and integration of CTF into existing staff structures. Memorandums of understanding (MOUs) or memorandums of agreement (MOAs) may establish funding requirements. Establish agency staffing requirements, delineate work, reporting processes, tasking authority, supported and supporting relationships, and designated points of contact within the agency to support the organization.

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| M1 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD)-assigned intelligence personnel trained in theater intelligence systems; system applications; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater intelligence systems, applications, and procedures incorporated into intelligence training and exercise programs. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intelligence personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of theater intelligence training curriculum available on-line/through distributed services. |
| M5 | Instances | Of insufficient training resources (trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully execute training program. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were joint intelligence training standards developed for use in certification and accreditation? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Were assessment process/metrics |

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| | | developed to assess overall joint intelligence training effectiveness? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Were intelligence training capability/facilities able to satisfy intelligence training requirements? |
| M9 | Frequency | Of training program assessments conducted. |
| M10 | Frequency | Of operational lessons learned incorporated into intelligence training program. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Were intelligence training requirements incorporated into theater collective training events? |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was an intelligence certification program developed and implemented? |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M15 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M16 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide intelligence training services. |
| M17 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide intelligence training services. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to provide intelligence training services? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services? |
| M20 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M21 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide intelligence training services. |
| M22 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on |

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| | | mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M23 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide intelligence training services? |
| M25 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |

SN 3.9 DELETED Provide Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Services

SN 3.9.1 Provide Precise Time and Time Interval Services (PTTI)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Develop, maintain, and transfer the real-time realization of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and frequency standard for the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 6130.01E, DODD 4650.05

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of data produced at required user-defined accuracy. |
| M2 | Percent | Of data relevant to decision-making; interoperability; command, control, communications, computers, combat, and intelligence; and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) design and architectures for shaping warfighter information requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Of data disseminated within user-defined latency requirements. |

SN 3.9.2 Provide Celestial Reference Frame

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Develop, maintain, and improve the celestial reference frame. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6130.01, DOD 4650.05

Notes: The celestial reference frame aids space and global navigation.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of data produced at required user-defined accuracy. |
| M2 | Percent | Of data relevant to decision-making; interoperability; and command, control, communications, computers, combat systems and intelligence (C5I) design and architectures for shaping warfighter information requirements (IRs). |
| M3 | Percent | Of data disseminated within user-defined latency requirements. |

SN 3.9.3 DELETED Provide Orientation Services

SN 4 Provide Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JAN-15

Description: Sustain the necessary level and duration of military activity. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, CJCSI 3100.01B, DoD Operational Energy Implementation Plan, DoDD 4180.01

Notes: Maintain those levels necessary to support the national and/or military strategy. This task may include non-organic contract support. This task may include reducing the sustainment burden through improving operational energy performance and efficiency in sustainment operations.

| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| M1 | Line Items | Backlogged. |
| M2 | Percent | Of planned priority 1, 2, and 3 sustainment delivered to theater customer during operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander |

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| | | (CCDR)-validated nonunit requirements (cargo increment numbers [CINs] if used) are scheduled to arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) destination by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M4 | Percent | Of sustainment cargo that arrives at the correct destination not later than (NLT) its required delivery date (RDD) during execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of regional nations forces integrated into logistics plan. |
| M6 | Percent | Of required logistics in place to support national objectives. |
| M7 | Tons | Of port of embarkation (POE), port of debarkation (POD), and other backlogged support requirements by priority. |
| M8 | Months | To fully establish new sustainment infrastructure. |
| M9 | Percent | Of cargo booked and available that misses ship deployment. |
| M10 | Percent | Of requirements for Defense Energy Supply Center documented in plans. |
| M11 | Percent | Of sustainment movement requirements met by available sealift, airlift, ground transportation, and commercial means (during execution). |
| M12 | Percent | Of sustainment cargo booked on a ship and available at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) is actually loaded on a ship. |
| M13 | Percent | Of planned maximum cargo requirements become actual Defense Energy Supply Center requirements (during execution). |
| M14 | Percent | Of replacement personnel who arrive at the correct port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) their latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) (during execution). |
| M15 | Percent | Of sustainment cargo that arrives at the correct port of debarkation (POD) not later than (NLT) its latest arrival date (LAD) (during execution). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Identifies nonunit cargo and replacement personnel requirements, coordinates their priorities with the supported combatant commander |

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| | | (CCDR), and passes the requirements to the components for scheduling and movement (during planning and execution). |
| M17 | Percent | Of supported combatant commander (CCDR)-validated nonunit requirements (cargo increment numbers [CINs]/personnel increment numbers [PINs] if used) are scheduled to arrive at the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) port of debarkation (POD) by their latest arrival date (LAD). |
| M18 | Percent | Of replacement personnel who arrive at the correct destination not later than (NLT) their required delivery date (RDD) during execution. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Does it improve operational energy performance? |
| M20 | Number | Reduce number of operational energy resupply trips. |
| M21 | Months | To measure operational energy consumption, improve performance, and establish a baseline. |

SN 4.1 Recruit Personnel

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Recruit officers, warrant officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians for the force. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-05

Notes: This task may include transporting trained recruits to their units and organizations.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | From recruitment to commencement of basic training. |
| M2 | Dollars | To recruit new service member. |
| M3 | Percent | Of inductees have at least a high school diploma. |
| M4 | Percent | Of inductees successfully complete basic training. |
| M5 | Percent | Of recruitment goals met during preceding year. |
| M6 | Percent | Of new Department of Defense (DOD) civilians qualify for security clearance. |

Unclassified

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|-----|---------|---|
| M7 | Percent | Of officer inductees have at least a bachelor degree. |
| M8 | Percent | Of recruits are female. |
| M9 | Percent | Of recruits from racial or ethnic minority. |
| M10 | Percent | Of military inductees qualify for security clearance. |

SN 4.1.1 Determine Requirements and Allocate Human Resources

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Determine manpower requirements and allocate the resources from approved positions in the force structure. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 4-05

Notes: This task includes determining which requirements will be supported with authorizations (spaces) by grade and skill level.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of total Department of Defense (DOD) civilians are Senior Executive Service (SES). |
| M2 | Days | To consider and approve change in manning document. |
| M3 | Percent | Of total Department of Defense (DOD) manning are civilians. |
| M4 | Percent | Of total military personnel are officers. |
| M5 | Percent | Of total officer manning are general/flag officers. |
| M6 | Weeks | To approve manpower change requests (backlogged). |
| M7 | Days | In advance of need manpower requirements identified. |
| M8 | Percent | Of support provided by contractors. |

SN 4.1.2 Manage Personnel

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-18

Description: Procure, train, and assign personnel to authorized positions in the force structure. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

Notes: This task includes accountability of assigned forces and

Unclassified

movement of trained personnel replacements to their unit assignments.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | Between completion of training and arrival at unit of assignment. |
| M2 | Dollars | For basic training per individual. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Air Force personnel are college graduates. |
| M4 | Percent | Of Army personnel are college graduates. |
| M5 | Percent | Of civilian authorizations filled (have personnel assigned). |
| M6 | Percent | Of Marine personnel are college graduates. |
| M7 | Percent | Of military authorizations filled (have personnel assigned). |
| M8 | Percent | Of Navy personnel are college graduates. |
| M9 | Percent | Of personnel receive assignment to unit prior to completion of initial training. |
| M10 | Weeks | Initial training rate achieved. |
| M11 | Percent | Of newly assigned trained personnel that adequately perform their jobs without excessive additional training or supervision. |

SN 4.11 Provide Supplies and Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide required supplies and services. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, JP 4-10, DLM 4000.25-1, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task may include requirements determination, contracting, procurement, distribution, cataloging, overhaul, and disposal of logistics material.

| | | |
|----|-----|--|
| M1 | N/A | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using the ranking method. |
|----|-----|--|

SN 4.11.1 Conduct Logistics Processes

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-15

Description: Conduct discrete actions and continuous processes to ensure Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA's) assigned tasks or duties are performed in accordance with the intended purpose or plan required to execute the National Military Strategy. JP 4-0 (Primary), DOD Federal Acquisition Regulations, DoD 4000.25-1-M MILSTRIP Manual, DoD 4160.21-M Defense Material Disposition Manual, DoDD 5105.22, DoDD 5134.01

Notes: None

| | | |
|----|-----|--|
| M1 | N/A | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 6) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_2 = 0.1$, $w_3 = w_5 = 0.2$, $w_4 = 0.25$, $w_6 = 0.15$ |
|----|-----|--|

SN 4.11.1.1 Manage Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Orchestrate staff and subordinate actions to ensure required logistics response. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task must be accomplished in a timely and effective in order to provide required support to requesting organizations.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the chain of command clearly articulated for each Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) activity? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the communication plan being followed? |
| M3 | Percent | Percentage of joint logistics operations center (JLOC) Staff Members trained to perform information receipt and distribution procedures? |
| M4 | Percent | What percent of taskings/responses are made within the applicable suspense period? |

SN 4.11.2 Supply Subsistence (Class I)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of subsistence (Class I) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5101.10, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task may include logistics planning, the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_2 = 0.30$, $w_3=w_4=0.20$ |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.12.1 Provide Bulk Petroleum

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide an adequate quantity of on-spec Class III supplies and services for sustained and surge fuel requirements in support of warfighter operations worldwide. JP 4-03 (primary), JP 4-09, DOD 4140.25M, Volumes I-III

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } w_i=1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_2=w_3=w_4=0.25$ |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.12.10 Manage Logistics Data

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Manage the process of providing identification data on each item of supply. JP 4-09 (primary), DODR 4100.39M, DODR 4140.26M

Notes: This task may include the naming, description, classification, and numbering of supply items recurrently used, bought, stocked, or distributed by the Department of Defense (DOD). This may include ensuring only one identification is used for each item of supply function from purchase to final disposal in the field or other area. This may include all necessary logistics data needed for supply operations, such as Federal Supply Class (FSC), item name, supplier information, descriptive and performance data, and other data that is determined to be desirable.

| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| M1 | Days | What is the average time for National Stock Number (NSN) Assignment? |
| M2 | Percentage | Fully described national stock numbers (NSNs) that reside in the Federal Catalog System with supply and demand supporting supply chain operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of cataloging services (surge and sustainment) can be fulfilled with current operational resources. |

SN 4.12.11 Provide Document Services

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide document automation and production service to manage Department of Defense (DOD) document services. JP 4-09 (primary), DODI 5330.03

Notes: Document services may include printing, high-speed, high-volume duplicating; document conversion; online document services; and automation services.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i * x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_2 = 0.20$, $w_3 = w_4 = 0.30$ |
|----|--------|---|

SN 4.12.11.1 DELETED Provide Operational Contract Support (OCS) Information Management

SN 4.12.12 Supply General Support Items (Class II)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of general support items, (Class II) supplies, and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task may include logistics planning, the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_4 = 0.2$, $w_2 = w_3 = 0.3$ |
|----|--------|---|

SN 4.12.13 Supply Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level of repair parts (Class IX) supplies that support the achievement of national security objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of industrial hardware (non-repairable/consumable materiel), including determination of kind, quantity and duration of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2=w_3=0.30$. |
| M2 | Percent/Number | Demand planning accuracy. |
| M3 | Percent | Attainment to plan. |
| M4 | Percent | Average monthly inventory turn-rate. |
| M5 | Percent | On-time order fulfillment. |

SN 4.12.2 Supply Packaged Petroleum

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Supply the necessary level and duration of Packaged Petroleum Class III supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-03 (primary), DODD 5105.22, ATP 4-43 Petroleum Supply Operations, FM 10-67-1 (USA)

Notes: This task may include the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy. Packaged Petroleum fuels include fuel in reusable containers of 500 gallons or less. Packaged Petroleum Products include lubricants, greases, hydraulic fluids, and other specialty products that have been packaged at the procurement source. They are received directly from the vendor or issued through general supply depots or supply points following military standard requisitioning and issue procedure.

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| M1 | Numbers | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2=w_3=0.30$. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 4.12.3 Supply Construction Materiel (Class

IV)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the supply of Construction Materiel (Class IV) that support the achievement of national and multinational objectives. JP 4-09 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account logistics planning, procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics material. The levels of Class IV materials maintained should meet the duration needed to achieve the national or multinational objectives. This task may include contractor personnel support or services which require proper military oversight.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2=w_3 = 0.30$. |
|----|--------|---|

SN 4.12.4 Supply Medical Materiel (Class VIII (A))

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of medical (Class VIIIA) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-02 (primary), JP 4-09, DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account logistics planning, the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance, and salvage and/or disposal of logistics materiel.

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| M1 | Numbers | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 =$ |
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| | 0.20, w2=w3= 0.30. |
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SN 4.12.5 Supply Land Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of land and repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ where $\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: w1=w4 = 0.020, w2=w3=0.30 |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.12.6 Supply Aviation Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of aviation repair parts (Class IX) supplies and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account the procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity and duration of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 w_i}$ |
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| | | SIGMA (i=1 to 4) for $w_i \cdot x_i$ where SIGMA $w_i=1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 =$ 0.20, $w_2=w_3=0.30$ |
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SN 4.12.7 Supply Maritime Repair Parts (Class IX)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of maritime repair parts (Class IX) and services to achieve national and multinational objectives. JP 4-0 (primary), DODD 5105.22, DODD 5134.01

Notes: This task takes into account procurement, storage, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies to support the national and/or multinational military strategy, as well as the procurement of depot-level maritime repair parts to achieve national and multinational objectives.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } w_i=1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1=w_4 = 0.20$, $w_2=w_3= 0.30$ |
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SN 4.12.8 Supply Geospatial Maps and Charts

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Manage the inventory of geospatial maps and charts. JP 2-03, JP 4-09 (primary), DOD 4000.25-1-M MILSTRIP Manual

Notes: Task may include conducting item availability research, ensuring item standardization, and management of inventory.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are |
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| | | assigned using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2 = w_4 = 0.20$. |
|--|--|---|

SN 4.12.9 Provide Distribution Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Distribute supplies to sustain forces and enable continuity of operations in accordance with strategic requirements and in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations (CONOPS). JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task may include receipt, storage and distribution of logistics materiel.

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2 = w_4 = 0.20$. |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.12.9.1 Provide Specified Distribution Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide mobile, long-term prepositioning and/or short-term deployment/redeployment of supplies. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Provision of supplies may be based on stock locations to a combatant command (CCMD) or host nation (HN), either in bulk or individual shipments, tailored to the needs of the deployed forces. This may be included in an operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), or operation order (OPORD).

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| M1 | Number | Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) - Weighted Average of |
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| | | supporting tasks, where weights are assigned by DDC using ranking method: $X = \text{SIGMA } (i=1 \text{ to } 4) \text{ for } w_i \cdot x_i$ where $\text{SIGMA } W_i = 1$ and X is between 1 and 10. Recommended Weights: $w_1 = w_3 = 0.30$, $w_2 = w_4 = 0.20$. |
| M2 | Days/Hours | What is the routine material requisition order processing time? |
| M3 | Days/Hours | What is the high-priority material requisition order processing time? |

SN 4.2 Provide Base Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide base support of wholesale logistics and administrative support. JP 3-28, JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-10

Notes: This task includes the acquisition of materiel, facilities, and services. This support and these services can be provided directly to operational and tactical organizations as well as theater organizations. In austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments it is not practical or desirable for contractors to arrange for their own lodging, subsistence and facilities. The supported geographic combatant commander (GCC) has the authority to direct where the contractor authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) reside, within the terms and conditions of their contract, and generally are provided the same standard support as applied to personnel of similar grade or responsibility level. The military may consider providing the support, or at least directly coordinating this support to be within United States (US) and coalition bases. This task may include operational energy considerations, such as the use of insulating liners, reflective coatings, energy efficient lighting, centralized power systems, micro-grid technology, reduce fuel demand consumption and provide training. This task may also include integrating operational energy performance language in base support contracts (LOGCAP).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To let procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000. |
| M2 | Percent | Of pre-positioned war reserve materiel (WRM) required to support time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), pending resupply. |
| M3 | Weeks | To let procurement contract valued at over \$500,001. |

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| M4 | Percent | Of commercial market costs paid for Department of Defense (DOD) non-developmental items. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Include operational energy material solutions. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Use operational energy Lessons Learned. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Staff trained in operational energy. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Integrated operational energy language in base support contracts. |
| M9 | Weeks | To assess the impact of rapid fielding efforts and provide recommendations. |
| M10 | Months | To conduct routine energy consumption and electrical infrastructure assessment. |
| M11 | Months | To optimize loads on spot generation platforms, optimization of environmental control units, and lighting management. |

SN 4.2.1 Determine National Military Support Infrastructure

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Determine the lines of support/lines of communication (LOCs) and the locations for sustaining bases. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: Determination of lines of support/locations of sustaining bases made in conjunction with combatant commanders (CCDRs), and when applicable, Department of State (DOS) and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, to best support the national military strategy and campaign plans.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To determine necessary support infrastructure. |
| M2 | Percent | Of actual operations worldwide for which sustainment base/infrastructure adequate. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and other commands. |
| M4 | Percent | Of required infrastructure in place prior to crisis. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of support infrastructure capable of supporting surge requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of sustainment facilities relocated to support particular contingency. |
| M7 | Days | To obtain percent of support infrastructure not in place before crisis. |

SN 4.2.10 Provide Missile Defense (MD) Support and Services

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Synchronize, provide, and coordinate missile defense (MD)-related logistics and administrative support to ballistic missile defense system (BMDS)-supported combatant commanders (CCDRs) and the associated combatant command (CCMD) MD components. JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task includes the acquisition of materiel, facilities and services. This support and these services can be provided directly to operational elements, lead services or through the Missile Defense Agency (MDA). Coordination is required with supporting combatant commands to plan for and accomplish material and personnel apportionment. Coordination and direct interchange is required with MDA to obtain resourcing and synchronize research, development, test, and evaluation requirements of shared capabilities.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | To determine necessary support infrastructure. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and other commands. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required infrastructure in place prior to crisis. |
| M4 | Days | In advance of possible shortage to identify shortages. |
| M5 | Percent | Of items in-transit that have in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M6 | Percent | Of Service and combatant commander requirements in inventory stocks. |
| M7 | Days | To obtain percent of support infrastructure not in place before |

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| | crisis. |
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SN 4.2.11 Coordinate Support for Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Maintain the necessary level and duration of support commensurate with military activity. JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task includes providing, maintaining, transporting, or assisting/coordinating those levels of force, personnel, materiel, and consumables necessary to support the national and/or multinational military strategy.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | To determine necessary support infrastructure. |
| M2 | Percent | Of actual operations worldwide for which sustainment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) have assigned logistic support responsibilities to Service components and other commands. |
| M4 | Percent | Of required infrastructure in place prior to crisis. |
| M5 | Percent | Of support infrastructure capable of supporting surge requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of sustainment facilities relocated to support particular contingency. |
| M7 | Days | To obtain percent of support of infrastructure not in place before crisis. |

SN 4.2.12 DELETED Set Sustainment Priorities

SN 4.2.13 Integrate Business Practices

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide integrated business practices by resourcing trained and equipped personnel / force structure. Utilize business practices to resource support or sustain operations. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary), JP 4-10

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Notes: This task is accomplished by resourcing trained and equipped personnel/force structure across the logistics enterprise. It includes integrating business practices/processes to prioritize logistics, distribution, transportation, and sustainment and addresses integrated Internal Management Control Program (IMCP). With the myriad of processes involved in sustainment, logistics, distribution, disposition and contracting support and services, it is necessary for integrating coordinated Service or joint business practices/processes in order to properly manage, allocate and prioritize requirements and resources that support command strategies/missions and commander decision-making.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Are internal controls established in order to verify/validate integrated business processes are providing transparency and accountability of support and success to the mission/operation? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do internal controls and business processes provide reliable financial data to support the mission? |
| M3 | Percent | Of facilities/installations/bases that have significant or major deficiencies that affect their ability to perform the mission/task? |
| M4 | Percent | Of timely and accurate submissions to the Joint Manpower Program for the Joint Staff and Services. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Do internal controls of business processes and practices, along with contracting actions provide the commander a reliable integrated financial data picture for assessments to prioritize support of mission/operations? |

SN 4.2.2 Provide Wholesale Supply

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide wholesale procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment. JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This includes receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, reutilization, salvage or disposal of material, as well as wholesale

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distribution, to supported retail echelons of supply and to collateral depot maintenance activities.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | For depot system to issue time compliance technical order (TCTO)/maintenance work order (MWO) (after problem identified to depot system). |
| M2 | Days | Of supply on hand at all levels of support to execute operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M3 | Months | To outfit below the line or new units with table of equipment allowance. |
| M4 | Months | To respond to tasked-combatant commanders industrial activities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of days when ammunition (Class V) distribution is adequate to support operations. |
| M6 | Percent | Of days when ammunition (Class V) distribution is adequate to support operations in primary theater. |
| M7 | Percent | Of days when fuel (Class III) distribution is adequate to support operations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) scheduled requirements for supplies provided to the customer. |
| M8 | Percent | Of major end items have surge repair capacity in continental United States (CONUS). |
| M10 | Percent | Of personnel in training with clothing and equipment they will need in their assigned units. |
| M11 | Percent | Of planned ammunition (Class V) delivered to theater forces at execution. |
| M12 | Percent | Of repair facilities capacity in operation. |
| M13 | Percent | Of required work force available to perform overhaul. |
| M14 | Percent | Of theater personnel have full issue of clothing and protective gear. |
| M15 | Days | To complete major overhaul of equipment. |
| M16 | Percent | Of authorized chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) equipment on hand and serviceable. |

SN 4.2.3 Control National Inventories

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Integrate materiel inventory management of all classes of supply. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes management of the administrative movement of materiel within and from the continental United States (CONUS) base or pre-positioned stock locations to a combatant command (CCMD) or host nation (HN) either in bulk or individual shipments tailored to the needs of the deployed forces.

| | | |
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| M1 | Man-Days | Lost per month because personnel in casual status (awaiting transportation). |
| M2 | Percent | Of end items completely depleted under expected usage rates before industry reopens production. |
| M3 | Percent | Of inventory items (valued from \$101 to \$5,000), lost. |
| M4 | Percent | Of inventory items (valued under \$100 each), lost. |
| M5 | Percent | Of inventory stock line items exceed expected five year usage. |
| M6 | Percent | Of items in transit that have in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M7 | Percent | Of Service and combatant commander (CCDR) requirements in inventory stocks. |
| M8 | Days | In advance of shortage possible shortage identified. |

SN 4.2.3.1 DELETED Control National Inventories

SN 4.2.4 Develop Sustainment Base

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Improve, expand, or contract the resources and facilities of an area or a location in the United States and its commonwealths or territories in response to changes in the national military strategy. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Dollars | To prepare continental United States (CONUS) base for return to civil use. |
| M2 | Months | To expand continental United States (CONUS) port facilities to handle container or breakbulk ships. |
| M3 | Percent | Of construction material acquired or produced locally. |
| M4 | Percent | Of military confinement facilities meet standards. |
| M5 | Weeks | To build continental United States (CONUS) sustainment base facility. |
| M6 | Years | Average age of sustaining base facilities. |
| M7 | Years | Average age of telecommunications infrastructure. |
| M8 | Years | Average age of transportation infrastructure. |
| M9 | Percent | Of total continental United States (CONUS) sustainment requirements met. |

SN 4.2.5 Coordinate Base Operations Support (BOS)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate provision of base operating support (BOS) functions. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-10

Notes: Base operating support (BOS) functions include personnel, equipment, services, activities, operational energy, and resources required to sustain operations at an installation and are typically managed by a base operating support integrator (BOS-I). The BOS-I coordinates the providing of local administrative and logistic services, including supply operations, maintenance of materiel, personnel support and services, base services, operation of utilities, maintenance of real property, minor construction, geospatial information and services support (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy support), other engineering support, and administrative services (including network and computer security and services, which involves protection of critical assets at both continental United States [CONUS] and deployed locations). This support is accomplished by or through activities of the

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supporting installation. Base operations services maybe provided by contract oversight planning. Base services also include transportation and electronic (signal) communications and weather support. Personnel support and services include personnel administrative services, finances, and resource management.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to restore unused standard runway to full operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of total procurement costs in contract administrative costs. |
| M3 | Dollars | In administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000. |
| M4 | Dollars | In administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$2,501 to \$100,000. |
| M5 | Dollars | In administrative cost for procurement contracts over \$500,001. |
| M6 | Dollars | In administrative cost for procurement contracts under \$2500 (micro-purchases). |
| M7 | Months | To let procurement contract valued at over \$500,001. |
| M8 | Percent | Of planned administrative support services available. |
| M9 | Percent | Of planned capacity to process and issue supplies available. |
| M10 | Percent | Of planned electronic communications links available. |
| M11 | Percent | Of planned air, sea, rail, water, and highway transportation available. |
| M12 | Weeks | To identify and marshal forces to construct standard fighter/attack suitable runway. |
| M13 | Weeks | To identify and marshal forces to construct standard intratheater airlift suitable runway. |
| M14 | Weeks | To identify and marshal forces to construct standard runway. |
| M15 | Weeks | To let procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000. |
| M16 | Percent | Of planned geospatial products available. |
| M17 | Months | To generate new geospatial products. |
| M18 | Percent | Of geospatial products meet user requirements. |
| M19 | Percent | Of base operations supported protected against chemical, biological, |

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| | | radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons. |
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SN 4.2.6 Organize Management Headquarters

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Organize headquarters that are primarily concerned with long-range planning, programming, and budgeting of resources; development of policy and procedures; coordination of effort; and evaluation. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 4-09

Notes: This task may establish and operate departmental and major command-level headquarters and provide certain administrative services for non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Dollars | To maintain combatant command (CCMD) headquarters (HQ), including personnel, systems, and rent (annually). |
| M2 | Percent | Of manpower assigned to headquarters (HQ) meet all personnel requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater force assigned to headquarters (HQ). |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint headquarters (HQ) manpower positions participating in Department of Defense (DOD) planning, programming, and budgeting system process. |
| M5 | Weeks | To establish joint force headquarters (JFHQ). |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint headquarters (HQ) located within their theater. |

SN 4.2.7 Provide Legal Advice

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Advise commanders and staff on legal issues. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 1-06, JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include all civil, acquisition, fiscal, military, international, and operational law issues. It also may include review of rules of engagement (ROE)/rules for the use of force (RUF), directives,

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and operational plans and all strategic targets, whether preplanned or adaptively planned, for consistency with US and international law; and to advise on the legal and political implications of restraints upon operations to include the right to employ force. The task includes the legal review of requirement packages from the joint requirements review board (JRRB). Judicial activities include judicial hearings, legal defense, legal investigation, legal prosecution and litigation, and resolution facilitation.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To provide legal opinion on international agreements, memorandum of understanding (MOU), letter of agreement (LOA), executive agreements, acquisition actions, or rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M2 | Hours | For legal review of ROE change request. |
| M3 | Percent | Of legal professionals are in deployable units. |
| M4 | Percent | Of times lack of access to legal support caused delay in military operations. |
| M5 | Days | To provide legal opinion on preplanned strategic target. |
| M6 | Hours | To provide legal opinion on adaptively planned strategic target. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Provide legal support on responses to attacks. |
| M8 | Hours | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF). |
| M9 | Hours | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Contingency Operations Response Program. |
| M10 | Days | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA). |
| M11 | Days | To process claims for compensation bases on the actions of the Joint Force. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Provide legal support for disciplinary |

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| | | actions. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Provide legal support for reporting and gathering of evidence concerning alleged violations of the law of war and crimes against humanity. |

SN 4.2.8 Establish Detainee Control Policy

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-15

Description: Establish the policy for the confinement of and internment of detainees. JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task does not include the actual construction of confinement facilities. A detainee is any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel and detainee operations encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection, housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees.

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| M1 | Days | To provide medical support as needed or available. |
| M2 | Hours | To evacuate detainees from initial capture to their final detention facilities. |
| M3 | Instances | Of law and order policy not covered by existing/established policy/standing operating procedure (SOP). |
| M4 | Instances | Of shortfalls in detainee processing sites. |
| M5 | Months | Since detainee policy last reviewed by legal personnel. |
| M6 | Percent | Of security forces committed to detainee operations (versus combat support). |
| M7 | Percent | Of detention facilities guarded by security forces (versus combat troops). |
| M8 | Percent | Of detainees for whom prison control policy is clear. |
| M9 | Percent | Of detainees trained and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear, (CBRN) weapon capable. |
| M10 | Instances | Of detainee facilities cited for serious deficiencies by International Red Cross. |

SN 4.2.9 Acquire Host-Nation Support (HNS)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-15

Description: Negotiate for support and services from a host nation (HN).
JP 1-06, JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-08, JP 4-09

Notes: Host-nation support (HNS) is civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. The scope of HNS is a function of United States (US) capabilities in theater, but can include any portion of the range of combat support and combat service support (CCS) activities.

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| M1 | Percent | Of maintenance support provided by host-nation support (HNS). |
| M2 | Dollars | Offset payment (in dollars or dollar value of equipment) for each host-nation support (HNS) manpower position provided or promised. |
| M3 | Days | Delay between requisitioning agreed support and receiving it. |
| M4 | Percent | Of existing plans have fully negotiated provisions for host-nation support (HNS). |
| M5 | Percent | Increase in availability of tactical forces through use of host nation (HN) security and means in joint force plans. |
| M6 | Percent | Of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) assigned operation plan(s) (OPLANs) identify or project host-nation support (HNS) resources. |
| M7 | Tons | Of material provided by host-nation support (HNS). |
| M8 | Percent | Of materiel and consumables provided by host-nation support (HNS). |
| M9 | Percent | Of peacetime support provided by host nation (HN). |
| M10 | Percent | Of specialized maintenance units, prepared to convert captured material to friendly use. |
| M11 | Percent | Of stationing costs, paid by host nation (HN). |
| M12 | Percent | Of total combat service support (CSS), supplied by host nation (HN). |
| M13 | Percent | Of total combat support, supplied by |

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| | | host nation (HN). |
| M14 | Percent | Of total cost of an operation paid for by host nation (HN) and third party nations. |
| M15 | Percent | Of total cost of an operation paid for by third party nations. |
| M16 | Percent | Reduction in combat service support (CSS) personnel, because of host-nation support (HNS). |
| M17 | Percent | Of total support, supplied by host nation (HN). |
| M18 | Percent | Of United States (US) plans have host-nation supporting plans. |
| M19 | Days | Saved in closing time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (relative to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-day)) because of host-nation support (HNS). |
| M20 | Percent | Of strategic deployment requirements reduced by host-nation support (HNS). |
| M21 | Days | To obtain basing rights. |
| M22 | Days | To obtain overflight authorization. |
| M23 | Percent | Of host-nation support (HNS) personnel trained and equipped for operations in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |

SN 4.3 Provide for Personnel Support

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Ensure provision for personnel support including personnel management and morale support, religious support (RS), and health services support. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 1-05, JP 3-33, JP 4-02, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3290.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of difference between assigned strength and authorized strength (military and civilian). |
| M2 | Percent | Of difference between assigned strength and present for duty strength. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) positions filled by civilian employees or contractors. |

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| M4 | Days | To replace Department of Defense (DOD) personnel and fill shortfalls in personnel support elements. |
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SN 4.3.1 Provide Personnel Management

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide management of military personnel, civilian work force, and contractor work force, including procurement, accountability, training, education, utilization, development, promotion, assignments, motivation, retention, and separation/retirement policy. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 4-10

Notes: This task includes providing policy for the entertainment and recreational facilities and activities for military and government civilian personnel. The subordinate joint force commander (JFC) may authorize contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) common access card (CAC) holder's morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) support on a space-available basis when contractor-provided and/or other sources of MWR are not available.

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| M1 | Percent | Of personnel involved in educational programs. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel who complete initial service/contract obligation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Service members using morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) facilities. |
| M4 | Percent | Of personnel, in critical/essential occupational areas retained in service (military and civilian). |
| M5 | Percent | Of Service members participating in rest and recuperation program. |
| M6 | Percent | Of personnel retained beyond initial service/contract obligation. |

SN 4.3.2 Coordinate Religious Affairs

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate religious affairs to include reviewing plans and providing guidance in the provision of religious support and religious

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advisement. JP 1-0, JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, DODD 1304.19

Notes: This task may include providing religious support to contractor personnel authorized to accompany the US Armed Forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of religious faiths, accredited to minister to Department of Defense (DOD), with no chaplains. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is free exercise of religion being accommodated? |
| M3 | Months | Between the review of the religious aspects of functional policy. |
| M4 | Months | Between the review of the religious aspects of joint operations. |
| M5 | Months | Between the review of combatant command religious affairs priorities. |
| M6 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IAs) filled. |
| M7 | Percent | Of authorized chaplain billets funded. |
| M8 | Percent | Of authorized chaplain billets filled. |
| M9 | Percent | Of authorized chaplain accessions attained. |
| M10 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled. |
| M11 | Number | Of religious accommodation complaints. |

SN 4.3.3 Coordinate Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate medical health services that promote, improve, conserve, and restore the mental and/or the physical well-being and performance of individuals and/or groups. JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: This task includes: medical, dental, veterinary, optical, and ancillary services; health related research; patient movement; medical supply and maintenance; and humanitarian assistance and civic action to other nations and in continental United States. The task is performed in support of all Services, contractor personnel, and if authorized under host nation laws, or in cases of life threatening emergency, non-US citizens.

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| M1 | Days | For continental United States hospital |
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| | | facilities to accommodate returning wounded and injured service members. |
| M2 | Percent | Of military personnel, fit for duty. |
| M3 | Percent | Personnel deployed meeting preparation for overseas movement requirements. |
| M4 | Minutes | For casualty to obtain "stabilizing" medical care. |
| M5 | Hours | For casualty to obtain "definitive" medical care. |
| M6 | Hours | To assess impact of patient movement, aeromedical evacuation and flow options upon decisions designed to get around new threats. |
| M7 | Minutes | To establish contingency plans and take protective measures to protect patients in case of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear. |

SN 4.3.4 DELETED Conduct Medical Surveillance Program

SN 4.4 DELETED Reconstitute National Forces and Means

SN 4.5 Set Sustainment Priorities

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Establish or coordinate worldwide priorities to support a revised national military strategy (NMS) and revised theater campaigns and strategies, to optimize the use of available resources. JP 1 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To designate primary theater. |
| M2 | Days | To provide combatant commanders (CCDRs) apportionment of below the line forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of strategic lift dual apportioned in |

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| | | Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M4 | Percent | Of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) assignments to primary theater match combat forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of reviewed theater operation plan(s) (OPLANs) with major deficiencies in sustainment (during planning cycle OPLAN review). |
| M6 | Percent | Of below the line forces dual apportioned in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |

SN 4.5.1 Provide Integrated Business Sustainment Support

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

Description: Provide efficient and effective integrated business sustainment practices in the utilization of resources supporting mission accomplishment. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 6510.01 Series, DOD 1400.25-M, DOD 7000.14R, DODD 4715.1E, DODI 5010.40, DODI 6490.03, DODI 8500.01

Notes: This task includes the following major functions: financial and manpower management, human capital management, integrated financial operations (IFO), management internal controls, contracting and acquisition management, facilities, sustainment, and engineering support, environmental, safety, and occupational health support, and information operations/chief information officer support.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are information capabilities available to support critical mission needs? |
| M2 | Percent | Of audited contract actions are in compliance with Public Law (PL), Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), and other applicable Department of Defense (DOD) issuances. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do internal controls and business processes provide reliable financial data to support the mission? |
| M4 | Percent | Timely and accurate submission of the Joint Manpower Program to the Joint |

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| | | Staff and Services. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Do personnel receive deployment health screening in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) issuances? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do facilities/installations/bases have significant or major deficiencies that affect the ability to perform the mission? |
| M7 | Months | Requisitions submitted in advance of projected military/civilian vacancies. |
| M8 | Percent | Of requests for personnel action processed/civilian vacancies filled within time limits. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is property is managed and accounted for according to regulatory requirements. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Internal controls and business processes provide reliable safety support to support the mission. |

SN 4.6 Conduct Materiel Acquisition

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Procure, produce, buy, lease, rent, or otherwise obtain equipment and supplies. JP 4-08, JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01 Series

Notes: United States (US) military acquisition officers will acquire equipment and supplies primarily for US forces but can, under certain conditions, provide the same for other Department of Defense (DOD) entities, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, allied forces, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) according to established laws, statutes, regulations, DOD issuances, policy, and national military strategy.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Months | From validation of new material requirement to acquisition. |
| M2 | Days | From validation of standard material requirement to acquisition. |
| M3 | Days | From acquisition of material to delivery to requesting organization. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requirement fulfilled through acquisition. |

SN 4.6.1 Conduct Defense Acquisition

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Perform research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE); production; fielding; and support for weapon systems, management information systems, consumables, non-weapon and non-automated information systems (AIS) items, and services. JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01F

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | From sourcing to procurement, production, or other acquisition. |
| M2 | Weeks | From approval of acquisition plan to sourcing. |
| M3 | Months | From validation of new material requirement to completion of research, development, test and evaluation (RDTE). |
| M4 | Months | From validation of new system requirement to Milestone 0 (Approval to Conduct Concept Studies). |
| M5 | Months | From completion of Concept Exploration to Milestone I (Approval to Begin a New Acquisition Program). |
| M6 | Months | From completion of Program Definition to Milestone II (Engineering and Manufacturing Approval). |
| M7 | Months | From completion of Engineering and Manufacturing Development to Milestone III (Production or Fielding/Deployment Approval). |
| M8 | Dollars | Planned vs actual program costs through fielding/development. |
| M9 | Percent | Of requirements fulfilled through acquisition. |

SN 4.6.1.1 DELETED Defense Acquisition

SN 4.6.1.2 Conduct Procurement

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAR-16

Unclassified

Description: Plan and obtain consumables, non-weapon and non-automated information systems (AISs) items, and associated services by the Department of Defense (DOD), such as studies, passenger vehicles, supplies, construction, and waste removal. JP 4-09, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01F, CJCSI 4310.01B, CJCSI 6130.01D

Notes: null

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|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Weeks | From validation annual/periodic supply and consumable item estimate to completion of procurement action. |
| M2 | Dollars | Deviations from planned procurement to actual procurement. |
| M3 | Days | From detecting deviation in procurement estimates to corrective procurement actions. |

SN 4.6.1.3 Provide Acquisition Life Cycle Support

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Support procuring and program management offices contracting efforts. JP 4-10 (primary), DFARS, DODD 5105.64, FAR

Notes: This task includes providing acquisition support and contract management services throughout the program management life-cycle. It includes, but is not limited to, pre-award surveys, quality assurance engineering, contract administration, pricing and negotiating, production management, transportation management, property management, contract safety, supplier management, financial management, flight test acceptance and delivery, property disposal, industrial base capability analysis, and major defense acquisition program support.

| | | |
|----|----------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of key leadership positions staffed at annual budget authority. |
| M2 | Percent | Of key leadership personnel meet required training certifications. |
| M3 | Yes / No | Certifications for identified acquisition positions are met within 24 months of assignment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of customer negotiated outcomes are implemented for sustainment contracts. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of customer negotiated outcomes are implemented for program contracts (ACAT I, ACAT II). |
|----|---------|--|

SN 4.6.1.3.1 Acquire Supplies and Services

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Acquire products and services per the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.19, FAR

Notes: As part of operational contract support (OCS), the joint force commander must ensure all contracting is in compliance with United States (US) law and follows global contracting compliance, sanctions, and regulatory oversight requirements.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.6.1.3.2 Execute Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Procure, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.19, FAR

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.6.1.3.3 Assist Execution of Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Assist in the technical monitoring or administration of a contract. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.19, FAR

Unclassified

Notes: This task also includes performing contracting officer representative (COR) and contracting officer technical representative (COTR) duties. The designation does not include any authority to make any commitments or changes that affect price, quality, quantity, delivery, or other terms and conditions of the contract.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impacts on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 4.6.1.3.4 DELETED Provide Contract Administration Services

SN 4.6.1.4 Provide Program Support and Customer Relations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Provide a collaborative global customer relations network that fosters services through a teaming environment. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01F, CJCSM 3170.01C, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.64, DODI 5000.02, FAR 42.302 (67), GPRA

Notes: These services are tailored to identify and satisfy current and future customer requirements. This task provides program support throughout the entire acquisition life cycle with planning and strategy during the pre-award phase and integration during the post award phase. The customer relations network plays a valuable role with buying activities, program managers, and other customers to ensure expectations are met. This network provides a venue for escalation of issues as well.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Meet customer negotiated performance levels. |
| M2 | Percent | Major customers have liaison representation. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Personnel have tool kits that support documented agreement. |
| M4 | Percent | Each documented program has a |

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| | | program integrator assigned. |
| M5 | Percent | Each program integrator is fully trained for assignments. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Customer satisfaction levels achieve performance based outcome. |

SN 4.6.1.5 DELETED Provide Supply Chain Intervention

SN 4.6.1.6 Provide Aircraft Flight Test Acceptance and Delivery

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Oversee contractor aviation-related operations in the performance of flight operations, flight safety test, and contract management services. JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task also includes performing aircraft flight test and acceptance of government aircraft, approving contractor flight crews and procedures, and assuring the contractor maintains a flight operations and flight safety program.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of assigned personnel fully trained and qualified. |
| M2 | Percent | Of authorized flight operations positions filled. |

SN 4.6.2 Assess Performance and Implementation Improvements

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Assess capabilities of the current force structure (people and materiel) to meet projected threats, while taking into account opportunities for technological advancement, cost savings, procedural and technical efficiencies, and changes in national policy or doctrine. JP 1 (primary), JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01

Notes: This task includes the requirements generation process to identify

needs based on mission area assessments.

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| M1 | Days | From identification of material deficiency to improvement plan. |
| M2 | Weeks | From plan approval to completion of improvement. |
| M3 | Weeks | From approval of improvement/modification plan to first item modification. |

SN 4.6.3 Provide Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide logistics support to the acquisition process. JP 4-09 (primary), CM 388-98, DODD 5000.01, DODI 5000.02

Notes: Task includes technical and management activities conducted to ensure supportability throughout the acquisition process in order to enable, assist, and perform production, fielding, deployment, and operational support. It includes the production and delivery of materiel, supplies, and equipment, including required support infrastructure, to the field for operational use and identifying, developing, and performing modifications to fielded systems throughout the acquisition process and throughout the life cycle.

| | | |
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| M1 | Weeks | From decision to procure/produce to approval of plan. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on the capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET). |
| M3 | Weeks | From decision to improve/modify to approval of implementing plan. |

SN 4.6.4 Reutilization or Disposal of Materiel

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Reuse, recycle, demilitarize, or otherwise dispose of materiel, equipment, supplies, systems, and products in the military inventory after they become surplus. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task includes use of recovered materials, reuse of products, recycling, and planning for disposal during system development. At the end of the system/product useful life, the task includes controlled demilitarization and disposal in a way that minimizes liability due to environmental, safety, security, and health issues.

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| M1 | Days | From identification of surplus items to turn-in. |
| M2 | Hours | From receipt of surplus items to request for disposition. |
| M3 | Days | From receipt of disposition to reutilization/disposal action. |

SN 4.7 Provide Financial Management

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Perform the resource management function of estimating costs for specific operations and tracking and reporting actual costs to support requests to the United States Congress for appropriation of funds for specific operations. Identify and manage funds that can be made available to theater and operational levels to pay for immediate expenses. JP 1-06 (primary), CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series

Notes: The task includes managing Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) activities. Resource management includes planning, programming, and budgeting (PPBS) support, budget analysis, management services, and force management support. Finance and accounting functions include overall capturing of the costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means and the management of the operating systems that pay personnel and providers (contractors, host-nation, suppliers, etc.). JP 1-06.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | To evaluate size and duration of the operation to develop estimated cost to DOD for completing the operation. |
| M2 | Days | To obtain Secretary of Defense's decision on whom exercises financial management executive agency in the area of operations. |
| M3 | Number | Of data points to assemble all pertinent financial management issues |

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| | | for the operation. |
| M4 | Weeks | To obtain congressional funding source for the operation. |

SN 4.9 DELETED Synchronize Operational Contract Support

SN 5 Provide Strategic Direction

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide strategic direction and produce the common thread that integrates and synchronizes the activities of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: As an overarching term, strategic direction encompasses the processes and products by which the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) provide strategic guidance in the form of various strategic products. The President provides strategic guidance through the national security strategy (NSS), national security Presidential directives (NSPDs), and other strategic documents in conjunction with additional guidance from other members of the National Security Council (NSC).

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| M1 | Days | To answer combatant command (CCMD) requests for guidance. |
| M2 | Days | To revise and issue time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after change in operation plan (OPLAN) at combatant commander (CCDR) level. |
| M3 | Hours | To publish changes by executing units after changes in operation plan (OPLAN) at joint force commander (JFC) level. |
| M4 | Months | To update national (or multinational) published strategy after major shift in United States (US) midterm strategy. |
| M5 | Months | To update national or multinational published strategy. |
| M6 | Percent | Of national (or multinational) |

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| | | suggested changes to joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), or other strategy development and strategy documents accepted. |
| M7 | Hours | To task nuclear option development using appropriate emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS). |

SN 5.1 Manage Global Communications

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Maintain Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) information technology (IT) and command and control (C2) infrastructure. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Provide access to safe and secure information and data that can be further retained, and disseminated. Per JP 6-0, maintenance of communications infrastructure provides basic Department of Defense information network (DODIN) services to DOD installations and deployed forces. Those services include voice, data, and video, as well as ancillary enterprise services such as directories and messaging. DOD policy mandates the use of the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) for wide-area network (WAN) and metropolitan networks.

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| M1 | Minutes | To begin decision-making conference. |
| M2 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force direction emergency action message (EAM) to bombers, tankers (positive control launch [PCL] only) (availability of individual Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M3 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of National Military Command System [NCMS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M4 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force |

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| | | management messages to bombers/tankers/intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M5 | Minutes | To begin transmitting situation monitoring, threat warning, and attack assessment messages (availability of Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M6 | Minutes | To process and authenticate emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) targets (intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM]/fleet ballistic missile submarine/bomber crews). |
| M7 | Minutes | To process RECORD COPY emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets). |
| M8 | Minutes | To process VOICE emergency action message (EAM) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets). |
| M9 | Minutes | To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to bombers for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets). |
| M10 | Minutes | To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan [SIOP] targets). |
| M11 | Minutes | To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to fleet ballistic missile submarines for execution of preplanned options (against fixed Single Integrated Operational Plan |

Unclassified

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| | | [SIOP] targets). |
| M12 | Percent | Of addressees received messages. |
| M13 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M14 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M20 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M23 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M24 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M25 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M26 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M29 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M30 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M31 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.1.1 Communicate Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Send and receive strategic decisions and data by any means. JP 6-0 (primary)

Unclassified

Notes: Strategic information can be communicated from one echelon of command, component, Military Department, ally, or other organizations to another.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force direction emergency action message(s) (EAMs) to bombers/tankers (positive control launch only) and intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (availability of individual Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M2 | Percent | Of involved units are listed addressees. |
| M3 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers and intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs) (delay in availability of National Military Command System [NMCS] and combatant commander [CCDR] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M4 | Minutes | To begin transmitting situation monitoring threat warning/attack assessment messages (availability of Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M5 | Minutes | To transmit FLASH message traffic to recipients. |
| M6 | Minutes | To begin sending messages (queuing time delay). |
| M7 | Hours | To provide strategic direction to assigned or supporting forces after receipt of an order. |
| M8 | Percent | Of addressees received messages. |
| M9 | Percent | Of messages obtained outside normal communications channels. |
| M10 | Percent | Of classified messages sent via channels with less than required level of security. |
| M11 | Percent | Of data received (within established timelines). |
| M12 | Yes/No | During planning and execution no data |

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| | | transfer between networked stations is responsible for a supporting command failing to meet a request/ requirement? |
| M13 | Hours | For command and control (C2) systems to transmit order worldwide. |
| M14 | Minutes | To begin transmitting force management messages to bombers/tankers and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) (availability of bomber/tanker/ICBM Nuclear Command and Control System [NCCS] command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] systems). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M17 | Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M29 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

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| M32 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M33 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M34 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M35 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M36 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M37 | Seconds | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.1.1.1 Provide Cybersecurity Products and Services

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide cybersecurity products, services, infrastructures, and capabilities. Assure confidentiality, integrity, availability and appropriate application of evaluated/validated products and solutions. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, CM-1573-88, DODI 8500.01

Notes: Achieving and maintaining an effective cybersecurity posture involves the employment of secure configuration, comprehensive security training for all Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) users, monitoring, detection, and restoration capabilities to shield and preserve information and information systems.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of microelectronics stockpile inventories maintained. |
| M2 | Percent | Of fully qualified Information Systems Security Engineers as a percentage of required. |
| M3 | Days | To respond to validated customer requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of National Security Agency (NSA) information assurance solutions that have full lifecycle support plans as a percentage of total. |
| M5 | Months | To complete information assurance product evaluations. |
| M6 | Weeks | To develop a secure interoperable Communications Security (COMSEC) |

| | | |
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| | | solution to be submitted for approval from the Committee for National Security Systems in support of a validated customer requirement. |
| M7 | Percent | Of quick response requirements met by existing inventory of equipment and parts stockpiles. |

SN 5.1.1.2 Provide Key Management and Public Key Operations

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Maintain, evolve, and transform National Security Agency (NSA) and United States (US) national and international customers, and key management operations to meet their current and evolving operational needs. JP 6-0 (primary), CM-1573-88, Executive Order 12333, National Security Directive: National Policy for the Security of Telecommunications and Information

Notes: The National Security Agency (NSA) develops and prescribes cryptographic standards and principles that are technically secure and sound; develops and provides executive management of Department of Defense (DOD) cryptographic hardware and software systems; and provides specialized support to the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and operating forces.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of total trained, qualified personnel required. |
| M2 | Percent | Of production systems for each specific product fully operational. |

SN 5.1.1.3 Provide Cybersecurity Education and Awareness

DJS Approval Date: 26-MAR-18

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and organizations to accomplish mission activities in coordination with multinational, interagency, nongovernmental, private voluntary and United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/organizations. JP 3-02, JP 3-15, JP 3-34, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task applies to providing guidance on national cybersecurity policy and foreign information exchange. Threats to the security of the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) are numerous and complex. The level of effort required to stay abreast of them is significant. While some information capabilities, particularly those used for tactical operations, may be harder for an adversary to exploit due to their isolation from the Internet and their encryption and requirement for specialized hardware, some Department of Defense (DOD) missions are coordinated and sometimes executed across the Internet. Therefore the importance of sound cybersecurity policy and uncompromising cybersecurity training and oversight of users cannot be overemphasized. Joint Force Commanders (JFCs) must also consider risk mitigation measures, such as reinforcing training of the joint force to be alert for suspicious insider activity.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | To identify knowledgeable personnel to research and interpret policy or procedural solutions. |
| M2 | Days | To publish validated/evaluated information assurance (IA) security issues. |
| M3 | Days | To provide policy interpretation/information to the customer. |

SN 5.1.1.4 Provide Cybersecurity Support

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Provide Cybersecurity program and/or policy support. Assure the availability, confidentiality and/or integrity of data assets, information systems, and /or computer networks within Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN). JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 6211, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODI 8500.01, DODI 8510.1, DoDI 8530.01

Notes: Cybersecurity is the prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. The joint task of supporting the implementation and refinement of Department of Defense (DoD) Cybersecurity programs and policy ensures unity of effort across this operational domain. DOD programs currently

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include Cybersecurity Defense Service Provider (CDSP), Cyberspace Readiness Inspection Programs, and the DoDIN Defense Sector Infrastructure Lead Agent for the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP).

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Support development, implementation, and updates of cybersecurity policy best practice guidance for use by DoD and mission partners in accordance with DoD Instruction 8500.1. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Support GENSER (General Service (Communications)) DoD cyberspace defense programs. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Support the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (CIP) for cyberspace. |

SN 5.1.18 (URGENT Proposed task) Provide Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-JUN-18

Description: Provide terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 3-72 (primary)

Notes: Null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of NC3 systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements |
| M3 | Percent | Of survivable and endurable NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements. |

SN 5.1.2 Direct Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (C4S)

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-16

Description: Establish, maintain, control and/or otherwise leverage the networks and nodes used to send and/or receive, process, and store information. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

Notes: The scope of this activity may include those systems that comprise the National Military Command System (NMCS), which supports national senior leadership for national and nuclear command and control (C2). Additionally, this activity may include requirements for command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) and special operations forces (SOF) information environment systems and repositioning of communications related systems and forces. These systems may also be used for operations that span the strategic, operational and tactical levels of war.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of articles on netted system available in heavy demand environment. |
| M2 | Minutes | To begin decision-making conference. |
| M3 | Percent | Of essential command and control (C2) nodes have redundant communication paths for minimum required communication capabilities to ensure timely receipt of all record traffic. |
| M4 | Percent | Of communications networks critical to operations fully operational. |
| M5 | Percent | Of communications outages equipped with adequate redundant communications paths to ensure timely receipt of record traffic. |
| M6 | Percent | Of communications systems provide access by intelligence personnel to consumers. |
| M7 | Percent | Of communications systems remain operational during intelligence cycle. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) long-haul communications channels saturated. |
| M9 | Percent | Of operational command, control, communications, and computer networks and nodes available. |
| M10 | Percent | Of information system interfaces require information scanning, retyping, |

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| | | reformatting, or other nondirect translation methods. |
| M11 | Percent | Of operational command, control, communications, and computer networks and nodes reliable. |
| M12 | Percent | Of surge capacity available in Department of Defense (DOD) long-haul communications. |
| M13 | Percent | Of traffic sent on nondedicated or non-Department of Defense (DOD) lines or channels. |
| M14 | Percent | To restore information systems to fully operational status after a successful penetration and attack. |
| M15 | Percent | Of time available for nuclear command control (C2) command, control, communications, and computer (C4) systems to transmit situation monitoring tactical warning and attack assessment messages within established guidelines. |
| M16 | Hours | Interact with the National Military Command System (NMCS) network and nodes to obtain or send strategic information. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Can each nuclear command and control (C2) node communicate by voice and record copy in a locally degraded environment? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Time | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M20 | Time | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at |

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|-----|--------|---|
| | | Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Classified measures are located at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.1.2.1 Provide Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (C4S)

DJS Approval Date: 09-OCT-17

Description: Plan, integrate, and provide secure, assured, survivable and readily accessible global command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 3151.01C, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include command and control (C2) between and among the President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), combatant commanders (CCDRs), Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, interagency organizations or departments, selected allies, other mission partners, and/or assigned/augmented forces. This task may also provide assured access to, and communications with, integrated processing and storage that supports assigned engaged forces, sensors, intelligence, and analysis capabilities that foster rapid, collaborative planning, execution, and real-time re-tasking and re-targeting capabilities.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Be the lead proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the developer of the operational architecture, doctrine and concept of operations (CONOPS) for global C2 systems? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is oversight and guidance provided for the development and implementation of global Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) architectures? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is it ensured that Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) |

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | | provides assured system network availability, information protection, and information delivery across strategic, operational and tactical boundaries in support of Department of Defense (DOD) full spectrum of war fighting, intelligence, and business missions? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is global Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) services, infrastructure, standards, and policy provided in coordination with JTF-GNO, combatant commanders, and mission partners to realize efficiencies in the global Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) environment? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the Department of Defense (DOD) ensure the ability to integrate and convey information in various media including video, voice, and data to global users? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are task and coordinate Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) capabilities provided in support of strategic force employment, to include global strike, integrated missile defense, space, and associated planning? |

SN 5.1.2.1.1 Provide Global, Secure, Interoperable Communications and Networks for the Department of Defense (DOD)

DJS Approval Date: 23-FEB-15

Description: Provide global classified and unclassified voice, data, video, network, and transport backbone and access services through a combination of terrestrial and satellite assets. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: These assets are predominantly commercial, though acquired and supplemented with military value-added features. Military value-added features provide global reach and tactical extension, a defensive information operations capability, robust encryption, personnel and

Unclassified

physical security, diversity of route and media, precedence, interoperability, and visible and controllable assets. This task also includes providing communications to the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), combatant commanders (CCDRs), and other Department of Defense (DOD) components under all conditions of peace and war.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice, data, video, network, or transport backbone or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.1.2 Provide Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide the long-haul telecommunications infrastructure segment including the communication systems and services between the fixed environment and the deployed joint forces. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: This task does not include the sustaining base (i.e., base, post, camp or station and Service enterprise networks) infrastructure, and it does not include the deployed warfighter and associated combatant commander (CCDR) telecommunications infrastructures supporting the joint task force (JTF) and/or combined task force (CTF).

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there any outages of Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) global classified or unclassified voice, data, video, network, or transport backbone or access service that support a command and control (C2) network that isolates any combatant command (CCMD) headquarters? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.1.3 Provide Global Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks for Classified and Unclassified Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide interoperable, secure internet protocol (IP) data communications services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 3420.01D, CJCSI 6211.02D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task primarily affects the Nonsecure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of access circuit availability. |
| M2 | Percent | Of access circuit quality of service - latency. |
| M3 | Percent | Of access circuit quality of service - packet loss rate. |
| M4 | Days | To provision/implement services. |
| M5 | Percent | Of satellite constellation availability. |

SN 5.1.2.1.4 Provide Global Communications and Networks for Video Services

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide global video service capabilities, ranging from network delivery of video of live events and real-time video communications sessions among people who are geographically dispersed to delivery of video from prerecorded video files. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCIS 6211.02D, CJCSI 3110.10F, DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are there outages of video services network that impact a general/flag officer-level video teleconferencing (VTC) session? |
| M2 | Percent | Of video services network availability. |

SN 5.1.2.1.5 Provide Global Voice Communications and Networks

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide global voice services through telephone networks and satellite-based personal communications systems. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of Defense Switched Network (DSN) availability. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are there gateway switch degradations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are there level of failure or isolation of a complete private branch exchange/ electronic private exchange? |
| M4 | Percent | Of Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN) availability. |

SN 5.1.2.1.6 Provide Satellite Communications (SATCOM)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Provide global satellite service bandwidth and related business and enterprise satellite-based services and applications. Satellite services support fixed, transportable, and mobile user terminals. JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSI 6250.01E, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes other support to community of interest (COI), such as publishing discovery specification to increase data asset visibility, developing a data asset catalog specification to identify and locate data assets, or developing an enterprise COI directory.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of satellite coverage area. |
| M2 | Days | Elapsed from submission of a request to award a contract or providing delivery order providing satellite services. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Minimum transponded satellite performance. |

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| M4 | Percent | Of satellite transponder bandwidth operational availability. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Satellite non-perceptible bandwidth; that is, the bandwidth that is not preempted for any reason and is replaced in the event of failure. |
| M3 | Hours | Of responsiveness to emergent surge requirements in a combatant command (CCMD) area of responsibility (AOR) - time elapsed from submission of a request to providing satellite service bandwidth in the AOR. |

SN 5.1.2.1.7 Provide Community of Interest (COI) Global Networks for the Department of Defense (DOD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Provide community of interest (COI) networks to select users. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: Communities of interest (COIs) are sets of users who have shared goals, shared interests, shared mission or business processes, and agreed-upon terms of behavior. Support to the COIs may take form in a variety of activities and initiatives such as making offerings for network connectivity in support of COI networks.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of community of interest (COI) access circuit availability. |
| M2 | Percent | Of community of interest (COI) access circuit quality of service - latency. |
| M3 | Percent | Of community of interest (COI) access circuit quality of service - packet loss rate. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is community of interest (COI) bandwidth available? |
| M5 | Days | To provision/implement services. |

SN 5.1.2.1.8 Provide National Leadership Command Capability (NLCC)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Provide information integration and/or capabilities supporting national leadership planning, situational awareness, collaboration and/or decision making regardless of location or environment. JP 6-0 (Primary), DoDD 5105.19, DoDD S-3710.01

Notes: Provide national leadership with diverse, accurate, integrated, timely, and assured access to data, information, intelligence, communications, services, situational awareness, warning, and indications from which planning, understanding, and decision making activities can be initiated, executed, and monitored.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of authorized personnel trained, cleared, and/or qualified. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is funding adequate to perform the mission? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are services being delivered in accordance with applicable mission requirements? Note: Specific metrics will be maintained on TS system. |

SN 5.1.2.10 DELETED Perform as the DOD Executive Agent for Information Technology (IT) Standards

SN 5.1.2.2 Provide Enterprise Services

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Plan, engineer, acquire, field, and support global net-centric solutions for the entire Department of Defense Information Networks (DODIN) enterprise in the form of applications and services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6215.01D, DODD 5105.19

Notes: Applications are software programs designed to perform a specific task or group of tasks, such as a deployable command and control (C2) program. Services include web-based applications that can dynamically interact with other web-based applications; integrated sets of hardware, software, procedures, standards and interfaces; as well as commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS)-based applications, such as those providing multimedia messaging.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are there solutions in the form of applications and services delivered within established acquisition program baseline thresholds? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.2.1 Provide Joint Command and Control (C2) Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide overall management of joint command and control (C2) applications. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: Effective C2 is vital for proper integration and employment of capabilities. Applications include, program management, requirements management, system engineering, integration, operational testing, cybersecurity testing, product portfolio management, configuration management, as well as common operational picture (COP) for situational awareness (SA). Communication systems support must include reliable, redundant capabilities that ensure the commander is always able to maintain C2 of component and supporting forces.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Joint command and control (C2) programs deliver products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Level of outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS). |

SN 5.1.2.2.2 Provide Joint Combat Support Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Develop and sustain joint combat support (CS) capabilities to respond to the operational concept of focused logistics. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6723.01B, CJCSI 6731.01C, CJCSN 6722, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task may provide read-only access to comprehensive combat support (CS) information from authoritative CS data sources.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Joint command and control (C2) programs deliver products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Level of outages in joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS). |

SN 5.1.2.2.3 Provide Collaborative Applications

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Provide collaborative tool applications to enhance simultaneous access to real-time information and enable two or more operational users to simultaneously collaborate without the need to be co-located. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: These tools offer voice and video conferencing, document and application sharing, instant messaging and whiteboard functionality.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are collaborative tool programs delivering products related to current readiness within established acquisition program baseline thresholds? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.2.4 Provide Global Messaging Services

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide messaging systems for the Department of Defense (DOD) and supporting organizations for multimedia messaging and directory services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5721.01E, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task may provide a Department of Defense (DOD) gateway system to give the DOD a continuing capability to satisfy legacy messaging requirements, allied and tactical interoperability, and emergency action message (EAM) dissemination.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of defense message system (DMS) availability. |
| M2 | Percent | Of defense message system (DMS) |

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | | non-delivery notification ratios (percent for all messages originated). |
| M3 | Time | Of defense message system (DMS) speed of service for message transfer system. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are other defense message system (DMS) measures, such as DMS latency, packet loss, and/ or average bandwidth, within limits? |

SN 5.1.2.2.5 DELETED Provide Global Directory Services for the Department of Defense (DoD)

SN 5.1.2.2.6 DELETED Provide Electronic Business/ Electronic Commerce Applications

SN 5.1.2.3 Provide Enterprise-Wide Computing Services for the Department of Defense (DOD)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide mainframe and server computer processing, storage, operations, production support, technical services, and end user assistance for command and control (C2), combat support (CS), and eBusiness functions across the Department of Defense (DOD). JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: This task may provide computer processing for the entire range of combat support (CS) and eBusiness functions to include transportation, logistics, maintenance, munitions, engineering, acquisition, finance, medical, and military personnel readiness.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Quality of service. |
| M2 | Percent | Overall availability for all computing processing platforms (or for specific platforms). |

SN 5.1.2.3.1 Provide Web Servers and Website

Hosting

DJS Approval Date: 23-FEB-15

Description: Provide and operate servers, and provide administration and support for secure web access for enterprise server applications, web server security, web design, database-backed websites, portal services, and accessibility testing for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|---|

SN 5.1.2.3.2 Provide Database Servers and Database Hosting

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and operate servers, and provide administration and support for databases, for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|---|

SN 5.1.2.3.3 Provide Servers and Mainframe Computing for Specialized Applications

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Unclassified

Description: Provide and operate mainframes and servers, provide administration and support for other unique applications for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET). |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.3.4 Provide Data Storage

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and administer data storage for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | What is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.3.5 Provide Backup Servers and Data Storage for Continuity of Operations (COOP)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide and administer servers and data storage and conduct backup and recovery to provide continuity of operations (COOP) for customers who need an alternate site for both classified and unclassified environments. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | What is the computing center availability, quality of service, or hardware mean time to repair performance or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.4 Enable Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Access

DJS Approval Date: 07-JUL-16

Description: Develop comprehensive and integrated spectrum planning and long-term strategies for the Department of Defense (DOD) spectrum access. Serve as the focal point for participation in national spectrum issues, international spectrum coordination, and for pursuing emerging spectrum efficiency technologies in DOD acquisitions. Provide electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) support to DoD operations. JCEMSO, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: This task may include providing services such as spectrum-planning guidance, system integration, system vulnerability analysis, environmental analysis, test and measurement support, operational support and spectrum management (SM) software development. This task may also include leading experts in spectrum planning, electromagnetic environmental effects (E3), information systems (ISs), modeling and simulation (MS), and operations to provide complete, spectrum-related services to the military departments and combatant commands (CCMDs).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of global spectrum access available as required for United States (US) forces, both now and for the future. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 5.1.2.4.1 Develop Positions for International, National, and Regional Spectrum Forums

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Participate in, and develop positions for, international, national, and regional spectrum forums. JP 6-01 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes participating in the International Telecommunication Union World Radio Communication Conferences.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the Department of Defense (DOD) positions accepted by national spectrum forums (federal, non-federal, shared spectrum access for the Department of Defense)? |
|----|--------|---|

SN 5.1.2.4.2 Conduct Evaluations to Support Effective Use of Spectrum

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Analyze and make recommendations concerning whether spectrum-dependent systems, either being acquired or procured, have, or will have, spectrum supportability. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Document and manage existing spectrum assets, and perform required electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) analyses and studies to support effective use of spectrum-dependent systems in electromagnetic (EM) environments and accomplish national security and military objectives.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is annual core training for spectrum management (SM) and technical skills for team members conducted? |
|----|--------|---|

SN 5.1.2.4.3 Develop Spectrum Plans

DJS Approval Date: 24-FEB-15

Description: Develop and maintain comprehensive and integrated spectrum plans and long-term strategies for spectrum access. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Plans and long-term strategies developed and updated. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 5.1.2.4.4 Evaluate Emerging Spectrum Technologies

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Evaluate new, spectrum-efficient technologies for their use to support the increasing demand for additional spectrum. JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|------------------------------------|
| M1 | Percent | Of emerging technologies assessed. |
|----|---------|------------------------------------|

SN 5.1.2.4.5 Provide Operational Spectrum Management (SM) Support

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Provide communications-electronics (C-E)/electromagnetic (EM) battlespace support and joint spectrum interference resolution (JSIR) support to the Joint Staff (JS), unified combatant commands (CCMDs), and warfighting commanders. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 3320.02, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: This task may provide engineering expertise and services to ensure effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS).

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Do spectrum support teams deploy in support of combatant commands (CCMDs) operational spectrum matters/issues? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.4.6 Provide Spectrum Engineering and Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

DJS Approval Date: 25-JUN-15

Description: Develop, maintain, and distribute automated tools, analysis models, simulations, software, and data that address a broad range of electromagnetic (EM) effects, communications-electronics (C-E) system behaviors, and system engineering issues. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 3320.02D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| M1 | Yes/No | Analytical spectrum support provided. |
|----|--------|---------------------------------------|

SN 5.1.2.4.7 Implement Joint Electromagnetic Environmental Effects (E3)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Resolve joint electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) issues. JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.02, DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task may ensure mutual electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and effective E3 control among ground, air, sea, and space-based electronic and electrical systems, subsystems, and equipment, and with the existing natural and man-made electromagnetic environment (EME), by providing technical E3 and spectrum engineering support.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Electromagnetic environmental effects (E3) conflicts resolved. |
|----|---------|--|

SN 5.1.2.5 Integrate Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Command and Control (C2) Communications Systems

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Plan, coordinate, monitor, and verify the establishment of ballistic missile defense (BMD) command and control (C2), and communications systems services between and among the combatant commanders (CCDRs), Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, combat support agencies (CSAs), and selected allies. JP 5-0, JP 6-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3151.01C

Unclassified

Notes: This activity includes the optimization and monitoring of ballistic missile defense (BMD) communication assets and command and control (C2) systems to ensure interoperability and efficient functionality within the BMD communications network.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Instance | Coordinate with appropriate combatant commands (CCMDs) and agencies to integrate command and control (C2), communications systems, and computer network capabilities in support of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission. |
| M2 | Instances | Coordinate with United States Strategic Command (USSSTRATCOM) Global Network Operations Center (GNC), Missile Defense Agency (MDA), combatant command (CCMD) theater network operations control center (TNCC), and Service components to synchronize ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network expansion planning efforts. |
| M3 | Daily | Monitor initialization and installation status to ensure full situational awareness as new systems are integrated to the ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network. |
| M4 | Daily | Monitor and report the health and status of the ballistic missile defense (BMD) communications network. |
| M5 | Daily | Leverage network monitoring tools data to monitor health and status of Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) assets directly supporting the ballistic missile defense (BMD) mission and ensure command and control (C2) and communications system outages affecting the BMD communications network are resolved in a timely manner. |
| M6 | Instances | Provide command and control (C2), communications systems, and intelligence planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint telecommunications/data systems (after receipt of warning order |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| | | [WARNORD]). |
|--|--|-------------|

SN 5.1.2.6 DELETED Conduct Combat Support Agency (CSA) Review Team (CSART) Assessments

SN 5.1.2.6.1 Provide Combatant Command (CCMD) Field Offices

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Support the assigned commanders and components by providing local management of assigned programs, products, and services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C, DODD 5105 series, USC Title 10

Notes: This task may ensure the viability of assigned programs, products, services, and systems are responsive and sized to meet combatant command (CCMD) needs.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are there personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.6.2 Provide Service and Defense Agency Customer Liaisons

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Support the military Services and other defense agencies by assigning customer liaisons. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C, DODD 5105 series, USC Title 10

Notes: This task may ensure the viability of agency-provided systems and services to meet customer needs.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are there personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to |
|----|--------|---|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
|--|--|--|

SN 5.1.2.6.3 Provide Help Desk Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Provide help desk support to address questions or issues concerning products or services. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes providing internal support for employees.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of full-time help desk staff (military, government civilian, or contractor) assigned. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 5.1.2.7 Provide Fielding and Supporting Services

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Field and support Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) technical solutions to satisfy the needs of designated organizations. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19

Notes: This task includes providing internal systems support for the organization.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Balanced scorecard or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact on capability to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET). |
|----|--------|--|

SN 5.1.2.8 Operate Computing Centers, Applications, Services, Systems, and Networks

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Administer and operate computing centers, systems, and networks to satisfy the needs of the warfighter. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01

Unclassified

Notes: This task includes performing internal systems support for the organization.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of full-time system operators or administrators (military, government civilian, or contractor) assigned. |
|----|---------|--|

SN 5.1.2.9 Support Delivery of Services and Provide Management of Government Resources

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

Description: Perform day-to-day business operations of the Federal government using operations as described by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Business Reference Model. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, DODD 5100.1, DODD 5105.65

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are administrative and resource support timely and fully adequate for accomplishing the mission assigned? |
|----|--------|---|

SN 5.1.3 Maintain Strategic Military Information and Force Status

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Capture, screen, process, circulate, store, and display strategic data in a form that supports the decision making and planning processes for the President and/or Secretary of Defense (SecDef), National Military Command Center (NMCC), Services, and combatant commands (CCMDs). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 2410.01D

Notes: Null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | To access and display shared local data bases. |
| M2 | Minutes | To access and display shared remote data bases. |
| M3 | Minutes | To distribute reports to required |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | organizations (after initial receipt). |
| M4 | Minutes | To enter most current information on status-of-forces. |
| M5 | Minutes | To process status information and disseminate (turnaround time). |
| M6 | Percent | Of audited reports accurate. |
| M7 | Percent | Strategic Force Accounting Module and Nuclear Planning and Execution System (NPES) force status concurrence. |
| M8 | Percent | Of reports processed and disseminated to agencies within specified time limits. |
| M9 | Percent | Percent of currency in generated movement information in Integrated Data Environment/Global Transportation Network Convergence (IGC). |
| M10 | Hours | Screen, circulate, store and display nuclear operations information in a format that supports the National Military Command System (NMCS) decision making process. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are existing nuclear appendices to operation plans (OPLANs) and relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) examined to ensure compliance with Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) guidance concerning chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) deterrence, proliferation, and use in response to a crisis? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is the ability to manage and process reports to keep Strategic Force Accounting Module (SFAM) current demonstrated? |
| M13 | Minutes | To compile force generation reports. |
| M14 | Percent | Of friendly units/organizations and personnel show current status. |

SN 5.1.4 Monitor Worldwide Strategic Situation

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Continuously observe and analyze events regionally and globally in the context of national and multinational security, military strategies, and other elements of national power (e.g., political, economic,

Unclassified

informational). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 5-0, JP 6-0

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To update information on other joint force, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to crisis area. |
| M2 | Instances | Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) learning of emerging political-military (POLMIL) event from source outside Joint Staff. |
| M3 | Minutes | To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation. |
| M4 | Minutes | To respond to a request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of Joint Staff political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists focus primarily on worldwide rather than theater strategic situations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are dynamic record developed and maintained of planned and actual unit deployment or redeployment status? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are strategic operations picture that includes threat information along lines of communications (LOCs) and, when appropriate, status and location of enemy forces and operations developed and maintained? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are strategic operations picture that includes status and location information on friendly forces and operations developed and maintained? |
| M9 | Hours | To update unit deployment or redeployment status during a crisis. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are strategic operations pictures updated on a cycle equal to the operations and intelligence situation reporting cycle? |

SN 5.1.5 Execute Emergency Action Procedures (EAP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Execute Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and

Unclassified

combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP). JP 1, JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5119.01C, EAP-CJCS Volumes I-IX

Notes: This task includes the performance of highly-structured command and control (C2) activities. Conduct defense readiness condition (DEFCON), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (C2) procedures.

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Incidents | Of errors in crew force response when force execution directed by President. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of errors in crew force validation and authentication. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission, crew force validation and authentication, and crew force response when force execution directed by President. |
| M4 | Incidents | Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.1.5.1 Provide Emergency Action Procedures to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Combatant Commander (CJCS/CCDR)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Unclassified

Description: Develop, promulgate, and use Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP) and materials to perform highly-structured command and control (C2) activities. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 5119.01C

Notes: This task includes alert condition (LERTCON), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) emergency action procedures (EAP) in addition to nuclear command and control (C2) procedures.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Months | To develop and promulgate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and command emergency action procedures (EAP) guidance and materials maintained? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are guidance and materials in place prior to operation plan (OPLAN) revision implementation? |
| M4 | Days | To disseminate changes to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and combatant commander (CCDR) emergency action procedures (EAP). |

SN 5.1.6 Disseminate Presidential Nuclear Decision and Nuclear Command and Control (C2) Orders to the Forces

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Notify all applicable units of Presidential orders related to command and control (C2) of nuclear forces through the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS). JP 1, JP 3-14, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: General operational responsibility for the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS) lies with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and is centrally-directed through the Joint Staff (JS). The NCCS supports the Presidential nuclear command and control (C2) of the combatant commands (CCMDs) in the areas of integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA), decision making, decision dissemination, and force management and report back. To accomplish this, the NCCS comprises those critical Department of Defense

Unclassified

information network (DODIN) components that provide connectivity from the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) through the National Military Command System (NMCS) to the combatant commanders (CCDRs) with nuclear capabilities and nuclear execution forces. It includes emergency action message (EAM) dissemination systems and those systems used for tactical warning/attack assessment, conferencing, force report back, reconnaissance, retargeting, force management, and requests for permission to use nuclear weapons. The NCCS is integral to and ensures performance of critical strategic functions of the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) family and systems. The Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network provides assured communications connectivity between the President and the strategic deterrent forces in stressed environments.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Percent | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

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| | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| M17 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M18 | Percentage | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.1.6.1 Provide Cybersecurity Support to the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide cybersecurity support for all portions of the Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS). JP 1, JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI S-3150.7

Notes: This task includes cybersecurity expertise, devices, procedures, and products. The Nuclear Command and Control System (NCCS) includes the President, Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, nuclear combatant commanders, and forces.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Provide permissive action link materials that allow the locking and unlocking of nuclear warheads in five (5) months or less. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Provide sealed authenticators to verify the authority of emergency action message (EAM) in six (6) minutes or less. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Provide codebooks and security for emergency action message (EAM) on non-secure communications systems in five (5) minutes or less. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Provide cryptography to enable/launch missiles and secure data from launch control centers to launch facilities and airborne platforms to launch facilities in six (6) minutes or less. |

SN 5.1.7 Conduct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS)

Planning

DJS Approval Date: 12-APR-16

Description: Conduct commander's communication synchronization (CCS) planning support that focuses on the integration of public affairs (PA) and public diplomacy guidance, with information operations (IO). JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61, JP 5-0

Notes: The commander's communication strategy and synchronization (CCS) program assesses strategic goals; plans messaging and outreach to achieve those goals; synchronizes assets during implementation to ensure all elements forward the mission and help achieve the end states. Planning and implementation is in partnership with Information Operations (IO) adversarial focused messaging and influence to create an enterprise-wide approach to shaping and affecting the operational environment and achieving national goals.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M2 | Time | Identified and provided commander's communication synchronization (CCS)-related priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and requests for intelligence (RFIs) to combatant command (CCMD) intelligence organizations. |
| M1 | Percent | Themes, messages, images, and actions consolidated to support combatant command (CCMD) planning. |
| M4 | Percent | Commander's communication synchronization (CCS) themes, messages, images, and actions incorporated into the main body for the combatant commanders (CCDRs) plan. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Reviewed and provided feedback on commander's communication synchronization (CCS) and other related publications? |

SN 5.10 Provide Military Strategic and Operational Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide guidance for planning, process improvements, and

Unclassified

strategies for future requirements. JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 3141.01E

Notes: Joint Staff (JS), combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, joint forces, combat support agencies (CSAs), and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies. Combat support agencies (CSAs) carry out their planning and operations based on strategic guidance provided by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), typically through CJCSI 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| M1 | Months/Weeks/Days | To develop agency organization objectives. |
| M2 | Days/Weeks/Months | To develop agency plans. |
| M3 | Days/Weeks/Months | To coordinate agency plans. |

SN 5.11 Promulgate Higher-Level Communication Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Promulgate higher-level communication guidance. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes providing higher-level communication guidance and direction for enduring situations, as well as emerging events with potential strategic implications. It includes consolidating the Department of Defense (DOD) analysis of the operational environment (OE) (to include the information environment) to inform guidance development. It also implies departmental coordination of the requisite authorities, resourcing and reporting and assessment requirements. These activities may be approved by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) in coordination with the combatant commands (CCMDs), the Military Services, the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JS), combat support agencies (CSAs), and other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, as appropriate.

| | | |
|----|------------|---|
| M1 | Hours/Days | To disseminate national communication guidance. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does Department of Defense (DOD) communications guidance adhere to United States Government (USG) strategic guidance? |
| M3 | Hours/Days | To analyze new/revised United States Government (USG) strategic guidance |

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | | for Department of Defense (DOD) implications. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is Department of Defense (DOD) communications synchronization guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does development of communications synchronization guidance incorporate all-source intelligence products (e.g. joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment [JIPOE])? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does development of communications synchronization guidance incorporate external information sources (e.g. interagency products, private sector, academia, open source, etc.)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does communications synchronization guidance include requirements for assessment? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Does communications synchronization guidance include requirements for reporting? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does communications synchronization guidance include requisite authorities and resourcing? |

SN 5.11.1 Conduct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Commander's communication synchronization (CCS) is a process of synchronizing planned actions, imagery, and written and verbal communications for consistency and mutual reinforcement; ensuring cultural, informational, and communication considerations are incorporated and that equal priority is given to soft power options and capabilities as hard power alternatives throughout strategy, planning, and policy development. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-61, JP 5-0

Notes: The task typically includes participation in both interagency and Department of Defense (DOD) policy development and planning forums and integration of all instruments of national power. This task involves both horizontal and vertical coordination. The potential communication effects of actions are assessed and planned for before the actions are taken. Our words and our actions are consistent and mutually

reinforcing.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Days | To provide support to United States Government (USG) communication process. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the Department of Defense (DoD) commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process synchronized with the interagency communications process? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is Department of Defense (DOD) commander's communication synchronization (CCS) guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency policy development? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency planning forums? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) policy developments? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) planning forums? |

SN 5.2 Assess Strategic Security Environment

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Compare the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the United States and multinational forces (MNFs) with those of potential adversaries. Review the current national military strategy (NMS), forces, and operation plans (OPLANs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 2300.02J, CJCSI 3100.01C

Notes: In particular, this task would decide whether actions required under the most recent orders are still appropriate. This task includes reassessing the national military strategy (NMS) and plans and determining friendly strategic centers of gravity (COGs). This task also includes a capability for real-time, comprehensive awareness of interagency and multinational entities and operations, providing a constant, real-time common operational picture (COP) of all interagency

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and multinational battlespace occupants to include potential contractor personnel present (as part of the Total Force) bringing commercial capability in support of mission requirements.

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| M1 | Days | To complete joint strategy review (JSR) after submission of combatant commander's (CCDR's) input. |
| M2 | Hours | To develop strategic options (after convening crisis action team [CAT]). |
| M3 | Instances | Of major deficiencies (from a theater perspective) in Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). |
| M4 | Percent | Of political events occur with available options. |
| M5 | Months | To update regional security strategy. |
| M6 | Percent | Of combatant commander's (CCDR's) inputs to joint strategy review (JSR) accepted by the Joint Staff. |
| M7 | Percent | Of international agreements expired in past year for failure to review. |
| M8 | Months | To complete review of strategic options. |

SN 5.2.1 Conduct Capability Assessments

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Assess the defense capabilities and programs of the Armed Forces of the United States and multinational forces (MNFs) to those of their potential adversaries. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B, 3100.01C

Notes: The National Military Strategy (NMS) is the foundation for strategic integration; command and control; strategy and planning; programming and budgeting; and assessments. Joint Military Net Assessment is comprised of several annual products including the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) 4+1 Net Assessments, the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment, and the Annual Joint Assessment (AJA). The Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS) enables the CJCS to conduct assessments. Elements of the JSPS, including the CJCS risk assessment, the joint strategy review, and the AJA, inform decision making and identify new contingencies that may warrant planning and the commitment of resources.

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| M1 | Percent | Of heavy platforms and critical |
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| | | enablers covered by joint military net assessment (JMNA). |
| M2 | Months | To update the joint military net assessment (JMNA) (when required). |
| M3 | Percent | Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDRs) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review. |

SN 5.2.2 Conduct National Military Strategy Review

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Review the strategic situation and strategy by gathering information, raising issues, and facilitating the integration of strategy, operation planning, and program assessments. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 5123.01F

Notes: This task may include reviewing the objectives, concept, and resources associated with existing national military strategy (NMS), planning guidance, and national security documents including the Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF), Unified Command Plan (UCP), and CJCSI 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); conducting a baseline intelligence threat assessment; receiving from combatant commander's (CCDR's) inputs on priorities and preparedness; reviewing changes to the global national security environment; and evaluating the risk associated with various force levels for planning. Such a review supports the formulation of subsequent guidance for the development of a new national military strategy (NMS) statement.

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| M1 | Days | Delay publishing Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). |
| M2 | Instances | Of crises where national military strategy (NMS) guidance not adequate. |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) recommendations forwarded for additions to areas covered by national military strategy (NMS). |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy actions, operations, or campaigns accurately forecasted. |
| M5 | Percent | Of identified strategic sequels had developed course(s) of action (COAs). |

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| M6 | Instances | Of national military strategy (NMS) not adequately translating policy guidance into national military objectives. |
| M7 | Percent | Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDRs) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater identified major deficiencies, corrected in national military strategy (NMS) review. |
| M9 | Weeks | To prepare and forward proposal to change strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate). |
| M10 | Weeks | To review and respond to a joint strategy review (JSR). |
| M11 | Percent | Of issues generated by combatant commanders (CCDRs) in joint strategy review (JSR). |

SN 5.2.3 Review Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), subordinate campaign plans, designated global campaign plans (GCPs), contingency plans, global distribution and posture, and/or cyberspace plans and their associated operational plans (OPLANs), to include relevant operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs). JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01E

Notes: Reviewing the listed plans in light of the existing global strategic environment as framed by the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), CJCSI 3110.01J, the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and the results of the national military strategy (NMS) review ensures compliance with Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance and resource levels and with developing issues, such as risk associated with enemy equipped with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons that might suggest changes to the strategy or joint operation plans.

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| M1 | Hours | To provide strategic options (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
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| M2 | Instances | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not considered which impact strategy and/or plans. |
| M3 | Weeks | To propose changes to strategic forces and force postures (after issuance of national intelligence estimate). |
| M4 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) have identified assets shortfalls. |

SN 5.2.4 DELETED Decide on Need for Military Action or Change

SN 5.3 DELETED Determine National Military Strategic Direction

SN 5.3.1 Issue Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Provide guidance on goals and objectives, resources, and planning tasks to Service staffs, Service major commands, and combatant command (CCMD) planners. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: This task includes providing guidance for developing recommendations for the national military strategy. It also includes providing guidance for Service forces to ensure they support multinational and theater strategies and campaigns in conformance with DOD, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and joint operation planning guidance. Guidance may include targeting policy, rules of engagement, levels of acceptable risks, and other restrictions and constraints.

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| M1 | Hours | To complete accepted staff estimates (after receipt of mission). |
| M2 | Percent | Of decision points having branches and sequels available (during execution)(includes chemical, |

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| | | biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN]). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a comprehensive description of the capabilities of intercontinental ballistic missile(s) (ICBMs), submarine-launched ballistic missile(s) (SLBMs), and bomber replanning methodologies present at the level of understanding of the decision maker? |
| M4 | Hours | Develop options and provide information on nuclear options for senior military and civilian decision makers. |
| M5 | Hours | Provide information regarding component commander forces to ensure they support nuclear theater strategies and campaigns and conform to planning guidance. |
| M6 | Hours | Respond to nuclear adaptive planning tasking. |

SN 5.3.2 Develop Multinational and National Military Strategy Options

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Identify and define multiple, feasible strategic options within the framework of guidance; examine or war game each course of action (COA); determine advantages and disadvantages of each; and compare the advantages and disadvantages of each COA. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This analysis is conducted in the context of combined Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and unilateral Service-related actions with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress, and the President during the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process and other activities.

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| M1 | Hours | To approve or deny requests for changes to rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M2 | Incidents | Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M3 | Hours | Provide information concerning the advantages and disadvantages nuclear |

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| | | options supporting their respective courses of action (COAs). |
| M4 | Percent | Of accepted courses of action (COAs) have feasible alternatives submitted. |
| M5 | Hours | Analyze nuclear plans for impact with respect to objective tasking, collateral and population impact. |
| M6 | Days | To submit course(s) of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategic direction). |

SN 5.3.3 DELETED Select Strategies, Plans, and Actions

SN 5.3.4 DELETED Review Strategic Options and Recommendations

SN 5.3.5 Set Worldwide Priorities and Allocate Resources

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Set multinational and national military (and Service) priorities and allocate national and Service resources worldwide to combatant commands (CCMDs) based on the concept and intent of Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) guidance. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes analyzing affordability issues. For special operations forces (SOF) this includes planning, programming, and budgeting.

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| M1 | Number | Of alternatives provided to the President. |
| M2 | Number | Of alternatives wargamed against projected threat(s). |
| M3 | Months | To update Secretary of Defense (SecDef) For Forces Paper. |
| M4 | Percent | Change in defense budget for most costly alternative. |

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| M5 | Percent | Difference between optimum support force structure and actual support structure. |
| M6 | Percent | Of amendments attached to allocation of national and Service resources, respond to clarification requests. |
| M7 | Percent | Of current budget, actually required to support least costly alternative. |
| M8 | Percent | Of subordinate headquarters traffic to Joint Staff/Operations Directorate (J-3) requested clarification of allocation guidance. |
| M9 | Weeks | To allocate national and Service resources (after receipt of Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [SecDef/CJCS], Joint Chiefs of Staff [JCS] guidance). |
| M10 | Weeks | Delay in publishing Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M11 | Weeks | Delay in publishing national military strategy (NMS). |
| M12 | Years | To achieve capabilities being programmed. |

SN 5.3.5.1 DELETED Produce a National Military Strategy

SN 5.3.5.2 DELETED Produce the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP)

SN 5.3.5.3 Allocate Forces

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide forces, assistance, or other resources to a supported commander. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Since support at the joint level is a command relationship, the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) may identify, or combatant commanders (CCDRs) may request, designation of support relationships through an establishing directive. The supported commander designates and prioritizes objectives, timing, and duration of the supporting action. The

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supported commander ensures supporting commanders understand the operational approach and the support requirements of the plan. If required, SecDef will adjudicate competing demands for resources (e.g., high demand/low density assets) when there are simultaneous requirements amongst multiple supported CCDRs. The supporting commander determines the forces, tactics, methods, procedures, and communications to be employed in providing support. The supporting commander advises and coordinates with the supported commander on matters concerning the employment and limitations (e.g., logistics) of required support, assists in planning for the integration of support into the supported commander's effort, and ensures support requirements are appropriately communicated throughout the supporting commander's organization. When the supporting commander cannot fulfill the needs of the supported commander, the establishing authority will be notified by either the supported or supporting commanders.

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| M1 | Hours | To produce force allocation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of amendments (attached to allocation of national and Service resources) respond to requests for clarification. |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) initial force requests met. |
| M4 | Percent | Of initial force allocation modified at end of first week. |
| M5 | Percent | Of subordinate headquarters traffic to Joint Staff J-3, requested clarification of allocation guidance. |
| M6 | Weeks | To allocate national and Service resources (after receipt of Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [SecDef/CJCS] guidance). |

SN 5.3.5.3.1 Recommend and Apportion Forces in Support of Contingency Plan Guidance (CPG) Level 3 and 4 Plans

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Recommend and identify force capabilities in support of Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) level 4 operation plan(s) (OPLANs) and level 3 operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J

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Notes: Forces apportioned to operation plans (OPLANs) and operation plan(s) in concept format (CONPLANs) for deliberate planning are sourced against force requirements and validated as unit line numbers (ULNs) in designated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) lists.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD). |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission. |

SN 5.3.5.3.2 Fulfill Rotational Force Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Recommend a force sourcing solution to support a combatant commander (CCDR) rotational and joint individual augmentation (JIA) force requirement. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01

Notes: The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) meets to endorse the joint force provider (JFP) rotational sourcing recommendations, and the first Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annexes produced for the fiscal year (FY) are called the base order.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fulfill the rotational force schedule and rotation force allocation plan combatant commander (CCDR) requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can |

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| | | meet required in-theater report dates. |
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SN 5.3.5.3.3 Execute Combatant Commander (CCDR) Requests for Forces/Requests for Capabilities (RFFs/RFCs)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Recommend a force sourcing solution to support a combatant commander (CCDR) documented emerging force requirement. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01J

Notes: The emergent process begins with the combatant commander (CCDR) identifying a force or individual requirement that cannot be met using available assigned forces or forces already allocated. The CCDR documents each force requirement, usually one unit per requirement. The force requirement contains information of what type of force is needed as well as the operational risk if the force is not provided. The force requirement may include contractors and any associated risk of using contractors. The Global Force Management Board (GFMB) may meet to review and endorse sourcing of force recommendations prior to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Once the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approves the request for the force requirement. The Joint Staff publishes the modification to the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) annex, which is then published.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill requests for forces/request for capabilities (RFFs/RFCs) requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD). |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission. |

SN 5.3.5.3.4 Recommend and Provide Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTF HQ)

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DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Recommend and/or provide joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) in support of combatant commander (CCDR) emerging or crisis-based requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ). |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces sourced for joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) are equipped and resourced to accomplish their mission. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces sourced for joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) are manned and trained to accomplish their mission. |
| M4 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can meet required latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD). |

SN 5.3.5.3.5 Recommend and Provide Ready Alert Forces

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Recommend and provide forces specifically identified to mitigate strategic risk and provide additional flexibility to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

Notes: Forces may maintain assigned alert postures to ensure rapid deployment in support of unforeseen circumstances and contingency operations in time of crisis.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces are sourced, as directed by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and authorized by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), to fill ready alert force requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish their mission. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces selected for sourcing can |

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| | | meet the assigned alert postures. |
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SN 5.3.5.3.6 Recommend and/or Provide Forces in Support of Joint Exercises, Evaluations, and Experiments

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Recommend and provide assigned forces and conduct schedule deconfliction in support of the Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP), non-CEP joint exercises, and other joint events conducted external to the exercise program that require forces such as advanced concept technology demonstrations (ACTD). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3110.01H

Notes: This task includes establishing joint schedule tasking priorities for assigned forces and establishing a readiness and force commitment tracking process.

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| M1 | Percent | Forces are sourced to fill joint exercises, evaluations, and experiments. |
| M2 | Percent | Participating forces are manned, trained, equipped, and resourced to accomplish event objectives. |
| M3 | Percent | Participating forces can meet event participation dates. |

SN 5.4 Provide Strategic Direction to Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMDs), Military Departments and their subordinate commands, Service component commands, or combat support agency(s) (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: This task may facilitate the understanding of Service roles, the mission, and its contribution to the national military strategy (NMS) and the multinational strategy. This task includes maximum decentralized conduct of Service support in the continental United States (CONUS) base or to combatant commander (CCDR) unified action and joint operations.

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| M1 | Hours | To provide strategic direction to combatant commands (CCMDs), after receipt of warning order (WARNORD) (in crisis planning). |
| M2 | Percent | Of assigned and supporting forces commence operations on time. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide strategic direction to subordinate organizations after receipt of tasking from the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). |
| M4 | Percent | Of issued changes caused by missing or incorrect data or entries. |
| M5 | Percent | Instances of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities not addressed which impact strategic direction. |
| M6 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) request clarification of strategic direction. |

SN 5.4.1 Prepare Joint Operation Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop and issue the plans or directives that convey the concept and intent for worldwide support of the national military strategy (NMS) and for multinational and theater strategies and campaigns. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C

Notes: This task includes planning guidance, policy, and legal restrictions or constraints for any actions including targeting, force protection issues, and rules of engagement (ROE).

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| M1 | Days | To develop, coordinate, and promulgate guidance and policy complying with national guidance and Presidential directives. |
| M2 | Hours | Special operations forces (SOF) conduct cross-border operations (prior to commencement of hostilities). |
| M3 | Hours | To identify United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) forces and issue warning order ((WARNORD) (following receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs |

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| | | of Staff [CJCS] WARNORD). |
| M4 | Hours | To issue United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) deployment order (DEPOD) to transportation component command (TCC) (following Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Months | To develop emergency action procedures (EAP)--United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) in support of annual EAP-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) revision. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations in operation plan (OPLAN) conform to United States and International Law. |
| M7 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) consistent with current policy. |
| M8 | Days | To submit an operation plan (OPLAN) following receipt of a letter of instruction (LOI). |
| M9 | Instances | Of rules of engagement (ROE) exceptions determined outside established procedures. |
| M10 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) conform to requirements. |
| M11 | Months | To develop theater support plans. |
| M12 | Hours | To issue United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) deployment pre-order to transportation component command (TCC) (following Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M13 | Hours | To submit strategic direction for approval (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M14 | Months | To develop combatant commanders (CCDRs) operation plans (OPLANs)/operation orders (OPORDs) in accordance with Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) system. |

SN 5.4.2 Coordinate Multinational Operations

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate operations with forces of two or more nations.

JP 1, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3165.01

Notes: Multinational operations are operations conducted by forces of two or more nations, usually undertaken within the structure of a coalition or alliance. Other possible arrangements include supervision by an intergovernmental organization (IGO) such as the United Nations (UN) or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Commonly used terms under the multinational rubric include allied, bilateral, coalition, combined, combined/coalition or multilateral. However, the term multinational will be the term used to describe these actions.

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| M1 | Days | To refine time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (in crisis action planning [CAP]). |
| M2 | Months | To complete operation plan (OPLAN) coordination, from draft OPLAN to final approval (in contingency planning). |
| M3 | Days | Coordinate nuclear weapons plan development and option generation with United States (US) Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), and allies. |
| M4 | Days | To establish a mutually supporting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system. |

SN 5.4.2.1 Provide Friendly Force Tracking (FFT)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Provide friendly force tracking (FFT) to combatant commanders (CCDRs), agencies, allies, and coalition partners to enable the dissemination and display of accurate, timely and actionable FFT data. JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3900.01, CJCSI 3910.01

Notes: Task includes friendly force tracking (FFT) data services. Ensure applicable FFT data is routed and disseminated to operational users as required. Organizations will coordinate operational support for these FFT data services with the appropriate combatant command (CCMD), or its designated component, to ensure the receipt and integration of FFT data in support of their requirements including common operational picture (COP) integration.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data planned in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is direct support (friendly force tracking [FFT] information dissemination) provided to combatant commands (CCMDs), allies, coalition partners, and federal agencies? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is 24/7 friendly force tracking (FFT) mission management center support sustained? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are technical capabilities and capacity expanded to support emerging combatant command (CCMD) requirements? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data integrated in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data validated in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data accredited in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is friendly force tracking (FFT) data disseminate in support of combatant commands (CCMDs)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are deployable, modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are a modular, flexible, and interoperable set of command and control (C2) capabilities integrated directly into the network? |

SN 5.4.3 Synchronize Global Distribution

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Provide coordinated and integrated resources (personnel and materiel) to support execution of operations. JP 4-09 (primary)

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Notes: Global distribution encompasses the collective activities of the combatant command, the Services, defense and United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and the commercial sector to deliver the right things to the right places at the right time to generate and sustain the military capabilities required to execute the National Military Strategy (NMS). In this context, global distribution melds the Service responsibilities for acquisition of resources, centralized materiel management, and movement control provided by the Services and other Department of Defense (DOD) functional agencies, and the end-to-end (E2E) distribution oversight provided by Commander, United States Transportation Command (CDRUSTRANSCOM) as the distribution process owner (DPO) to tailor logistics support for joint operations as enabled by the joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE).

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| M1 | Hours | To produce feasible time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), after issuance of warning order. |
| M2 | Months | To complete approved operation plan (OPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) on shelf after issuance of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M3 | Months | To establish rotation policy. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation plan in concept format (CONPLANs), functional plan (FUNCPLANs) reviewed within last 24 months. |
| M5 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in accordance with required delivery date (at destination). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were identified deficiencies coordinated with joint deployment and distribution enterprise partners? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Were improvement solutions customer focused? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is supply chain enhancement guidance informed by source location and production capacity as well as customer location and consumption rates? |
| M9 | Percent | Of improvement plans that have measures of performance. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Were plans coordinated with joint deployment and distribution enterprise partners? |

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| M11 | Percent | Of material arriving at the destination in accordance with established time-definite delivery (TDD) standards. |
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SN 5.4.4 Issue Orders

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-16

Description: Promulgate decisions to subordinate headquarters, as well as directly to executing and supporting forces. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: This includes planning, warning, alert, and execute orders. This task may include preparing and issuing Presidential, Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff (CJCS) orders. The CJCS transmits to the combatant commanders (CCDRs) the orders given by the President or SecDef and, as directed by SecDef, oversees the activities of those commands. Orders issued by the President or SecDef normally are conveyed by the CJCS under the authority and direction of SecDef. CCDRs are responsible for the development and production of joint plans and orders. Orders and directives from a higher to a subordinate command should be issued in the name of the joint force commander (JFC) of the higher command to the JFC of the immediate subordinate command and not directly to elements of that subordinate command. Exceptions may sometimes be required under certain emergency or crisis situations. Command and control (C2) of nuclear forces is an example of one such exception.

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | To promulgate alert order (ALERTORD) to subordinate headquarters. |
| M2 | Hours | To promulgate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORDs) to subordinate headquarters. |
| M3 | Hours | To promulgate warning order (WARNORD) to subordinate headquarters. |
| M4 | Minutes | Promulgate national nuclear strategic execution decisions to subordinate headquarters and executing and supporting forces. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are emergency action procedures (EAP)-United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) developed in support of annual EAP-Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) revisions? |

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|-----|--------|---|
| M6 | Yes/No | Are changes disseminate to emergency action procedures (EAP) guidance to support planned for or employment of forces? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 5.4.5 DELETED Synchronize the Joint Urban Operation (JUO)

SN 5.5 Manage Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 20-FEB-15

Description: Manage information operations (IO) supporting national plans, policies, and objectives. JDN 2-13, JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3110.15C (TS), CJCSI 3120.08D (TS), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3205.01C, CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODD 3600.1

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|------------|---|
| M1 | Hours/Days | To publish supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for information operations (IO) targets and actions. |
| M2 | Hours/Days | To approve requests for supplemental rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M3 | Percent | Of approved requests for supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) compared to the number submitted. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are necessary national-level information operations (IO) planners read onto relevant special technical operations (STO) programs? |
| M5 | Hours | To complete the review and approval |

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| | | process. |
| M6 | Hours/Days | To identify available national-level resources doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) to conduct/support information operations (IO). |
| M7 | Hours | To apportion national-level information operations (IO) resources. |
| M8 | Percent | Of assigned strategic-national planners who have completed information operations (IO) graduate-level education. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Do Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)/Secretary of Defense (SecDef) execute orders (EXORDs) define information operations (IO) supported / supporting relationships? |
| M10 | Hours/Days | To develop proposed information operations (IO) strategic planning guidance. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is national-level information operations (IO) guidance included in the planning guidance / orders for all levels of planning? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has national-level information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPEs)? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level contingency planning process? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level crisis action planning (CAP) process? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) integrated into the national-level security cooperation planning process? |
| M16 | Hours/Days | To identify required information necessary for strategic-level information operations (IO) planning. |
| M17 | Hours/Days | To submit information requirements (IRs) for strategic-level information operations (IO) planning. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is there an assessment process in place to measure strategic-level information operations (IO) effectiveness? |

Unclassified

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|-----|------------|--|
| M19 | Hours/Days | To measure strategic-level information operations (IO) effectiveness. |
| M20 | Percent | Of information operations (IO) planners in joint IO billets have met training / experience qualifications stated in IO policy. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Has national-level information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |

SN 5.5.1 Coordinate Strategic Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 24-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate information operations (IO) throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) and with the interagency, allies, coalition partners, and other organizations in support of national strategies, policies, and objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-13 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.05D, CJCSI 3110.05D-1 (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03B (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 6510.01A, DODD S-3321.1

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there an information sharing process being implemented among the strategic national, theater, and operational information operations (IO) communities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) being coordinated and de-conflicted with the interagency? |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct interagency coordination and de-confliction. |
| M4 | Number | Of review process conducted to assess information operations (IO) plans and programs submitted by combatant commanders (CCDRs) for the purpose of verifying the proposed employment of IO capabilities are appropriately coordinated and consistent with (Department of Defense (DOD) policy and the national military strategy |

Unclassified

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| | | (NMS). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are appropriate allied and coalition resources and capabilities factored into strategic-level information operations (IO) planning, as required? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been coordinated with other strategic communication (SC) supporting functions? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Have national-level information operations (IO) planners de-conflicted trans-regional IO strategies and objectives? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Do mechanisms exist to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the strategic level? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does national-level information operations (IO) guidance address theater inputs? |

SN 5.5.11 Manage Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Integrate and synchronize offensive, defensive, and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Services and agencies prepare for (organize, train, and equip) offensive and defensive cyberspace capabilities. This task may include: ensuring United States (US) military freedom of unified action in cyberspace; denying and deterring adversaries from establishing or employing offensive cyberspace capabilities against US interests; defeating adversaries who jeopardize US interests in cyberspace; protecting US and multinational partners freedom of action in cyberspace; and when directed, posturing the Department of Defense (DOD) to support homeland security (HS), critical infrastructure protection (CIP), and civil support operations using cyberspace. The term cyberspace is sometimes used interchangeably with the word cyber. This task may also employ cyberspace capabilities in support of military objectives.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |

SN 5.5.11.1 DELETED Direct Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Operations

SN 5.5.3 Provide Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Plan, integrate, and deconflict defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) through a construct of active and passive cyberspace defense. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) will preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems through passive and active cyberspace defense operations using passive and active systems. DCO responds to unauthorized activity or alerts/threat information against the Department of Defense information networks (DODIN), and leverages intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), law enforcement (LE), and other military capabilities as required.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of intrusion/attacks prevented. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |

SN 5.5.3.1 Provide Network Management for the Theater Information Grid Transport and Computer Network Infrastructures

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Unclassified

Description: Equip, train, maintain, and sustain theater network operations centers (TNCs) to enable them to manage and control the command, control, communications, computer systems (C4S) and networks, including space systems that define the theater information grid transport infrastructure within their area of responsibility (AOR). JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8500.01, USSTRATCOM Joint Concept of Operations for GIG NetOps

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of authorized personnel on hand. |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater network operations center (TNC) personnel trained/certified to perform network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management tasks. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the Theater network operations center (TNC) organized under the network operations (NETOPS) concept of operations (CONOPS)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are heating and air conditioning systems available/ operational to enable the theater network operations center (TNC) to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management missions? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are power, generators, and grounding systems available/ operational to enable the theater network operations center (TNC) to accomplish network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management tasks? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the Theater network operations center (TNC) have required facilities to conduct network operations (NETOPS) systems and network management tasks? |

SN 5.5.3.2 DELETED Protect and Theater Information Grid (TIG)

SN 5.5.3.3 Provide a Common Operational

Picture (COP)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide an integrated capability to receive, correlate, and display, functional and operational pictures of systems and networks and the integrated view(s) of networks that display network health, security status, and information sources. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8500.01, USSTRATCOM Joint Concept of Operations for GIG NetOps

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of availability of the theater information grid integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to the Global Network Operations Center (GNC). |
| M2 | Percent | Of Information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP). |
| M3 | Percent | Of Enterprise Service Management / Network Management operations information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP). |

SN 5.5.3.4 Operate Combatant Command (CCMD) Global Network Operations Center (GNCC)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Operate a top-level global network operations center (GNCC) supporting combatant commander (CCDR)-directed operations and provide command-wide global network operations/cyberspace situational awareness (SA). JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 5105.19, DODD 8000.01, DODD 8500.1, DODI 8410.02

Notes: Global network operations centers (GNCCs) oversee and coordinate network operations and cyberspace situational awareness (SA) for functional combatant commanders (CCDRs) to support their

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missions. The GNCC supports the combatant command (CCMD) communications system directorate of a joint staff (J-6) with overall network and cyberspace SA sharing and performs coordination of activities throughout their respective portion(s) of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of global network operations (NETOPS) centers (GNCCs) available to support combatant commander (CCDR) operations. |
| M2 | Minutes | To generate event-driven communications spot report for network operations (NETOPS)-related anomalies having an operational impact. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide command-wide notification of routine and urgent authorized service interruptions prior to commencement of applicable maintenance actions. |
| M4 | Minutes | To provide command-wide notification of emergency authorized service interruptions/ controlled seizures. |

SN 5.5.4 Manage Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAR-17

Description: Plan and integrate actions to secure, operate, and maintain Department of Defense information network (DODIN) to preserve data availability, integrity, confidentiality, as well as user/entity authentication and non-repudiation. JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODI 8500.01

Notes: The management of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) includes operating, defending, and securing the globally-interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities and associated processes for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating, and managing information on-demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel, including owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data and security. DODIN operations are activities to design, build, configure, secure, operate, defend, maintain, and sustain the systems and

networks.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of availability of the theater information grid integrated common operational picture (COP) delivery to the Global Network Operations Center (GNC). |
| M2 | Percent | Of Information assurance (IA)/computer network defense information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP). |
| M3 | Percent | Of Enterprise Service Management / Network Management operations information integrated into the theater information grid common operational picture (COP). |

SN 5.5.5 Defend the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Direct defensive cyberspace operations (DCO). Protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity within Department of Defense information network (DODIN) assets, information systems, and computer networks. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, DODI 8500.01

Notes: Task includes the modifying of cybersecurity configurations or conditions in response to a cyberspace attack alert or threat information. Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) response actions include defensive and restoration actions. Provide assured system and network availability, assured information protection, and assured information delivery.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does the defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) provide content for the integrated network warfare concept of operations (CONOPS) developed, coordinated, and maintained by Joint Functional Component Command for Network Warfare (JFCC NW)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the defensive cyberspace |

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| | | operations (DCO) provide content for the network warfare campaign plans to support combatant command (CCMD) mission objectives, including integration with supporting operational- and tactical-level plans, such as operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), functional plans (FUNCPLANs), and support plans as directed by headquarters? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are courses of action (COA) recommendations developed for defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) in support of combatant command (CCMD) and national strategic objectives? |

SN 5.5.6 Synchronize Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 24-FEB-15

Description: Plan, synchronize, coordinate, and integrate military information support operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: This task may include providing planning assistance, when directed to facilitate coordinated military information support operations (MISO) within and between Department of Defense (DOD) commands and interagency partners. MISO are actions or activities conducted under the authority of United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) or the combatant commanders (CCDRs) that are designed to influence approved foreign target audiences (TAs) in support of United States Government (USG) objectives in areas that cross geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) boundaries. MISO of this nature are synchronized and coordinated with each affected geographic combatant command. MISO usually are strategic in nature, but can be operational depending on the targeted area.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operation planning process |
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| | | (JOPP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with supporting interagency partners? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does military information support operations (MISO) planning address potential communication and public information implications and consequences? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are interagency resources and capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are authorities in place to execute military information support operations (MISO) plans? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are appropriate allied and coalition resources and capabilities factored into strategic military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are relevant military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) strategists integrated into national-level planning? |
| M10 | Hours | To identify required information for military information support operations (MISO) planning at onset of planning. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies planners educated and trained in the capability and employment criteria for military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M12 | Hours | To request prioritized intelligence resources and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IRs). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated at |

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| | | the earliest stage of campaign or operations planning with communications objectives, national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated at the earliest stage of campaign or operations planning with communications objectives, national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated across the Department of Defense (DOD) and geographic combatant commands? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated across the Department of Defense (DOD) and geographic combatant commands? |

SN 5.5.6.1 Organize Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Organize military information support operations (MISO) designed to influence approved foreign audiences in the conduct of international information activities and public diplomacy that cross areas of responsibilities during peacetime and in conflict. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: Organize military information support operations (MISO) designed to influence approved foreign audiences in the conduct of international information operations and public diplomacy that cross areas of responsibilities during peacetime and in conflict.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are the desired strategic end state and objectives articulated? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are the appropriate target audiences (TAs) for end state and objectives identified? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the military information support |

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| | | operations (MISO) plan or program comply with the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the military information support operations (MISO) product comply with the doctrinal process? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination support in place? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does military information support operations (MISO) target audience (TA) display the desired behavior? |

SN 5.5.7 Coordinate Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO)

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Plan, integrate, and deconflict offensive cyberspace operations (OCO). JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: This task may project power by the application of force in and through cyberspace. May target adversary cyberspace functions or use first-order effects in cyberspace to initiate cascading effects into the physical domains to affect weapon systems, command and control (C2), processes, critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR), etc. Offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) will be authorized like offensive operations in the physical domains, via an execute order (EXORD).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |

SN 5.5.7.1 Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Unclassified

Description: Coordinate strategic use of military actions in cyberspace operations (CO) to include offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) and DODIN operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3320.01C, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: In this task cyberspace operations can be used to attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit an adversary's electronic information and infrastructure or to defend our own electronic information and infrastructure. For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and electronic warfare (EW) and that must be coordinated to ensure they are applied to maximum effectiveness.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are policies and procedures in place to deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with interagency partners in accordance with (IAW) national and Department of Defense (DOD) policy? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are policies and procedures in place to deconflict cyberspace operations (CO) with partner nations (PNs) in accordance with (IAW) national and Department of Defense (DOD) policy? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is intelligence support for cyberspace operations (CO) coordinated? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized with partner nations (PNs)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency entities and Department of Defense (DOD) components in accordance with (IAW) national and DOD policy? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) |

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| | | synchronized with the national and Department of Defense (DOD) strategy? |
| M8 | Percent | Of national and Department of Defense (DOD) level exercises that integrate cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of national and Department of Defense (DOD)-level exercises that integrate cyberspace operations (CO) and are conducted in a hostile communication systems and intelligence environments. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) actions de-conflicted with commercial entities that have equities in cyberspace? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is there a cyberspace operations (CO) common operational picture (COP) for situational awareness (SA)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Have appropriate offensive cyberspace operations (OCO) personnel (e.g., Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations, theater network operations and security centers, computer emergency response team/computer incident response team, etc.) been notified of the OCO/Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) to prepare for a potential OCO counterattack? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to affect the target? |

SN 5.5.7.2 Manage Cyberspace Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Manage actions taken to enable operations and intelligence collection capabilities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks. JP 2-0, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, DCID 7/3

Notes: N/A

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR) coordinated for cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, |
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| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| | | and reconnaissance (ISR)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with the Department of Defense (DOD)/intelligence community (IC)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with allied and coalition partners? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with interagency to attain unity of effort? |

SN 5.5.8 DELETED Manage Operations Security (OPSEC)

SN 5.5.8.1 Coordinate Strategic Operations Security (OPSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect critical information at the strategic level. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | If applicable, has interagency operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance coordination and de-confliction occurred? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and friendly force information |

Unclassified

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| | | requirements (FFIRs) been submitted? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do operations security (OPSEC) policies include requirements for contract review? |
| M5 | Yes/No | A system is in place to prioritize and de-conflict joint communications security monitoring activity (JCMA) telecommunication monitoring support? |
| M6 | Number | Of required units who submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) reviews. |

SN 5.5.9 Manage Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Plan, and/or execute joint military deception (MILDEC). Organize, resource and/or control MILDEC programs and plans. Support combatant commands (CCMDs) and joint force commanders (JFCs) and components, to cause adversaries to take actions or inactions that are favorable to the commander's objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3211.01F (S), CJCSM 3213.02D, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) are actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military, paramilitary, or violent extremist organization (VEO) decision makers, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the commander's objectives. MILDEC activities are planned to support objectives detailed in global campaign plans (GCPs), concept plans (CONPLANs), operation plans (OPLANs), and operation orders (OPORDs).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are trained joint military deception (MILDEC) planners provided to fulfill combatant command (CCMD)/Service/combat support agency (CSA) requirements? |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint military deception (MILDEC) requirements doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) resourced. |
| M3 | Percent | Of subordinate organizations authorized/approved military |

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| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | | deception (MILDEC) communications equipment that is on hand. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has military deception (MILDEC) policy and guidance been promulgated? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has a process for maintaining and updating military deception (MILDEC) policy and guidance been established? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are military deception (MILDEC) plans being prepared in support of combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs) MILDEC requirements? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and combat support agencies (CSAs) organized to meet strategic national military deception (MILDEC) requirements? |

SN 5.6 Manage Public Affairs (PA)

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAR-16

Description: Manage public affairs (PA) consistent with current PA guidance, release authority, and operations security requirements. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), DODI 5400.13

Notes: This task may include advising the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) on potential implications of policy and alliance / coalition actions on public perception. Public affairs (PA) is a multifaceted process which involves planning, coordinating, and synchronizing PA activities with Department of Defense (DOD) and combatant commanders (CCDRs) guidance.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Provided public affairs (PA) advice on proposed policy and planning options. |
| M2 | Daily | Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities. |
| M3 | Days | Approved and disseminated public affairs guidance (PAG) prior to significant military activities. |
| M4 | Hours | Prepared and provided potential public perceptions of major military events. |
| M5 | Instances | Errors in military information released. |
| M6 | Percent | Media requests for access to key senior officials accepted. |

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| M7 | Minutes | Provided public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points following crisis events. |
| M8 | Percent | Requests for information from organizations and private citizens answered. |
| M9 | Hours | Answered requests for information from organizations and private citizens. |
| M10 | Percent | Requests for media support fulfilled. |
| M11 | Hours | Answered requests for information from the media. |
| M12 | Percent | Requests for information from media answered. |
| M13 | Percent | Major military events where Department of Defense (DOD) released information prior to the media reporting. |
| M14 | Percent | Planned support to media/community/organizations executed. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Identified upcoming events in a theater for coverage. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Coordinated coverage of theater events with Joint Staff and, where authorized, other United States Government (USG) agencies. |

SN 5.7 Manage Department of Defense (DOD) Resources

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Perform analysis, planning, administration, and control of human, fiscal, financial, material, and other Department of Defense (DOD) resources. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 3-31, JP 4-09

Notes: The task includes control of national inventories, provision for personnel utilization, expansion of the transportation system, management of the industrial base, planning, programming, budgeting, budget execution, financial management, auditing, and accounting in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) policy and the National Military Strategy (NMS).

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| M1 | Dollars | Deviation from Office of Management |
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| | | and Budget (OMB)/Department of Defense (DOD) fiscal/program guidance. |
| M2 | Weeks | From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to approval of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). |
| M3 | Weeks | From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of program objective memorandum (POM). |
| M4 | Weeks | From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memorandums (POMs) to completion of program decision memorandums (PDMs) following the issue cycle. |
| M5 | Weeks | From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component budget estimate submissions (BESs). |
| M6 | Days | From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BESs) to completion of program budget decisions (PBDs) and amended PBDs. |
| M7 | Months | From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DOD) budget. |

SN 5.7.1 Provide Decision Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Provide near real-time data fusion in an easily understandable format. JP 5-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include aiding course of action (COA) analysis to assist in the planning, prioritization, and redirection of defense logistics operations in accordance with policy and objectives outlined in the National Military Strategy (NMS).

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| M2 | Days | From internal Department of Defense (DOD) component decisions to presentation of all relevant data for Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/ Office of |
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| | | the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review. |
| M1 | Hours | From determination of need for a decision to provide of all relevant data to support a decision process. |

SN 5.7.2 Determine Capability Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Determine total force package requirements (personnel and material) for Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Military Departments, and Joint Staff to support the operational and support objectives of the national military strategy (NMS) and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B

Notes: null

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| M1 | Days | From force planning decisions to completion of supporting personnel/materiel program packages for Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) review. |
| M2 | Weeks | From determination of forces to support national security strategy and national military strategy (NMS) to formulation of personnel and material requirements. |

SN 5.7.3 Plan, Program, and Budget

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Produce extended future year plans, associated programs, and supporting budgets for Department of Defense (DOD) components in accordance with national and DOD policy guidance and the National Military Strategy (NMS). JP 1 (primary), JP 1-06, JP 2-01, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3265.01A, CJCSN 5105

Notes: This task includes providing policy guidance (e.g. policy guidance for contingency planning, fiscal guidance, Defense Planning Guidance [DPG], and program manager guidance memoranda to support national security strategy and national defense strategy objectives. Program development, execution authority, and responsibility are generally

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delegated to the Department of Defense (DOD) components.

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| M1 | Weeks | From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of program objective memorandums (POMs). |
| M2 | Weeks | From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memorandums (POMs) to completion of program decision memorandums (PDMs) following the issue cycle. |
| M3 | Months | From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DOD) budget. |
| M4 | Days | From receipt of budget estimate submission (BESs) to completion of program budget decision (PBDs) and amended PBDs. |
| M5 | Weeks | From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component PDMs. |

SN 5.7.3.1 Conduct Planning

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Evaluate the threats to vital national interests and develop military strategy and force requirements to attain national security objectives. JP 1, JP 4-05, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task includes the preparation of the Chairman's strategic guidance, the national military strategy (NMS), the joint planning document (JPD), and the release of the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

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| M1 | Weeks | From development of overall strategy and force requirements to development of Chairman's guidance (CG), joint planning document (JPD), Chairmans program recommendations, and Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). |
| M2 | Weeks | From identification of threats to |

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| | | development of proposed strategy and forces and sustainment to mitigate or respond to the threat. |
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SN 5.7.3.2 Conduct Programming

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Establish the aggregate levels of fiscal support to be allocated and impose directed resource constraints. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 8501.01B, CJCSM 3500.03E, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task includes the determination of the constrained mix of assets which best satisfies the defense posture expressed in the National Military Strategy (NMS), CJCSI 3110.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), Chairman's guidance (CG), and the joint planning document (JPD). This task is accomplished through Department of Defense (DOD) component preparation of program objective memorandum (POM) and Chairman's program assessment for complying with DPG objectives. Programming is culminated with the release of program decision memoranda (PDMs) and amended PDMs.

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| M1 | Days | From receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) program recommendations and combatant commanders (CCDRs) integrated priority lists (IPLs) to approval and distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG). |
| M2 | Weeks | From receipt of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POMs) to completion of program decision memoranda (PDMs) following the issue cycle. |
| M3 | Weeks | From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) to completion of Department of Defense (DOD) component program objective memoranda (POMs). |

SN 5.7.3.3 Conduct Budgeting

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: To develop Department of Defense (DOD) component budgets and a consolidated Defense budget from program objective memorandums (POMs) as modified by program decision memorandums (PDMs). This task includes the preparation of budget estimate submissions (BESs) by DOD components based on their PDMs, adjustment of budgets by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Defense Resources Board through Program Budget Decisions (PBDs), review and comment on PBDs by the Military Departments and other DOD components, preparation of Amended PBDs and the preparation of budget schedules by DOD components for incorporation into the President's budget. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task may include the preparation of budget estimate submissions (BESs) by Department of Defense (DOD) components based on their program decision memorandums (PDMs), adjustment of budgets by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Defense Resources Board (DRB) through program budget decisions (PBDs), review and comment on PBDs by the Military Departments and other DOD components, preparation of amended PBDs, and the preparation of budget schedules by DOD components for incorporation into the President's budget.

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| M1 | Weeks | From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component budget estimate submissions (BESs). |
| M2 | Months | From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DOD) budget. |
| M3 | Days | From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BESs) to completion of program budget decisions (PBDs) and amended PBDs. |

SN 5.7.4 Conduct Accounting

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Account for DOD real estate, equipment, supplies, personnel, other assets, and funds in accordance with established policy.

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JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: null

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| M1 | Dollars | Continuous tracking of expenditures versus budget. |
| M2 | Percent | Accuracy in accounting for real property, real estate, facilities, equipment, supplies, personnel, funds, and other assets. |
| M3 | Hours | From obligation of funds by DOD components to accounting for future debits and verification of budget line item performance. |
| M4 | Days | From expenditure of funds to accounting for debits and adjustment of program/budget line item resources. |

SN 5.7.5 Manage Programs

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Accomplish program objectives for development, production, and sustainment to meet the customers or users operational needs. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3170.01 Series, DODD 5000.01, DODD 5105.19, DODI 5000.02

Notes: null

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are scorecards or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the mission-essential task (MET)? |
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SN 5.7.6 Provide Intelligence Management

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Enable intelligence leaders to make strategic investment decisions and provide accurate timely resource management and analysis. JP 1, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: This task encourages effective stewardship of intelligence resources.

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| M1 | Months/Weeks | From distribution of Defense Planning Guidance to completion of program objective memorandum (POM). |
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SN 5.7.6.1 DELETED Manage the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP)

SN 5.7.7 Control Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Synchronize all elements of the joint logistics system. JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: The joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) includes equipment, procedures, doctrine, leaders, technical connectivity, information, organizations, facilities, training, and material necessary to conduct joint distribution operations. The task includes joint requirements determination, requisitioning, acquisition, strategic stock positioning, personnel utilization, force deployment and redeployment, expansion of the transportation system, transportation mode and node selection processes, management of the industrial base, planning, programming, budgeting, budget execution, financial management, auditing, and accounting in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) policy, the National Military Strategy (NMS), the Unified Command Plan (UCP), and the Joint Logistics (Distribution) Joint Integrating Concept (JL(D)JIC).

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Do force flow planning conferences integrate forecast sustainment requirements with force movement requirements? |
| M2 | Days | To revise and issue time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) after change to operation plan (OPLAN), force sourcing, or sustainment assumptions. |
| M3 | Percent | Of acquisition contracts that contain language requiring interoperability, in-transit visibility and packaging |

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| | | compatible with the Department of Defense (DOD) distribution system. |
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SN 5.7.7.1 Conduct Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE) Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Identify the optimal ways, means, and sequencing to move forces and sustainment to and from points of need in support of national military and theater strategies, operations plans and multinational and regional needs. JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This includes the collection of requirements data that allows identification of demands on common-user, organic, and contracted-commercial lift assets and en route support required to move forces and sustainment to and from points of need in various joint operations areas (JOAs). This also includes the collection of data that supports an assessment of joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) capabilities, to include a determination of available resources and distribution constraints. The desired end-state of this activity is the identification of optimal ways, means, and sequencing to move forces and sustainment to and from joint force commander (JFC) designated points of need.

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| M1 | Hours | Time to determine requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Difference between plan throughput and actual. |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy of asset availability estimate. |
| M4 | Hours | To throughput capabilities. |
| M5 | Hours | To determine optimal distribution solution. |
| M6 | Percent | Required delivery date (RDD)/available to load date (ALD) met. |
| M7 | Hours | To complete distribution plan after optimization analysis. |
| M8 | Percent | Distribution plan (and supporting data) available to all affected commands/agencies. |
| M9 | Hours | To collect deployment data. |
| M10 | Percent | Deployment data is accurate and authoritative. |

SN 5.7.7.2 Synchronize Joint Deployment and Distribution Enterprise (JDDE) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Synchronize execution of distribution activities in time, space, and purpose to optimize delivery of required forces and sustainment to joint force commander (JFC)-designated points of need. JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This activity includes the vertical and the horizontal integration of tasks, information, and joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) elements. It is enabled by the timely and accurate collection of JDDE performance data that supports JDDE decision making. Synchronization ensures all elements of the JDDE, including common-user, organic, and contracted-commercial lift elements are efficiently and safely employed to maximize their combined effects. This includes synchronizing support to a supported command. The desired end-state of this activity is synchronized execution of joint distribution activities to ensure required forces, equipment, support and sustainment will arrive when and where needed.

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| M1 | Hours | To assess joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data. |
| M2 | Percent | Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data is accurate and authoritative. |
| M3 | Percent | Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) performance data is accessible to all JDDE elements. |
| M4 | Percent | Joint deployment and distribution enterprise (JDDE) data that is immediately available upon request by authorized users. |
| M5 | Percent | Users with access to distribution common operational picture (COP). |
| M6 | Minutes | To locate a unit in transit. |
| M7 | Minutes | To update information on status of forces. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required delivery dates (RDDs) / available to load dates (ALDs) met. |
| M9 | Hours | Time from change notification given to when unit issues order. |
| M10 | Percent | Of known status for friendly units and personnel. |

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| M11 | Percent | Of deployment systems that are integrated into the common operational picture (COP). |
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SN 5.8 Coordinate Historical Documentation

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Ensure training of Service historians to perform joint missions and facilitate field collection efforts. Determine the proper staffing for field documentation operations. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 5320.01 Series

Notes: This includes actions to support field documentation collection efforts with personnel and equipment; establishing standards for collection documentation; providing guidance on priorities for collection; ensuring return, preservation, and proper storage of documents; and transcription of interviews.

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| M1 | Percent | Of deploying historians properly equipped for documentation of operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of deploying historians properly trained and briefed on standards, procedures, and priorities for documentation of operations. |

SN 5.9 DELETED Provide Strategic Guidance and Integration of National Guard Resources

SN 6 Conduct Mobilization

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct process by which forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This may include activating all or part of the Reserve Component (RC) as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories: a. selective Mobilization - Expansion of the active

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Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize RC units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack. b. partial Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full Mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000 for not more than 24 consecutive months) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, individual reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. c. full Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all RC units and individuals in the existing approved force structure, as well as all retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. Reserve personnel can be placed on active duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months. d. total Mobilization - Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

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| M1 | Percent | Of selected reservists, called to active duty early, meet requirements (right people for job). |
| M2 | Percent | Of key personnel report within planning timelines. |
| M4 | Days | Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component (RC) units (from mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-Day)). |
| M3 | Percent | Of alert and activation messages, dispatched within timelines. |
| M5 | Percent | Increase in continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC) achieved. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units arrive at mobilization station by latest arrival date at port of debarkation (LAD). |
| M6 | Percent | Of required initial mobilization reports submitted on time. |

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| M8 | Percent | Of units arrive at mobilization station before earliest arrival date (at port of debarkation) (EAD). |
| M9 | Months | Since installation capability plans for mobilization reviewed. |
| M10 | Days | To process Reserve Component (RC) units through mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Centers (CRC). |

SN 6.1 Prepare for Mobilization

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Develop and maintain plans that identify requirements and capabilities of the mobilization base which support force and resource expansion. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may develop, coordinate, and evaluate mobilization doctrine, programs, and systems that achieve military and national security objectives. This task may develop mobilization estimates and conduct mobilization studies. The task may also direct, monitor, and assess the status and progress of the mobilization base to support the National Military Strategy in accordance with Defense Planning Guidance and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. May furnish mobilization-related information to the combatant commanders for incorporation into the combatant commander's operation plan(s) (OPLANs), operation plan in concept format (CONPLANs), functional plans, operation order(s) (OPORDs), and campaign plans. This task may also include reviewing combatant commander's (CCDR's) OPLANs, CONPLANs, functional plans, OPORDs, and campaign plans to identify stated and implied mobilization requirements.

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| M1 | Percent | Of selected reservists contacted. |
| M2 | Percent | Of selected reservists not contacted because of incorrect or incomplete addresses. |
| M3 | Percent | Of reservists report fit for duty. |
| M4 | Months | Since review of installation capability plans for mobilization. |
| M5 | Hours | To complete first Unit Status Report (after alert). |
| M6 | Percent | Of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) operation plans (OPLANs), that |

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| | | requires partial mobilization, include breakdown of that mobilization by uniformed Service and combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M7 | Emergency Requisitions | Dropped at mobilization day; unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-Day). |
| M8 | Months | Since last test of alert notification plans. |
| M9 | Percent | Of selected reservists, called to active duty early, meet established requirements (right people for job). |
| M10 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) have specific 200K breakout by uniformed Service and combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M11 | Percent | Of real property maintenance and new construction, fully funded. |

SN 6.1.1 Manage Mobilization Plans

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Supervise preparation and implementation of detailed installation capability plans to support mobilization and deployment requirements. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may include organic and contracted support activities to support and process unit mobilizing at mobilization stations; support of Service major command activities and requirements; operation of Service schools and centers; provisions for real property maintenance, new construction, space management, use of state property and nonindustrial facilities, base expansion, training base expansion; and support for continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) operations where applicable.

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| M1 | Percent | Of real property maintenance and new construction, fully funded. |
| M2 | Percent | Increase in continental United States (CONUS) base needed to support emergency and mobilization requirements. |
| M3 | Months | Since review of installation capability plans for mobilization. |

SN 6.1.2 Implement Mobilization Plans

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Prepare and implement plans for mobilizing units and individuals. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task typically involves Reserve Component (RC) units and individual reservists. This task also may include peacetime preparation, alert notification, mobilization at home station, continental United States (CONUS) replacement center(s) (CRCs), and / or movement to mobilization stations or port of embarkation (POE).

| | | |
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| M1 | Months | Since last test of alert notification plans. |
| M2 | Percent | Of mobilized personnel report within established criteria. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel are knowledgeable about own mobilization and reporting requirements. |

SN 6.1.3 DELETED Support Mobilization

SN 6.1.4 Increase Personnel Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Increase readiness levels of units. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may involve key mobilization personnel to include units in theater, and continental United States (CONUS), or both. This task may initiate pre-mobilization actions to increase readiness of Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals to augment active forces by ordering to active duty selected reservists. May also involve initiating pre-mobilization actions to increase readiness and augment forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of selected reservists ordered to active duty report on time. |
| M2 | Percent | Of selected reservists, contacted. |
| M3 | Percent | Of selected reservists, not contacted because of incorrect or incomplete addresses. |
| M4 | Hours | For selected United States |

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| | | Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) staff members to be prepared (to Service standards) for deployment to meet supported combatant commander's request. |
| M5 | Percent | Of reservists report fit for duty. |
| M6 | Hours | For component commands to identify and assess readiness of units selected for mobilization. |

SN 6.1.5 Maintain Unit Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Assess, report, and maintain readiness for units to perform their mission-essential tasks (METs) and relevant standards under conditions. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-10, DOD 7730.65

Notes: This task may assess and report readiness of mission-essential tasks (METs), with their corresponding conditions and standards (mission-essential task list [METL]), in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). This may include resource data on personnel, equipment, and training in the current unit status function of DRRS that informs readiness METL assessments. Readiness metrics and supporting data shall be captured in the Enhanced Status of Resources and Training System (ESORTS). A commander determines current readiness status by the units assigned missions. These include core (mission for which an organization is designed, or for a joint geographic command is theater campaign plan [TCP]), operation plans (OPLANs) (Level 4 operational plans) as described in the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), and named operations (such as ongoing operations in support of the national military strategy [NMS]). This task may also include data on the commands ability to plan for and incorporate contracted support. This task uses modern readiness assessment tools, software, and models to aid in readiness reporting and assessment.

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| M1 | Percent | Difference between number of Ns compared to total Ys and Qs. |
| M2 | Number | Of Ns in each mission. |
| M3 | Number | Of days between current status and last reported for each mission. |

SN 6.2 Alert Forces for Mobilization

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Transition the force from reserve to active duty status with available personnel and facilities, and to complete administrative and processing actions. JP 1-0, JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: The alert phase may begin when units or individuals receive notice of pending order to active duty and ends when the unit enters active Federal service.

| | | |
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| M1 | Days | Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component(s) (RC) units (from unnamed day on which mobilization of forces begins (M-Day)). |
| M2 | Days | To process Reserve Component(s) (RC) units through mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC). |
| M3 | Percent | Of required initial mobilization reports, submitted on time. |
| M4 | Hours | To submit initial mobilization reports. |
| M5 | Percent | Of key personnel report within planning timelines. |
| M6 | Percent | Of alert and activation messages, dispatched within timelines. |
| M7 | Percent | Of notified units, able to alert all personnel within 24 hours. |
| M8 | Percent | Of units, notified by non-Department of Defense (DOD) communications links. |
| M9 | Hours | To notify Joint Transportation Reserve Unit (JTRU) members selected for activation (from time of activation decision). |

SN 6.2.1 DELETED Alert Units and Individuals of Pending Mobilization

SN 6.2.10 Manage Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Programs

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAR-15

Description: Counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs within the Department of Defense (DOD), other United States Government (USG) agencies and with other nations to provide a comprehensive capability to conduct C-IED activities. JP 3-15.1 (primary)

Notes: This task may involve coordinating, planning, and executing Department of Defense (DOD) counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs between combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, other DOD entities, United States Government (USG) agencies, industry, and other nations. It also may include incorporating intelligence, information, education and training, operations, lessons learned, material, technology, policy and resourcing solutions.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a national counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) policy? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with other United States (US) agencies? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has a Department of Defense (DOD) counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) program been established? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have adequate resources been allocated to support counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) programs? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with other nations? |

SN 6.2.2 Prepare Station

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare designated military installation(s) to process mobilizing individuals and units. JP 1-0, JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task includes processing, organizing, equipping, training Reserve Component units or individuals. The station must be able to coordinate the 12 resource areas involved in mobilizing to include

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screening personnel and medical records, notifying finance of unit status, preparing for activities at home station, reviewing post mobilization training support requirements, inventory of unit property, coordination for retrieval of equipment, verifying billeting and subsistence support, and finalizing equipment shortages. This task also includes preparation of home station and mobilization station/continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Center for Reception of Activated Units and Individuals (to include contractors).

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| M1 | Days | Until mobilization station (MS)/continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC) ready to receive Reserve Component(s) (RC) units (from mobilization day (M-Day)). |
| M2 | Hours | Until home station ready to receive Reserve Component (RC) units (from M-Day). |
| M3 | Percent | Of medically eligible personnel in deployable health (medical and dental). |
| M4 | Hours | To initiate and process orders to activate joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) members (from time of notification). |
| M5 | Days | To process Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals through mobilization station (MS)/ continental United States (CONUS) replacement center (CRC). |

SN 6.2.3 Activate Key Personnel

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Order key personnel to active duty. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of key personnel reported within planning timelines. |
| M2 | Percent | Of activation messages dispatched within timelines. |
| M3 | Percent | Of activation messages returned for incomplete or inaccurate addresses. |
| M4 | Hours | To notify joint transportation reserve |

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| | | unit (JTRU) members selected for activation (from time of activation decision). |
| M5 | Hours | To notify transportation component command (TCC) Reservists selected for activation (from time of activation decision). |

SN 6.2.4 DELETED Conduct Preparatory Administrative, Logistic, Medical, and Readiness Activities

SN 6.3 DELETED Mobilize at Home Station

SN 6.3.1 Assemble Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Assemble unit members and resources at home station and provide readiness status of personnel, equipment, and training. JP 4-05 (primary)

Notes: This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

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| M1 | Hours | For sufficient activated members to report to allow expanded operations to begin. |
| M2 | Percent | Of activated members report within recall criteria. |
| M3 | Percent | Of activated members reported for duty within individual unit designated operational capability standards. |
| M5 | Percent | Of activated joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) physically fit and current in job qualification based on unit manning document (UMD). |
| M4 | Days | For activated members to report for duty. |
| M6 | Percent | Of activated members physically fit and current in job qualification based |

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| | | on unit manning document (UMD). |
| M7 | Days | To assemble forces. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) contain Reserve Component(s) (RC) personnel to support plan. |
| M9 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel to move force (i.e., Air Mobility Command (AMC), Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Military Sealift Command (MSC) and headquarters (HQ) US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) requirements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel for mobilization and deployment (e.g., medical, dental, security, mob station staff). |
| M11 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify Reserve Component (RC) personnel to deploy (e.g., units and individuals required by supported and supporting combatant commanders and included in time-phased force and deployment data [TPFDD]). |
| M12 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) identify number of Reserve Component (RC) personnel to backfill (i.e., units and individuals to replace deployers to continue essential services in continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States [OCONUS]). |
| M13 | Hours | To report readiness status of personnel, equipment, and training. |
| M14 | Percent | Of personnel report fully equipped and trained. |
| M15 | Percent | Of activated joint transportation reserve unit (JTRU) report within recall criteria. |
| M16 | Hours | For sufficient activated members to report to allow expanded operations to be sustained. |

SN 6.3.2 DELETED Conduct Specified Training

SN 6.3.3 DELETED Requisition Mobilization Station (MS) Training and Support Requirements

SN 6.3.4 DELETED Transfer Home Station (HS) Property and Prepare for Movement to Mobilization Station

SN 6.4 DELETED Move to Mobilization Station

SN 6.4.1 Develop Movement Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare requirements for movement, including requirements beyond organic capabilities to move to the mobilization station. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-05

Notes: This includes loading plans, routes, convoy organization, command and control (C2), guides, and advance parties for movement by any mode to mobilization station (MS).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of deployment requests have missing information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of deployment requests adjusted at execution. |
| M3 | Percent | Of deployment requests furnished in timely manner. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requests for nonorganic transportation assets provided during planning. |
| M5 | Percent | Of unit lift requirements from home station to port of embarkation (POE) exceed established time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M6 | Hours | For receipt of information on unit movement requirements. |
| M7 | Percent | Of deployment requests have fatal errors. |

SN 6.4.2 DELETED Provide Transportation for Mobilized Units and Individuals

SN 6.4.3 Provide Movement Control

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate modes of transportation assets, terminals, Services, commands, and host nation (HN) assets during deployment, sustainment, and redeployment. JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task requires collection and analysis of movement information in order to plan, prioritize, allocate, capture, and process in-transit visibility (ITV) data, and control movements. It may include prioritization of use for the United States domestic transportation system (all modes and terminals) and to establish a point of contact in each state for information management and coordination. The task may also include maintaining ITV of forces and material through the deployment and/or redeployment process. This task should consider movement of contractors and contracting support assets. In addition, this task may include identifying contract support requirement to provide movement control.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of surface movements delayed due to traffic bottlenecks. |
| M2 | Percent | Of movement lack information input from state transited. |

SN 6.5 DELETED Prepare Units and Individuals at Mobilization Station or Continental United States (CONUS) Replacement Center (CRC) for Deployment

SN 6.5.1 DELETED Receive and Provide Base and Operations Support for Units and Individuals

SN 6.5.2 Evaluate Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Evaluate a unit organizations readiness and determine its capability to perform and execute its mission-essential task list (METL) for designed and assigned missions. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, CJCSI 3401.02B, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This task may entail the establishment of a unit mission-essential task list (METL). This task may include evaluating individual, personnel, and unit readiness.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of units require reallocation or reassignment of personnel to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units not validated because of materiel shortages. |
| M3 | Days | Of units not validated for training shortfalls. |

SN 6.5.3 Cross Level Resources

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Reallocate or reassign personnel, or effect transfer in control, utilization, or location of materiel. JP 4-05 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: The cross-leveling of personnel or material may take place at home station, mobilization station, or while in enroute. Not just individuals but entire elements maybe cross-leveled and even redesignated. May also include cross-level resources to meet minimum readiness validation criteria for deploying units.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of units, with personnel shortfalls, cross-leveled to meet deployment timelines. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units, with equipment shortfalls, cross-leveled to meet deployment timelines. |
| M3 | Days | Units remain in a deficiency status awaiting personnel or equipment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of units deploy with excess personnel or equipment. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of units, not validated because of manning shortages. |
| M6 | Percent | Of units, not validated because of equipment shortages. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units, not validated because of personnel shortages. |
| M8 | Percent | Of units, not validated because of training deficiencies. |

SN 6.5.4 Conduct Operational Readiness (OR) Training

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Plan and conduct operational readiness (OR) training. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-05

Notes: This task may take place at the mobilization station. May also involve making sure units and personnel are ready to deploy.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of units require operational readiness training to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units, with training shortfalls, trained in time to meet deployment timelines. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units, fully ready and validated for deployment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of units, not validated because of training deficiencies. |
| M5 | Percent | Of individuals requiring operational readiness training to meet minimum readiness for deployment criteria. |

SN 6.5.5 DELETED Secure Clearance for Deploying Nonvalidated Units

SN 6.6 Expand Sustainment Base

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Expand sustainment base to support emergency and

Unclassified

mobilization requirements. JP 4-0, JP 4-05 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: The sustainment base may consist of those elements that are oriented primarily toward sustaining and reinforcing the theater force, including contracted support. May include expanding mobilization stations, unit home stations, the continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRCs), training bases, logistic support, health services support, transportation support, and command and control (C2).

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of existing posts, camps, and stations, sufficient to receive, house, supply, and train deploying units. |
| M2 | Days | To correct shortfall in mobilization stations. |
| M4 | Percent | Increase in continental United States (CONUS) replacement centers (CRCs), achieved. |
| M3 | Percent | Increase in training base, achieved. |
| M5 | Percent | Increase in logistics support, achieved. |
| M6 | Percent | Increase in health services support achieved. |
| M7 | Percent | Increase in transportation support achieved. |
| M8 | Percent | Increase in command and control (C2), was achieved. |
| M9 | Percent | Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 30 days. |
| M10 | Percent | Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 45 days. |
| M11 | Percent | Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 90 days. |
| M12 | Percent | Of shortfall in mobilization, corrected within 12 months. |

SN 6.6.1 DELETED Expand Mobilization Stations

SN 6.6.2 DELETED Expand Training Base

SN 6.6.3 Expand Logistic Support

DJS Approval Date: 19-AUG-15

Description: Expand logistic mobilization and deployment/employment logistic support. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3100.01, DODD 7045.14

Notes: The expanded support includes maintenance systems, facilities (e.g., military production base, national industrial base, military construction), supply (e.g., storage, handling, procurement, production capability), and service support. Such support maybe provided through system support contracts, external support contracts, and/ or theater support contracts.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Weeks | From receipt of program decision memorandums (PDMs) and amended PDMs to development of Department of Defense (DOD) component budget estimate submissions (BESs). |
| M2 | Months | From receipt of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to submission of Department of Defense (DOD) budget. |
| M3 | Days | From receipt of budget estimate submissions (BESs) to completion of program budget decisions (PBDs) and amended PBDs. |

SN 6.6.4 DELETED Expand Health Service Support (HSS)

SN 6.6.5 Expand Transportation System

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Expand the transportation system capability. JP 4-0, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 4-01.2, JP 4-05

Notes: This task may involve moving units, personnel, and materiel within the continental United States (CONUS) and between combatant commands (CCMDs). These functions may include traffic management (CONUS) land transportation, common-user ocean terminals, and intermodal movement; operation and management of common-user ocean shipping and port authorities, worldwide operation of common-user airlift resources and aerial ports; and using organic or

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nonorganic assets or operational contract support lift assets. It may also include Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF), Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA), Foreign Carrier Programs, and Ready Reserve Force (RRF).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of fast sealift ships (FSS) ships met activation schedule. |
| M2 | Percent | Of maritime pre-positioning force (MPF) ships met activation schedule. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF) ships met activation schedule. |
| M4 | Percent | Of Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) airframes with aircrews, available within required time limits. |
| M5 | Days | To obtain rail cars, trucks, and buses from commercial sources (at day the President authorizes selective reserve call-up (S-Day), effective day coincident with Presidential declaration of a National Emergency and authorization of partial mobilization (T-Day) or mobilization day (M-Day)). |
| M6 | Percent | Of required domestic port stevedore service, in place. |
| M7 | Months | Since industrial preparedness transportation objectives, reviewed. |
| M8 | Months | Since Service transportation preparedness programs, reviewed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of activated Ready Reserve Fleet (RRF) ships that are delayed in being place into service because of late Military Sealift Command (MSC) acceptance actions. |
| M10 | Percent | Of properly configured Department of Defense (DOD) organic transport assets, augmented by appropriate commercial carriers capabilities, meet ready to load date (RLD) (at origin)/available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation (POE) during execution. |
| M11 | Percent | Of required seaport capability, including stevedore services, available to meet time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) available to load dates (ALDs) based upon contracting of port handling services as |

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| | | required (during execution). |
| M12 | Hours | To publish Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) activation message after activation of CRAF stage. |
| M13 | Hours | To notify Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) carriers of the specific aircraft within the activated CRAF stage that are not required. |
| M14 | Hours | To notify Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) participants of activation of VISA stages after Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Secretary of Transportation approval, whichever is last. |
| M15 | Hours | To notify Contingency Operations Response Program participants of program activation after Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval. |
| M16 | Percent | Of commercial carriers that arrive at the port of embarkation (POE) on time and in proper configuration (commercial carriers are provided accurate schedule and vehicle configuration information to meet transportation requirement specifications). |

SN 6.6.6 DELETED Expand Other Support

SN 6.6.7 Manage Industrial Base Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Support a viable industrial base to sustain ongoing production requirements and respond adequately to force mobilization and sustainment requirements. JP 4-05 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task may include Department of Defense (DOD)/Services working with private industry to ensure continued capability to produce, maintain, and repair material for meeting requirements. This task may also include actions to provide incentives to the industrial base to maintain technological capabilities and to support reconstituting the Armed Forces of the United States in the face of a developing global threat. This task may involve conducting industrial base capability

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assessments; establishing Service industrial preparedness programs (such as preparing critical items and planning lists, and conducting production base analysis); and/or implementing industrial base and or government measures where required to preserve or protect a critical capability.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of existing industrial base prepared to reconstitute United States (US) armed forces. |
| M2 | Days | To correct shortfall in industrial base. |
| M3 | Months | Since industrial preparedness objectives, reviewed. |
| M4 | Months | Since Service preparedness programs, reviewed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 24 months. |
| M6 | Percent | Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 45 days. |
| M7 | Percent | Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 60 days. |
| M8 | Percent | Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 12 months. |
| M9 | Percent | Of shortfall in industrial base, corrected within 30 days. |

SN 6.6.7.1 DELETED Provide Industrial Base Capability Analysis

SN 6.6.7.2 Analyze Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI)

DJS Approval Date: 25-FEB-15

Description: Analyze defense critical infrastructures (DCI); perform risk analysis of vulnerabilities and mitigation. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODI 5000.02, DODI 5000.60

Notes: This task may involve seeking input from the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) sectors and report suspicious activities at specific facilities to appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) and other governmental authorities. May also involve developing and maintaining a predictive analysis capability to forecast and mitigate critical assets

failure. Identification of defense critical infrastructures (DCIs) is part of the overall program management. Seek input from the DCIP as to the types of vulnerabilities which may occur for a particular infrastructure and the known mitigation. All suspicious activities should be reported per local standard operating procedures.

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| M1 | Percent | Meets customer-negotiated performance levels. |
|----|---------|---|

SN 6.6.9 Conduct Stock Positioning

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Forward position stock in distribution locations based on global requirements. JP 4-01, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Strategic stock positioning integrates and synchronizes Department of Defense (DOD) distribution processes and sustains forces and enables continuity of operations with in theater in accordance with both national strategic and theater strategic requirements and is in conformance with the supported commander's concept of operations (CONOPS).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Facing fill accuracy for defense distribution center (DDC) overall? |
|----|---------|---|

SN 6.7 DELETED Provide Command and Control Over Mobilized Forces

SN 7 Conduct Force Development

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Conduct the deliberate, iterative, and continuous process of planning and developing the current and future joint force. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3460.01C

Notes: This task may be expressed in dollars, equipment, and/or units.

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| M1 | Percent | Of multinational strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M2 | Percent | Of national military force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M3 | Years | To develop new major systems. |
| M4 | Percent | Of officers assigned to joint commands/headquarters (HQs) who completed recommended education courses. |
| M5 | Percent | Of national security strategy force apportionment requests, met in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M6 | Months | To revise and approve joint doctrine/concepts. |

SN 7.1 Formulate Proposed Solutions for Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Formulate concepts and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to address requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.02D, CJCSI 5120.02D

Notes: This task should be conducted in accordance with existing guidance, the threat, technology, and projected capabilities and resource constraints. Formulation should be consistent with approved joint doctrine or provides innovative concepts across the range of military operations. This task also include the development of joint and Service requirements (including a prioritized needs assessment and cost benefit analysis) through the identification of deficiencies and opportunities for improvement, and the highlighting of preplanned modernization and other potential solutions.

| | | |
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| M1 | Months | To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement. |
| M2 | Percent | Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate at national level. |
| M3 | Percent | Of new concepts, tested in |

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| | | national-level exercises. |
| M4 | Percent | Of prioritized solution sets accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |
| M5 | Percent | Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes. |
| M6 | Weeks | From submission of a Service needs statement of approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |
| M7 | Weeks | To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs. |
| M8 | Weeks | To coordinate integrated and prioritized list. |
| M9 | Weeks | To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M10 | Months | Since top down guidance reviewed. |

SN 7.1.1 Develop Planning Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Derive planning guidance from various high-level authorities and other sources. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Guidance may include top-down joint and Service guidance concerning priorities; warfighting concerns; and areas of emphasis for doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, and materiel. It may include guidance to direct concept development efforts toward particular objectives.

| | | |
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| M1 | Weeks | Between Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) submission of roles and missions and issuance of revised top-down guidance. |
| M2 | Years | Out planning guidance that identifies materiel changes. |

SN 7.1.2 Develop Warfighting Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

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Description: Describe concepts of how future military operations may be conducted in light of past experience; current and evolving doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); future capabilities; future or evolving threats; future technology; and other factors. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 5120.02D

Notes: This task may include supporting joint interoperability and future joint warfighting capabilities in coordination with multinational partners and the interagency. This task may also involve reporting requirements to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff (CJCS). Warfighting concepts may describe specific capabilities for joint and Service, inter-Service, and functional concepts and systems.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), the interagency, and non-United States (US) organizations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are concepts informed by lessons learned and joint experimentation? |
| M3 | Percent | Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercises. |
| M4 | Percent | Of concepts delivered on time as specified by higher guidance |
| M5 | Percent | Of approved concepts for which current doctrine exists. |
| M6 | Months | To develop and approve new doctrine. |
| M7 | Percent | Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes. |

SN 7.1.2.1 Provide Joint Context

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Manage joint warfighting experimentation and provide joint context. JP 1 (primary), CJCS 3010.02D

Notes: This task may be conducted in coordination with the Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), combat support agencies (CSAs), and other as appropriate.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Experimentation results identify gaps across Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and education, Personnel and Facilities (DOTMLPF) between current and planned capabilities and future operational requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Visibility of Service, combatant command (CCMD), interagency, and multinational experimentation efforts. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Experimentation results inform the development of future joint warfighting concepts and capabilities. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Experimentation results lead to the identification of and support for actionable recommendations. |

SN 7.1.3 Determine Needs and Solutions

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Determine solutions to identified needs (i.e., deficiencies, opportunities, and obsolescence issues) for the full range of military operations. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: Once the needs are identified, develop solution sets and prioritize solutions based on military judgment, cost benefit analysis, new technology, and trade-off considerations.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Months | Since cost benefit analysis of existing solution sets. |
| M2 | Months | To develop and provide new solution sets to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M3 | Months | After exercise/operation to analyze lessons learned. |
| M4 | Percent | Of prioritized solution sets, accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |
| M5 | Percent | Of submitted new solution sets accepted. |
| M6 | Weeks | To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement. |

SN 7.1.4 Document Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Categorize, prioritize, and document needs and capability issues. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 5123.01

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of combatant command commander's (CCDR's) inputs, integrated and prioritized. |
| M2 | Percent | Of line numbers/line items changed during coordination process. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Service Mission Needs Statements, not accepted or rejected within 12 months. |
| M4 | Weeks | To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs. |
| M5 | Weeks | To coordinate integrated priority list (IPL). |
| M6 | Weeks | To receive approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), after submission of a Service Mission Needs Statement. |

SN 7.1.4.1 Identify Interoperability Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Identify integration and interoperability needs. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 5123.01G

Notes: This task may consolidate, analyze, integrate, and prioritize recommended solutions to capability issues into modernization plans. This task may pertain to joint and Service integration requirements and solutions.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are joint and Service integration and interoperability shortfalls identified and documented in Service or combatant commander (CCDR) readiness reports? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are integration and interoperability deficiencies included in command and component integrated priority list (IPL) |

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| | | submission? |
| M3 | Percent | Joint and Service integration and interoperability shortfalls that have approved/endorsed capability solutions within 12 months. |

SN 7.1.5 Manage Lessons Learned

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Collect, analyze, categorize, prioritize, resolve, archive, and/or disseminate lessons learned and issues discovered. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3150.25A, DODI 5010.43

Notes: Lessons learned may support the continuous development, improvement, and adaptation of materiel and non-materiel solutions across doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities, and contribute to joint operations, joint concept development, joint experimentation and assessment and change implementation. Additionally, lessons learned across interagency operations are incorporated to better apply all diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of national power. This task may collect, aggregate, analyze, categorize, prioritize, resolve, archive, and disseminate those lessons learned and issues discovered from the full range of activities of the Joint Staff, combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), other Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and other activities participating in the Joint Lessons Learned Program (JLLP) to include operations, experimentation, training, exercises, and real-world events.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of lessons that are integrated into operations, plans, or exercises within the using organization. |
| M2 | Number | Of lessons that are integrated into operations, plans, or exercises within the using organization. |

SN 7.1.6 Develop Joint Concepts

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Develop joint concepts focused on specific problems identified in the operating environment or identified gaps in doctrine. JP

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1 (primary), CJCSI 3010.02D

Notes: This task may be accomplished in support of combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Joint Staff. Joint concept development and experimentation may be utilized to accomplish this task. Concept development may identify emergent shortfalls and explore force enhancement options within the context of current and future joint operating environments. This task may be accomplished by integrating multinational and interagency transformation and experimentation efforts to support joint interoperability and develop future joint warfighting capabilities.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Time | To develop joint concepts which result in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) and policy changes. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has input been provided to the status and recommendations reports? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is approved joint doctrine used as the authoritative, generic baseline against which concept results will be compared to assess their transformational value? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has concepts input been provided to the biennial reports to Congress? |
| M5 | Days | To develop the joint concept development and experimentation campaign plan. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Was the concept deemed valid through experimentation? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was the concept deemed partially valid through experimentation? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was the concept deemed invalid through experimentation? |
| M9 | Percent | Of new concepts tested in national-level exercises. |
| M10 | Number | Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes. |
| M11 | Number | Of approved concepts for which current doctrine exists. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Were concepts developed in collaboration with appropriate entities (e.g., Services, combatant command [CCMD], interagency, and non-United |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | States [US] organizations)? |
| M12 | Percent | Of concepts delivered on time as specified by higher guidance. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are concepts derived from lessons learned? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are concepts derived from joint experimentation (JE)? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do concepts clearly demonstrate "value-added" to current joint doctrine and represent an extant capability? |

SN 7.1.7 Conduct Joint Experimentation (JE)

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Conduct joint experimentation (JE) focused on specific problems identified in the operating environment or identified gaps in doctrine. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3180.01

Notes: This task may be accomplished in support of the combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, combat support agencies (CSAs), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and the Joint Staff. Joint concept development and experimentation may be utilized to accomplish this task. Concept development may identify emergent shortfalls and explore force enhancement options within the context of current and future joint operating environments. This task may be accomplished by integrating multinational and interagency transformation and experimentation efforts to support joint interoperability and develop future joint warfighting capabilities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Was the Joint concept development and experimentation campaign plan completed? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Were the completed status and recommendations reports submitted? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Were completed biennial reports to Congress sent? |
| M4 | Number | Of doctrinal solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M5 | Number | Of organizational solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M6 | Number | Of training solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M7 | Number | Of material solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |

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| M8 | Number | Of leadership and education solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M10 | Number | Of facilities solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |
| M11 | Number | Of policy solutions evaluated to meet joint warfighter challenges. |

SN 7.1.8 Develop Joint Doctrine

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate the development, publication, integration, and maintenance of joint doctrine. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 2700.01E, CJCSI 5120.02D, CJCSM 5120.01A

Notes: This includes joint doctrine for which a member of the joint doctrine development community (JDDC) is designated as lead agent. Coordinate inputs for other joint, Service, special operations forces (SOF), and allied doctrine publications, and participate in matters of standardization, terminology, and other doctrinal development system processes. This task may also include doctrinal support to joint training and the integrating of validated joint concepts and lessons learned into the development of new and revised publications. This task may involve work from conceptual development, proposal, analysis, approval for development, draft development, and review, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) approval, assessment, and revision. This task supports the development of joint doctrine throughout the entire life cycle of all joint doctrinal publications.

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| M1 | Percent | Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originated at national level. |
| M2 | Weeks | To categorize combatant command, (CCMD) joint, and Service needs. |
| M3 | Months | Since top down guidance reviewed. |
| M4 | Percent | Of suspended assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame. |
| M5 | Percent | Of suspended development tasks completed within the specified time frame. |
| M6 | Percent | Of tasked lessons learned integration |

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| | | activities completed within specified time constraints. |
| M7 | Percent | Of occurrence of doctrinal representation at exercises/training events executed as programmed. |
| M8 | Percent | Of tasked concept integration activities completed within specified time constraints. |
| M9 | Percent | Of training support requests met within specified time frame. |

SN 7.2 Conduct Research and Development (R and D)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Conduct studies and experiments in those fields related to national security needs, provide fundamental knowledge to solve identified military problems, and/or produce exploratory and advanced developments in technologies of new or improved military functional capabilities. JP 1 (primary), DODD 5000.01, DODD 5000.71

Notes: This task may also include evaluating test results of joint capability technology demonstrations. Incorporated in this task may be the authority to establish research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT and E) and procurement programs that support modernization.

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| M1 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) projects coming from private sector. |
| M2 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) projects with non-Department of Defense (DOD) applications. |
| M3 | Percent | Of approved research and development (R and D) projects backlogged for funding. |
| M4 | Percent | Of projects, transition from basic research to technology development. |
| M5 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) projects, transition to developmental implementation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) research and development (R and D) funding spent on evaluation of nondevelopmental item products. |
| M7 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) |

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| | | represents a coordinated effort between and among various resource sources: Department of Defense (DOD) labs, national labs, industry, and academe. |
| M8 | Years | To fielding from initiation of research and development (R and D) program. |
| M9 | Percent | Of test and evaluation (T and E) projects joint. |
| M10 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) research and development (R and D) programs duplicative of other government or private research. |
| M11 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) funding, spent on evaluation of non-United States (US) end items. |
| M12 | Percent | Of projects, transition from technology development to advanced engineering demonstration. |
| M13 | Percent | Of basic research projects linked to operational concepts or needs. |
| M14 | Percent | Of nation's systems and technology production capacity (at all tiers) subject to assessment and tracking systems. |

SN 7.2.1.1 Develop Prototypes

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Develop prototypes for institutionalization and delivery to the warfighter and/or other national entities. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 2700.01E, CJCSI 5120.02D

Notes: This task may include receipt of concept and prototypes from multiple sources, iterative collaboration with warfighting end users while conducting experiments and operational assessments, and delivery to institutionalizing agencies. This task may further involve reporting requirements and recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational and interagency authorities for force development.

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| M1 | Months | To develop and submit a Mission Needs Statement. |
| M2 | Percent | Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate at |

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| | | national level. |
| M3 | Percent | Of new concepts, tested in national-level exercises. |
| M4 | Percent | Of prioritized solution sets accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |
| M5 | Months | Since top down guidance reviewed. |
| M6 | Weeks | From submission of a Service needs statement of approval or rejection by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |
| M7 | Weeks | To categorize combatant command (CCMD), joint, and Service needs. |
| M8 | Weeks | To coordinate integrated and prioritized list. |
| M9 | Weeks | To develop and provide new solution sets to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M10 | Percent | Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services without major changes. |

SN 7.2.2 Integrate Research and Development (R and D)

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Provide operational and technical integration. Conduct integrated research and development (R and D) of current and developmental systems. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the process to determine which systems should be pursued into demonstration and eventual production. This task may also include the activities of the functional capabilities board and Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). This task may include integrating capabilities and prioritizing research and development (R and D) and acquisition. This task may also determine which systems should be pursued into demonstration and eventual production.

| | | |
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| M1 | Dollars | Annual investment in foreign comparative testing. |
| M2 | Instances | Of strategic research objectives identified for given year. |
| M3 | Percent | Of programs directly tied to |

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| | | Department of Defense (DOD) technology objectives. |
| M4 | Percent | Of systems and technology development centers, assessed by Department of Defense (DOD) systems and processes to minimize program duplication. |
| M5 | Percent | Of programs directly tied to strategic research objectives. |
| M6 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) systems and processes that have procedures to map down to (and validate) mission area analysis needs. |
| M7 | Instances | Of Department of Defense (DOD) technology objectives identified for a given year. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) projects, directly track to combatant command (CCMD) warfighting needs. |
| M9 | Instances | Of problems (constraints) in timely development of required and validated systems and technologies. |
| M10 | Percent | Of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) funding, focuses on critical technologies underpinning the 20-year military vision. |
| M11 | Percent | Of federally funded research and development companies and university-affiliated research center(s) work centers on institutions core concept. |

SN 7.2.3.1 Conduct Systems Engineering

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Conduct system engineering and planning to develop joint, interoperable solutions. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 6-0, DODD 5000.01

Notes: null

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are scorecards or personnel readiness issues or shortfalls that impact capability balanced to accomplish the |
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| | | mission-essential task (MET)? |
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SN 7.2.4 Conduct Testing and Evaluation

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAR-15

Description: Evaluate and assess system or materiel performance appropriate to each phase and milestone of development. JP 1 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: This task may include developmental test and evaluation (DTE) of alternative concepts and identification of risk. As operational test and evaluation (OT and E), this task may determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of a system under realistic conditions. This task may also include live fire test and evaluation.

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| M1 | Months | That program development is delayed for testing. |
| M2 | Percent | Of acquisition programs that pass testing that are successfully fielded. |
| M3 | Instances | Of coordination problems (constraints) to effective and efficient planning and use of Joint testing (vice Service peculiar testing). |
| M4 | Percent | Of developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) programs, conducted using combined processes and methodologies. |
| M5 | Percent | Of programs that fail testing and are canceled. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint and Service operational test and evaluation (OT and E) test programs (for validated mission area requirements), validated using existing systems and processes. |
| M7 | Percent | Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) modeling capabilities duplicate other Service capabilities. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Service DT&E/operational test and evaluation (OT and E) simulation facilities duplicate other Service capabilities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of Service developmental test and |

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| | | evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) test facilities duplicate other Service capabilities. |
| M10 | Percent | Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) simulation facilities duplicate other Federal capabilities. |
| M11 | Percent | Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) modeling capabilities duplicate other Federal capabilities. |
| M12 | Percent | Of Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) test facility, simulation, and modeling capabilities subject to systems and processes to minimize duplication. |
| M13 | Percent | Of projects that meet stated requirement to pass milestone approval. |
| M14 | Percent | Of potential major acquisition programs that feature significant operational test and evaluation (OT and E) early involvement in acquisition program development. |
| M15 | Instances | Of problems (constraints) in coordination of range and test facilities used for joint and Service developmental test and evaluation (DTE) and operational test and evaluation (OT and E) programs. |
| M16 | Months | To compare joint and Service acquisition test program lessons learned between Department of Defense (DOD) agencies. |

SN 7.2.4.1 Test Information Technology (IT) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct testing of national security systems and information technology (IT) systems, hardware, software, and components. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODI 8330.01

Notes: Services include developmental, conformance, interoperability, operational, and validation testing and certification.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there the ability to represent an operationally-realistic environment for each type of test event? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is there the appropriate subject matter expertise available to orchestrate each type of test event? |

SN 7.2.4.1.1 Provide Independent Testing Support for National Security Systems and Information Technology (IT) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide independent testing (development, interoperability, operational, environmental, and standards compliance) support for all classifications of global strategic national security systems and information technology (IT) systems. JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5105.19, DODI 8330.01

Notes: This testing is for systems utilized for information collection, processing, storage, and dissemination for senior leaders and their supporting staffs presented by the Department of Defense (DOD) components, other federal agencies, and industry.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there the ability to represent an operationally-realistic environment for each type of test event? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is there an appropriate subject matter expertise available to orchestrate each type of test event? |

SN 7.2.4.1.3 DELETED Manage Operational Testing for National Security Systems and Information Technology (IT) Systems

SN 7.3 Structure the Force

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop and document new or revised joint and Service organizations, modernization plans, and a budget plan to include determining size and composition. JP 1, JP 1-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may prescribe the mission, organization, size and composition, and equipment requirements of such organizations or units.

| | | |
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| M1 | Months | From approval of new unit/organization design to standing up new unit. |
| M2 | Percent | Of organization and unit designs current with respect to operational concepts, personnel and equipment. |
| M3 | Months | To review and approve design change to unit or organization. |

SN 7.3.1 DELETED Develop Combat Force Structure

SN 7.3.2 Develop Support Force Structure

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Determine the support structure for combat forces. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 1-06, JP 5-0

Notes: This support structure may include combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) manning, equipment, and modernization levels required to support the major combat forces, to include special operations forces (SOF). This task may compare requirements for support forces to the availability of such forces. The comparison identifies the total shortages of personnel by specialty, command, and the total force worldwide for war and other military operations. This task may include determining resource requirements (dollars, personnel, materiel, programs, etc.) required to correct deficiencies in the program, budget, and current force. Weigh risks against benefits to set priorities for the support structure. Analysis are normally separate for the programmed and budgeted forces.

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| M1 | Months | Since complete comparison of forces |
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| | | and requirements conducted. |
| M2 | Weeks | To conduct force requirements comparison. |
| M3 | Months | Since full analysis of base force against existing operation plan(s) (OPLANs). |
| M4 | Percent | Difference between optimum force structure and actual support structure. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operation plan (OPLAN) wargame analyses included examination of mobilization base. |
| M6 | Weeks | To conduct determination of resources requirements. |
| M7 | Months | Since determination of resources required to correct program deficiencies. |

SN 7.3.3 Design Organizations

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Design organizations to determine the personnel and equipment required. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 1-06, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include determining equipment and personnel changes required to introduce new/modified items into the inventory; to determine the need to develop or revise military and civilian occupational specialties; and to prepare plans for the personnel and training needed to operate and maintain new or improved items. This task may also include prescribing the required structure, manpower, and equipment for several organizational options for a particular type of unit or vessel. Finally, this task may provide a model for fielding an organization or unit.

| | | |
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| M1 | Months | To change unit or organization design. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units or organizations whose designs are current. |
| M3 | Months | From concept to unit or organization design approval. |
| M4 | Months | To review and adjust unit manning document to reflect new or modified weapons systems or equipment items. |
| M5 | Weeks | To transition a given unit to new or modified weapons systems or equipment. |
| M6 | Percent | Of changes in personnel quantity, |

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| | | quality, or training, accomplished by time of fielding new or modified weapons system or equipment items. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint headquarters organizational design and manning, reviewed in last 24 months. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Service organization design efforts that include inputs from other Services. |
| M9 | Percent | Of unit personnel that have more than two weeks casual status (awaiting training). |
| M10 | Percent | Agreement between unit task documented in organizational design and unit task per assigned operation plan (OPLAN). |

SN 7.3.4 Integrate Unit or Organizational Structure

DJS Approval Date: 19-AUG-15

Description: Integrate unit or organizational structures jointly with other Services, combatant commands (CCMDs), Joint Staff, and elements of own Service. JP 3-33 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint headquarters organizational design and manning, reviewed in last 24 months. |
| M2 | Months | To coordinate unit or organization design change with Joint Staff/other Service. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Service organization design efforts including inputs from other Services. |

SN 7.4 Educate the Force

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Prepare individuals, leaders, and/or units through education and training for military operations. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01D, CJCSI 1805.01A, CJCSI 3500.02B

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Notes: This task may prepare individuals, leaders, and units to fight and win in war as Service, joint, special, and supporting forces, in coordination with multinational, interagency, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), the United Nations (UN) agencies/forces/ organizations, and other organizations. This task may provide educated and trained personnel and units to combatant commands (CCMDs) in either a mobilization or non-mobilization operation. This task may also apply to training provided through nation assistance (NA) to a host nation (HN) in war or other operations. For the HN, this task can serve as the model for evaluating and developing its education and training requirements.

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| M1 | Percent | Of missions for which assigned forces are partially trained. |
| M2 | Percent | Of missions for which assigned forces are fully trained. |
| M3 | Months | Since organizations joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or Service mission-essential task list (METL) updated. |
| M4 | Months | Since training policy guidance issued. |
| M5 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) combat force structures trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) combat support (CS) force structures trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements. |
| M7 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) combat support (CS) units evaluated against an operation plan (OPLAN) during the past year. |
| M8 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMD) combat units evaluated against an operation plan (OPLAN) mission during the past year. |
| M9 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training events. |
| M10 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training. |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint professional military education (PME) graduates who fill joint billets |

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| | | within five years of graduation. |
| M12 | Percent | Of linguists, needed to train host-nation personnel during small scale contingency (SSC), are available. |
| M13 | Percent | Of officers assigned to joint billets that have joint professional military education (JPME) appropriate to their experience and level of responsibility. |
| M14 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) have associated joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |
| M15 | Percent | Of professional military education (PME) includes a joint block within its curriculum. |
| M16 | Percent | Of training data current at execution. |
| M17 | Percent | Of units evaluated each year to determine their proficiency in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks. |
| M18 | Instances | Of joint exercises or operations carried out per year. |
| M19 | Percent | Of major theater war (MTW) joint force common operational joint tasks, fully trained. |
| M20 | Percent | Of major theater war (MTW) tactical level interoperability tasks, fully trained. |
| M21 | Percent | Of missions for which assigned forces are untrained. |

SN 7.4.1 Coordinate Mission-Essential Task List (METL)

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Provide methodology and policy for establishing combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) and combat support agency (CSA) agency mission-essential task list (AMETL). JP 1 (primary), CJCIS 3500.01H, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This activity includes the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL), its assessment and reporting in Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) and Joint Training and Information Management System (JTIMS). For Services, this activity may involve establishing Service mission-essential task list (METL). For

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combat support agencies (CSAs), this task involves establishing an agency mission- essential task list (AMETL).

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| M1 | Months | Since combatant commanders (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) has been reviewed. |
| M2 | Months | Since methodology and policy guidance issued. |
| M3 | Months | Since combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission-essential task list (AMETL) updated. |
| M4 | Percent | Of missions have associated joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission- essential task list (AMETL). |
| M5 | Months | Since joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission- essential task list (AMETL) updated. |

SN 7.4.2 Coordinate Training

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Link joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) and agency mission- essential task list (AMETL) requirements and joint doctrine with the subsequent execution and evaluation of education and training. JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01A, CJCSI 3500.02 Series, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This activity may include conducting training assessment of proficiency (current versus desired), articulating a Service and joint professional military education (JPME) and training vision, issuing education and training guidance, applying a risk management process associated with the training, performing time management, establishing training events, and allocating training resources. Joint force providers (JFPs) may use the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) based requirements from combatant commanders (CCDRs) subordinate components to develop a common training program.

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| M1 | Months | Since Service and joint policy, education, and training vision reviewed. |
| M2 | Months | Since update of combatant |

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| | | commanders (CCDRs) assessment of theater training risk. |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks covered by annual training. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), functional plan (FUNCPLAN) requirements identified in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |
| M5 | Percent | Of total training hours devoted to training management. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish education and training programs and allocate resources? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources? |
| M8 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources. |
| M9 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish education and training programs and allocate resources. |
| M10 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources? |
| M12 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to establish education and training programs and allocate resources? |

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| M14 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to establish education and training programs and allocate resources. |
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SN 7.4.3 Conduct Professional Education

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Provide adequate preparation, effective presentation, practice, and thorough evaluation of joint, Service, collective, and individual tasks. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 1800.01 Series, CJCSI 1805.01A, CJCSI 3500.01 Series

Notes: This task may include educating officers and enlisted personnel in established military education institutions, such as Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Service academies, senior joint and Service colleges, staff colleges, non-commissioned officer (NCO) academies, and technical schools. Close cooperation between the educational and training communities may be required to focus training and educational objectives on common goals and reduce redundancy. A key link exists between the educational and training communities and the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL). Graduates of both professional military education (PME) and joint professional military education (JPME) should understand the concept and intent of the UJTL. The concept of continuing education is then required at every echelon to reinforce the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) JPME by planning and conducting professional development.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of joint billets filled by joint professional military education (JPME) graduates within five years of graduation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of officers assigned to joint billets who have completed joint professional military education (JPME). |
| M3 | Percent | Of professional military education (PME) programs include joint blocks of instruction. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct professional education and training? |

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| M5 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training? |
| M6 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training. |
| M7 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct professional education and training. |
| M8 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training. |
| M9 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct professional education and training? |
| M12 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct professional education and training. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language |

SN 7.4.3.3 DELETED Educate Cryptologic Personnel

SN 7.4.4 Conduct Interoperability Training

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Conduct interoperability training that support the combatant commander's (CCDR's) requirements. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 1800.01, CJCSI 3213.01, CJCSI 3500.01, DODD 1322.18

Notes: Plan, execute, and analyze interoperability training to determine if

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those involved in the training were able to perform the identified tasks and capabilities under the specified conditions and standards. Task may include joint, multinational, and interagency training considerations and requirements.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) or capabilities identified in the commanders training guidance are incorporated in events during a fiscal year (FY). |
| M2 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces? |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint training events are conducted in accordance with (IAW) the Joint Event Life Cycle (JELC) as defined in the Joint Training System (JTS). |
| M4 | Percent | Of forces available for training. |
| M5 | Percent | Of trainers available for conducting training. |
| M6 | Percent | Availability of facilities and equipment. |
| M7 | Percent | Of training events scheduled at the Worldwide Scheduling Conference supported. |
| M8 | Percent | Of assigned forces are fully trained. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces? |
| M11 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces. |
| M12 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and |

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| | | interagency training of assigned forces. |
| M13 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces. |
| M14 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training of assigned forces? |
| M17 | Percent | Of officers assigned to joint billets have joint professional military education (JPME) appropriate to their experience and level of responsibility. |

SN 7.4.5 Manage Language Capability

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Establish and execute procedures and/or programs that identify and validate required language capabilities. JP 1-0 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This activity may include conducting the required language capability validation process biennially (or upon command directions); characterizing and constraining (source, type, grade, military specialty, required capabilities, developing holistic concepts and strategies to obtain these required capabilities, and reporting) these capabilities as required. This task may include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

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| M1 | Number | Of Language Capability Programs that have been established. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel meeting minimum language proficiency levels. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel meeting minimum language proficiency levels. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission areas been conducted? |
| M5 | Months | Between Language Capability Program validations. |

SN 7.4.5.2 Manage Regional Expertise Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 17-OCT-17

Description: Establish procedures that identify and validate regional expertise. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This activity may include conducting the required regional expertise capability validation process biennially (or upon command direction), characterizing and constraining (source, type, grade, military specialty, et. al. in accordance with CJCSI 3126.01) required capabilities, developing holistic concepts and strategies to obtain these required capabilities, and reporting these capabilities as required. This task may also include the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments and prioritization of those required capabilities.

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| M1 | Number | Of regional expertise programs that have been established. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the requirements generation process to identify needs based on mission area assessments been conducted? |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel meeting minimum regional expertise proficiency levels. |

SN 7.4.6 Provide Training for Other Than Assigned Forces

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DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Conduct analysis, planning, and execution of training for other than assigned forces. JP 3-08 (primary), CJCSI 1800.01D, CJCSI 3500.01H

Notes: This task may include joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training. It may also include observing the performance of these forces in accordance with (IAW) required capabilities and tasks, to specified conditions and standards, and providing the appropriate reports to the supported commander. Observe the performance of these forces IAW required capabilities and tasks, to specified conditions and standards, and provide the appropriate reports to the supported commander.

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| M1 | Percent | Of trainers available for conducting training. |
| M2 | Percent | Availability of facilities and equipment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of resources to conduct training. |
| M4 | Months | To conduct internal assessment of joint training of other than assigned forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of training events scheduled at the Worldwide Scheduling Conference supported. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities? |
| M8 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated. |
| M10 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities. |
| M11 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOSs], other government agencies) considered to provide joint, |

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| | | multinational, interoperability, and interagency training for other than assigned forces? |
| M14 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide joint, multinational, interoperability, and interagency training for other than assigned forces. |

SN 7.5 Ensure Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Interoperability

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Ensure systems are interoperable and can provide command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) services. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: The additional users of the command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) services may include interagency, State, local and tribal governments in the case of homeland defense (HD) or defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) and use the exchange services.

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| M1 | Percent | Of legacy systems assigned by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) have interoperability solutions identified. |
| M2 | Percent | Of emergent airborne unmanned systems (unmanned aerial vehicles) initiatives have documented interoperability key performance parameters. |
| M3 | Percent | Of emergent joint battle management command and control systems have documented interoperability key performance parameters. |
| M4 | Percent | Of emergent joint fires and time-sensitive targeting initiatives have documented interoperability key performance parameters. |
| M5 | Percent | Of emergent fratricide prevention systems have documented interoperability key performance |

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| | | parameters. |
| M6 | Percent | Of all transportation automated data process(ing) (ADP) systems interface or have established work-arounds. |
| M7 | Percent | Of each theaters communications equipment is interoperable. |
| M8 | Percent | Of each theaters forces use same geodetic reference. |
| M9 | Percent | Of United States (US) rations acceptable to multinational partners. |
| M10 | Percent | Of United States (US) rations acceptable to recipients of humanitarian assistance (HA). |
| M11 | Percent | Of units/organizations with doctrine consistent with unit design, training, and materiel. |
| M12 | Percent | Of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) packages from lessons learned submitted to Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC). |

SN 7.5.1 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC) Keying Material

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide control for all intertheater communications security package (ICP) material and other joint communications security (COMSEC) programs as assigned. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 6520.01B, DODI 8523.01

Notes: This task includes directing the establishment and operation of cryptonet, managing the operational use of the keying material assigned to the cryptonet, evaluating communications security (COMSEC) incidents and maintaining a comprehensive database of all holders of each type of keying material.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Policies and procedures reflect timely adjudication of communications security (COMSEC) compromises, emergency supersession, and destruction of COMSEC keying material. |
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| M2 | Yes/No | Policies and procedures reflect timely requisition, distribution, accounting and disposition of communications security (COMSEC) material worldwide, compromises, emergency supersession and destruction of COMSEC keying material. |
|----|--------|---|

SN 7.6 Participate in Joint Doctrine Staff Actions

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: Support development of joint doctrine throughout the entire life cycle of all joint doctrinal publications. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 5120.02D, CJCSM 5120.01A

Notes: This task may include doctrinal support to joint training and the integrating of validated joint concepts and lessons learned into the development of new and revised publications. This task may involve work from conceptual development, proposal, analysis, approval for development, draft development, and review, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) approval, assessment, and revision.

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| M1 | Percent | Of suspended assessment tasks completed within the specified time frame. |
| M2 | Percent | Of suspended development tasks completed within the specified time frame. |
| M3 | Percent | Of tasked lessons learned integration activities completed within specified time constraints. |
| M4 | Percent | Of occurrence of doctrinal representation at exercises/training events executed as programmed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of tasked concept integration activities completed within specified time constraints. |
| M6 | Percent | Of training support requests met within specified time frame. |

SN 7.8 Provide Interoperability

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Provide interoperability throughout all missions, systems, and information services. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 2700.01F, CJCSI 3151.01C, CJCSI 3170.01I, CJCSI 6211.02D, CJCSI 8010.01C

Notes: Information services may include the means and ways to generate, acquire, store, transform, process, retrieve, utilize, or make available information via information technology (IT) and national security systems (NSSs). Information services may be provided by systems, units and forces. Information service systems may involve their fundamental organization, embodied in their components, their relationships to each other and the environment, and the principles governing their design and evolution. This task may enable the technical exchange and operational effectiveness of information.

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| M1 | Percent | Of information service programs certified to be net ready key performance parameter (NR-KPP) compliant. |
| M2 | Percent | Of applicable information service programs certified for solution architecture interoperability. |
| M3 | Percent | Of applicable information service programs certified for data and services strategy compliance. |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable information service programs certified and accredited for information assurance (IA). |
| M5 | Percent | Of applicable information service programs certified for supportability. |

SN 8 Coordinate Military Engagement Activities

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate the routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and/or elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-16, JP 3-27, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3165.01C

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental

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organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; non-traditional security entities; and foreign populations and groups. This task facilitates the accomplishment of United States (US) national security objectives through the unified action of the Armed Forces of the United States.

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| M1 | Percent | Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, funded by grants. |
| M2 | Percent | Of weapons and major system transfers to foreign nations, funded by loans. |
| M3 | Percent | Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through force module subsystem (FMS). |
| M4 | Percent | Of major weapons and other defense systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through private sales between corporations and foreign agents. |
| M5 | Weeks | To provide assistance to other nations (upon request). |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) security deployments, made to nations with treaty ties to US. |
| M7 | Percent | Of scheduled United States (US) overseas deployments, met. |
| M8 | Months | To prepare United States Government (USG) position on major security related issue. |
| M9 | Percent | Of United States Government (USG) overseas operations with approved consequence management plans. |
| M10 | Percent | Of actions forwarded with hedges against failure, previously coordinated within interagency process. |
| M11 | Percent | Of proposed weapons transfers, gain congressional approval. |
| M12 | Percent | Of operations support non-Department of Defense (DOD) authorities (e.g. nongovernmental organization [NGO]). |
| M13 | Percent | Casualty rate in noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) operation (for friendly forces). |
| M14 | Casualties | In noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) operation (among evacuees). |
| M15 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have formal agreements with |

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| | | the United States Government (USG). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable in boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to foster multinational/interagency relations? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to foster multinational/interagency relations? |
| M18 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities incorporate multinational/interagency relations. |
| M19 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to foster multinational/interagency relations. |
| M20 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities foster multinational/interagency relations. |
| M21 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that foster multinational/interagency relations. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities foster multinational/interagency relations? |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

SN 8.1 Assist Foreign Nations or Groups

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Assist foreign nations or groups in support of United States (US) and shared security interests, objectives, and strategies. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01

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Notes: This task supports those military engagement activities designed to improve the security, governance, and economic and social well-being of a supported nation or group. This task includes activities in support of foreign assistance, security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), coalition support to multinational operations, stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism, counterdrug (CD) operations, countermine (CM) activities, humanitarian demining (HDM) assistance activities, peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation, and foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and disaster relief.

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| M1 | Days | To respond to country teams (CTs) requests for assistance (RFAs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of country teams (CTs) foreign military students that were nominated and completed training. |
| M3 | Percent | Of multinational assets transported by the United States (US). |
| M4 | Percent | Of cooperative agreements within your area of responsibility (AOR), updated within last two years (nations with United States [US] treaty commitment[s]). |
| M5 | Percent | Of nations in theater that have political-military (POLMIL) agreements with the United States (US). |
| M6 | Percent | Of country teams (CTs) requests for support (RFSs) fulfilled. |
| M7 | Percent | Of supported nations movement requirements, translated to meet required delivery date (RDD). |
| M8 | Percent | Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups incorporate support to other nations or groups? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to include support of other nations or groups? |
| M11 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities |

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| | | include support to other nations or groups. |
| M12 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives that are integrated to include support other nations or groups. |
| M13 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to include support for other nations and groups. |
| M14 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to support other nations or groups? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to support other nations or groups? |
| M17 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities that include support to other nations or groups. |

SN 8.1.1 Direct Security Assistance (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Direct, administer, and provide guidance for the provision of defense articles, military training, advisory assistance, and other defense-related services to foreign security forces (FSF). JP 3-08, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Security assistance (SA) programs are provided by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives and in coordination with the relevant United States Government (USG) agencies. This task may include security cooperation (SC)-related programs, advisory and training assistance, and other SA provisions. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and

irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Weeks | To provide assistance to other nations (upon request). |
| M2 | Percent | Of United States (US) security deployments, made to nations with treaty ties to US. |
| M3 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to foster multinational/interagency relations. |

SN 8.1.10 Coordinate Combating Terrorism (CbT)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate global actions, including antiterrorism (AT) and counterterrorism (CT), to oppose terrorism through disruption, deterrence, prevention, and defeat of terrorist networks or to respond to terrorist actions. JP 3-05, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-27, CJCSI 3121.01B, DODD 2000.12, DODI 2000.12, DODI 2000.16

Notes: These actions may include antiterrorism (AT), counterterrorism (CT), flexible response options, consequence management (CM), intelligence support, information operations (IO), and communications synchronization. Intelligence support may be used to identify, influence, and target terrorist leaders and networks. IO may integrate a variety of information-related capabilities (IRCs) to influence, disrupt, deter, impede, or prevent terrorist and terrorism-supporting activities. IO and communications synchronization are vital in communicating will, intent, and capability in the effort to deter terrorism. Department of Defense (DOD) and supporting agencies may conduct these efforts either unilaterally, or by, through, and with partner nations (PNs) to defeat terrorism.

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| M1 | Hours | To complete staff estimates (after mission receipt). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is strategic intelligence data provided in support of operational commander (from receipt of request)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are essential elements of information collected? |

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| M4 | Percent | Of deliberate targets hit on time. |
| M5 | Hours | To submit course(s) of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategic direction) as dictated by established execute orders (EXORDs), operation plans (OPLANs), and concept plans (CONPLANs). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are antiterrorism (AT) plans or concept of operations (CONOPS) coordinated, approved, and executable? |
| M7 | Validated | Update target packages in support of established execute orders (EXORDs) and concept plans (CONPLANs). |
| M8 | Annually | Exercise pre-crisis and crisis response options as per established execute orders (EXORDs) and concept plans (CONPLANs). |
| M9 | Hours | To direct Department of Defense (DOD) response capability in support of civilian authority requirements upon receipt of a request. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate actions to combat terrorism? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate actions to combat terrorism? |
| M12 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities that incorporate actions to combat terrorism. |
| M13 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate actions to combat terrorism. |
| M14 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that coordinate actions to combat terrorism |
| M15 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that coordinate actions to combat terrorism. |
| M16 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate actions to combat terrorism. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces |

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| | | (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

SN 8.1.11 Direct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct Department of Defense (DOD) military and/or civil humanitarian demining activities. Furnish education, training, and technical assistance with respect to the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3207.01, CJCSI 3207.01B, Title 10 USC 407

Notes: This task may include support for humanitarian mine action (HMA) to reduce the social, economic, and environmental impact of land mines, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition - also characterized as explosive remnants of war. Humanitarian Demining Assistance and HMA are forms of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) and normally do not support military operations. This task does not include tactical countermine operations in support of military operations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Number | Of countries requesting United States Government (USG) assistance. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a policy assessment visit (PAV) been completed? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has a United States Government (USG) humanitarian mine action (HMA) program been authorized for each applicable country? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has a requirements determination site survey been conducted? |

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| M5 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) military/Department of Defense (DOD) civilian trainers attended the humanitarian demining training course? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has the annual Foreign Military Training Report been completed? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) military trainers identified host nation (HN) military forces capabilities in demining? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has each country developed a humanitarian demining plan? |

SN 8.1.14 DELETED Coordinate Export License Control Activity

SN 8.1.15 Direct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Direct Military Civil Operations that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and/or the civilian populace. JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive (whole-of-government) approach adopted to address a regional or transregional problem set? |
| M2 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities are |

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| | | integrated to enhance civil-military relations. |
| M3 | Number | Of operations orders that include mission-specific activities to enhance civil-military relations. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to enhance civil-military relations? |
| M5 | Number | Of Combatant Commander (CCDRs) exercises conducted to enhance civil-military relations. |
| M6 | Number | Of Combatant Commander (CCDRs) major staff training exercises conducted to enhance civil-military relations. |

SN 8.1.16 Direct Security Force Assistance (SFA)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Direct military activities related to developing the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions. JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Foreign security forces (FSF) are all organizations and personnel under host nation (HN) control that have a mission of protecting HN sovereignty from internal or external threats. Elements of FSF normally include full-time, reserve, or auxiliary military forces, border guards (to include various coast guard), or other similar capabilities at the local through national levels. Institutions that support FSF include government ministries or departments, academies, training centers, logistics centers, and other similar activities from the local through national levels. As a subset of security cooperation (SC), security force assistance (SFA) aim to improve the professionalism, capacity, and capabilities of FSF and their supporting institutions through organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise (OTERA). SFA may also contribute to HN security sector reform (SSR). SFA actions are integrated into the United States (US) ambassador's country plan. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or

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understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M2 | Percent | Of weapons and major systems transfers to foreign nations, provided through force module subsystem (FMS). |
| M3 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that foster multinational/interagency relations. |

SN 8.1.17 Direct Unconventional Warfare (UW)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities that enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of OPLANs that incorporate UW aspects as options for achieving objectives. |
| M2 | Percent | Of interorganizational requirements that partners that can meet. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does DoD regularly educate national leadership regarding UW as a strategic option? |

SN 8.1.18 Direct Peace Operations (PO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Direct military activities that contain conflict, redress the peace, shape the environment. Support reconciliation and rebuilding, and/or facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJSCI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require working with the Department of State and coordination with other US Government (USG) agencies and international organizations. This task includes Department of Defense (DoD) support to peace building; peace enforcement; peacekeeping; and peacemaking. Peace building encompasses stability actions, predominately diplomatic and economic, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Peace enforcement is the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. Peacekeeping is a military operation undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. Peacemaking is the process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves issues that led to it. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, commercial business entities, and/or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Percent | Of peace operations plans that integrate interorganizational partners. |
| M2 | Percent | Of Service and Joint PME institutions that include peace operations as part of the core curriculum. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do Service and Joint exercises include peace operations scenarios? |

SN 8.1.19 Direct Counterdrug (CD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities that reduce or eliminate illicit drug trafficking. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include close coordination and direct liaison with intergovernmental, national, state, territorial, local, tribal, and host country law enforcement agencies (LEAs). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Number | Of DoD liaisons to interagency partner counter-drug organizations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of interorganizational partners request for DoD support answered. |
| M3 | Percent | Of DoD personnel involved in counterdrug operations that possess cultural inter-personal skills able to form networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

SN 8.1.2 DELETED Provide Foreign Assistance

SN 8.1.3 Direct Stabilization Efforts

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and provide humanitarian relief in a foreign country destabilized by armed conflict or other incident. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06, CJCSI 3210.06A, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

Notes: Stabilization efforts are an essential component of achieving strategic results made possible by military activities. This task may

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require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge. Proper planning of Operational Contract Support (OCS) can help achieve the desired end state.

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| M1 | Percent | Of requested stability operations equipment support provided. |
| M2 | Percent | Of requested stability operations transportation support provided. |
| M3 | Time | To initiate training support for stability operations. |
| M4 | Time | To commit United States (US) forces conducting stability operations (upon request). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address relevant activities that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include relevant activities conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M8 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M9 | Percent | Of exercises focusing on mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate |

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| | | conventional forces mission-specific relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M13 | Percent | Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR). |

SN 8.1.4 Direct Military Civic Action (MCA)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct programs and/or projects managed by United States (US) military forces but executed primarily by a partner nation (PN) that contribute to the economic and social development of a PN civil society, thereby enhancing the legitimacy and social standing of the PN government and its security forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

Notes: Unlike humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), military civic action MCA is conducted primarily by partner nation (PN) security forces and helps provide legitimacy and social standing to the PN's government and its security forces. This task includes coordination and synchronization of Information Operations (IO) and relevant information related capabilities (IRCs).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability |

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| | | operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M6 | Percent | Of exercises focusing on mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M7 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M8 | Percent | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include relevant activities conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address relevant activities that conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M10 | Percent | Of requested stability operations equipment support provided. |
| M11 | Percent | Of requested stability operations transportation support provided. |
| M12 | Time | To initiate training support for stability operations. |

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| M13 | Time | To commit United States (US) forces conducting stability operations (upon request). |
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SN 8.1.5 Direct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Direct military and/or civil activities to provide foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). JP 3-0, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 3000.05

Notes: Foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) provided by United States (US) forces is limited in scope and duration. It is designed to relieve or reduce the results of natural or man-made disasters, or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or that can result in great damage to or loss of property. It is conducted as a supporting effort to the larger Department of State (DOS)-led United States Government (USG) response. The United States Agency for International Developments (USAIDs) Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is primarily responsible for implementing FHA programs in coordination with the Department of State for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS). FHA is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of host nation (HN) civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing relief, dislocated civilian support, security, and technical assistance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may, but rarely will, require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Hours | To develop plan for providing assistance. |
| M2 | Days | For military forces/supplies to arrive in theater. |
| M3 | Percent | Of requested personnel, provided. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requested supplies, provided. |
| M5 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides |

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| | | initial feasibility analysis not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M6 | Hours | To provide initial feasibility analysis to supported combatant commander (CCDR) for commander's estimate. |
| M7 | Percent | Of supported nation movement requirements transported to meet their latest arrival date (LAD) or time lines. |

SN 8.1.5.1 Direct Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Direct humanitarian and civic assistance activities in conjunction with military operations or exercises. Provide humanitarian benefit to the local populace. Provide training in military skills. JP 1-06, JP 3-15, JP 3-22, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3126.01A, DOD 4160.21-M, DODI 2205.02, DODI 3000.05, 10 USC 401

Notes: In contrast to emergency (disaster) relief conducted under foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) generally includes activities such as medical, dental, and veterinary care; construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems; well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities; and rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. Unlike military civic action (MCA), HCA activities must be conducted predominantly by United States military forces in conjunction with military operations or exercises. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of requested supplies, provided. |
| M2 | Yes/No | United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides initial feasibility analysis not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with the supported combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M3 | Hours/Days | To provide initial feasibility analysis to supported combatant commander |

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| | | (CCDR) for commander's estimate. |
| M4 | Percent | Of supported nation movement requirements transported to meet their latest arrival date (LAD) or time lines. |
| M5 | Hours | To develop plan for providing assistance. |
| M6 | Days | For military forces/supplies to arrive in theater. |
| M7 | Percent | Of requested personnel, provided. |

SN 8.1.6 Direct Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Direct civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the relationship between military forces, civil authorities and local population. JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Civil Affairs Operations (CAO) may be conducted or directed at all levels of war depending on the mission of the civil affairs unit. CAO are actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs (CA) personnel and forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. This task may occur in localities where military forces are present and require CA functional specialty skills to coordinate with interorganizational partners. This task may contribute to transitional military governance and military support to civil governance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Weeks | To develop policy that addresses civil needs of subject nation. |
| M2 | Months | To develop plan/procedure for transition, continuation, or termination of civil-military operations (CMO) functions. |

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| M3 | Weeks | To identify host-nation support (HNS) contractor resources. |
| M4 | Weeks | To assess host nation (HN) government, including economic conditions and attitudes of civilians. |
| M5 | Percent | Of subject nation civil population supporting United States (US) civil affairs (CA) policy. |

SN 8.1.7 Coordinate Information Sharing Arrangements

DJS Approval Date: 02-MAR-15

Description: Arrange for the selected release and disclosure of unclassified and classified information in support of multinational operations and exercises. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, CJCSI 5221, DODD 5230.11, DODI 5230.18, NDP-1

Notes: This task may involve coordination with national intelligence agencies, law enforcement agencies (LEAs) (down to the state and local levels), and the Department of State (DOS). This task may also involve the negotiation and management of agreements with international partners. There currently are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address maritime security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and all emphasize information sharing among members. These maritime security groups (e.g., regimes) already have information sharing arrangements and can provide a venue for information sharing.

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| M1 | Percent | Of appropriate international agencies that have information sharing memorandum(s) of agreement (MOAs) or letter(s) of agreement with combatant commanders (CCDRs) (right agency/right agreement). |
| M2 | Percent | Of appropriate United States (US) national-level agencies that have information sharing memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant |

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| | | commanders (CCDRs) (right agency/right agreement). |
| M3 | Weeks | To develop information sharing arrangements with multinational partners. |
| M4 | Percent | Of multinational partners, allowed access to all required information. |
| M5 | Instances | Of requests to change existing intelligence disclosure/release policy. |

SN 8.1.8 DELETED Provide Support to Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

SN 8.1.9 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Foster mutually beneficial relationships between the Department of Defense (DOD) and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs). JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task includes developing the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation of combatant commanders (CCDRs) or their subordinates in their operational areas (OAs) with the field activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This task also includes arranging for cooperation between the field activities of United States (US)-based NGOs and CCDRs or their subordinate commanders with foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) responsibilities. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) has the principal United States Government (USG) responsibility of funding and working with NGOs in the field. Accreditation/verification of NGOs is a formal process managed by USAID/DCHA that will work with CCDRs, or their subordinate commanders with humanitarian responsibilities, to arrange cooperation with the field activities of US-based NGOs. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | For nongovernmental organization (NGO) to obtain approval to provide support. |
| M2 | Percent | Of concerned nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) able to obtain arrangement for cooperation with joint force commander (JFC). |
| M3 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have agreements (formal or informal) with the Department of Defense (DOD) on crisis response. |
| M4 | Days | For approval of nongovernmental organization (NGO) request for support (RFS). |

SN 8.2 Direct Interagency Support

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Provide specified support to United States Government (USG), departments, agencies, US states, citizens and/or foreign states. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task often requires interorganizational coordination and some form of civil-military operations (CMO). This task may include providing support to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies responsible for supporting and assisting United States (US) states and citizens or foreign states requiring assistance. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional warfare and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) forces (active and Reserve Component(s) [RC(s)]), to respond to request from domestic civil authorities. |
| M2 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to contact all relevant agencies. |
| M3 | Percent | Of military manning requirements for other government agencies met. |
| M4 | Percent | Of military manning requirements for Department of Defense (DOD) and joint agencies met. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) agencies have |

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| | | established communication links to Department of Defense (DOD). |
| M6 | Percent | Of requested agencies participating in joint exercise. |
| M7 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) to which combat support agency (CSA) provides liaison officer(s) (LNOs). |
| M8 | Hours | To validate incoming short notice requirements (lift or courier) and pass to appropriate component(s). |
| M9 | Hours | To provide feasibility analysis to supported agency, if United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)-controlled assets required. |
| M10 | Days | For United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) to provide feasibility analysis to supported agency, if commercial lift required. |
| M11 | Percent | Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline. |

SN 8.2.1 Participate in Combat Support Agency (CSA) Sustainment Processes

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Provide personnel and logistic support to combat support agencies (CSAs). JP 1 (primary), JP 1-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-08

Notes: The combat support agencies (CSAs) include: Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), etc. This task includes supporting the Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP). Support is provided by the Services and combatant commands (CCMDs) as required.

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| M1 | Percent | Of officers assigned to joint agencies, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and unified and specified commands, meeting standards established by law. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is feasibility analysis to support |

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| | | agencies provided not later than (NLT) the time coordinated with that agency? |
| M3 | Hours | To validate incoming short-notice requirements and pass to appropriate component. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requested support/assistance meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline. |
| M5 | Weeks | To fill gap between departing and incoming personnel. |
| M6 | Days | To initiate support to requesting agency. |
| M7 | Percent | Of military manning requirements of Department of Defense (DOD) and joint agencies, met. |
| M8 | Days | Prior to first day of month of execution, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) provides lift schedules for Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP). |

SN 8.2.2 Assist United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Direct provision of specified assistance to non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States Government (USG) departments and agencies when requested by lead federal agency. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Support may include defense support to civil authorities (DSCA), military support to civilian law enforcement agencies (LEAs), military assistance for civil disturbances, counterdrug operations (CDOPS), combating terrorism (CbT), noncombatant evacuation (which are covered in other tasks and by other joint publications [JPs]), and building a science and technology base. There currently are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address maritime security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/ international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and all emphasize information sharing among members. Many of these maritime security groups (e.g., regimes) rely on participating nations defense organizations to provide assistance in enforcement and for information systems.

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| M1 | Hours | To send Department of Defense (DOD) forces (Active Component [AC] and Reserve Component [RC]), when called to aid domestic civil authorities. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required agency support provided. |
| M3 | Percent | Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence sharing agreements with combatant command (CCMD). |
| M4 | Days | To initiate support to requesting agency. |
| M5 | Hours | To provide cost estimate to the requesting agency. |
| M6 | Percent | Of requested support/assistance requirements meet latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation (POD) or timeline. |
| M7 | Hours | To validate incoming short-notice requirements and pass to appropriate component. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support other government agencies? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to support other government agencies? |
| M10 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to support other government agencies? |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to support other government agencies. |
| M12 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies. |
| M13 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to support other government agencies? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to support other |

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| | | government agencies? |
| M16 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to support other government agencies. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

SN 8.2.3 DELETED Support Evacuation of Noncombatants from Theaters

SN 8.2.4 Direct Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Direct Department of Defense (DOD) support to United States (US) civil authorities. JP 3-08, JP 3-27, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 3.0

Notes: Defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) includes support to prepare, prevent, protect, respond, and recover from domestic incidents including terrorist attacks, major disasters, both natural and man-made, and planned domestic special events. The DoD may provide DSCA in response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from United States (US) civil authorities and upon approval from appropriate authorities. By definition, DSCA operations are conducted only in the US homeland, (the physical region that includes the continental United States [CONUS], Alaska, Hawaii, US territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace). Contracted support to joint forces engaged in DSCA operations is usually limited but may increase in scope and scale for catastrophic and multi-state events. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations |

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| | | [NGOs], other government agencies) considered? |
| M3 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities. |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to assist civil authorities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities. |
| M6 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities. |
| M7 | Instances | Of staff assistance and liaison visits to federal and state emergency management offices. |
| M8 | Minutes | To establish links to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state emergency management offices to support civil authorities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state emergency management offices, maintain on-line communications with Department of Defense (DOD) communications centers. |
| M10 | Percent | Of victims have some form of shelter within 24 hours of disaster. |
| M11 | Percent | Of victims have access to potable water within 24 hours of disaster. |
| M12 | Percent | Of victims that have one warm meal each day within 24 hours of disaster. |
| M13 | Instances | Of Department of Defense (DOD) forces (active and/or Reserve Component(s) [RCs]) conducting humanitarian assistance (HA) in support of domestic civil authorities. |
| M14 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) personnel or equipment to arrive at scene of a natural disaster (after receiving a request). |
| M15 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) personnel or equipment to arrive at scene of a natural disaster (after occurrence). |

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| M16 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate appropriate forces for the mission-specific activities to assist civil authorities? |
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SN 8.3 Conduct Interagency Interaction

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Foster the routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and/or elements of the Department of Defense (DoD) and those of other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and state, territorial, local, and/or tribal government agencies. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-28, JP 3-29

Notes: This task may include working with United States (US) interorganizational partners to plan, coordinate, and assess mutual activities to achieve unified action in the execution of United States Government (USG) efforts to protect and advance US national interests and objectives. The task may include integrating military planning, operations, and activities into broader USG efforts. The task may include integrating interagency partners into US military planning, operations, and activities. This task includes working within the Department of Defense (DOD) guidelines for interagency coordination and establishing informal liaisons to ensure the resolution of differences and the shaping of issues within the National Security Council System (NSCS). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to requests for humanitarian assistance (HA). |
| M2 | Percent | Of Congressional oversight foreign deployments approved. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intelligence and security operations (requiring notification of select committees), considered favorably. |
| M4 | Percent | Of agencies have permanent Joint Staff or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) liaison officer(s) (LNOs) in place. |
| M5 | Percent | Of interagency visits have special badge (e.g., escort) procedures. |
| M6 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with Joint Staff (JS) developed hedges against failure. |

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| M7 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with Department of Defense (DOD)-coordinated hedges against failure. |
| M8 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with interagency process coordinated hedges against failure. |
| M9 | Percent | Of interagency meetings include Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)/Joint Staff (JS) representatives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of instances of interagency actions not integrating nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) requirements. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other United States Government [USG] agencies) considered to coordinate military activities within the interagency process? |

SN 8.3.3 Establish Interagency Cooperation Structures

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Establish mechanisms that enable the Department of Defense (DoD) to conduct liaison and coordinate with the National Security Council System (NSCS), other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and state, territorial, local, and/or tribal government agencies. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: Task focuses on Department of Defense (DoD) mechanisms that enable DoD to participate in interagency processes to foster unity of effort and achieve unified action in the pursuit of United States national interests. It includes establishing mechanisms for external government departments and agencies to participate in DoD processes. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of involved agencies have permanent Joint Staff (JS) liaison officers (LNOs) in place. |
| M2 | Hours | To coordinate action/option with agency. |

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| M3 | Percent | Of interagency visits have special badge (e.g., escort) procedures. |
| M4 | Percent | Of involved agencies have permanent Joint Staff (JS) or Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) liaison officers (LNOs) in place. |

SN 8.3.4 DELETED Coordinate Consequence Management (CM) in the Interagency Arena

SN 9 Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

DJS Approval Date: 02-MAR-15

Description: Take actions nationally and globally to ensure the United States (US), its Armed Forces, allies, coalition partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked by enemies using weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DODD 2060.02, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) is a continuous campaign that requires a coordinated, whole-of-government effort to curtail the conceptualization, development, possession, proliferation, use, and effects of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related expertise, materials, and technologies. The Department of Defense (DOD) contributes to this whole-of-government effort by providing joint forces that plan and execute tasks to ensure the United States (US), its forces, allies, partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked with WMD. These joint forces also prepare for the execution of contingency responses to WMD-related crises. This task may include the full range of military tools that support the US governments political, economic, and diplomatic efforts to carry out the three lines of effort (LOEs): prevent acquisition focuses on actions to ensure those not possessing WMD do not obtain them, contain and reduce threats focuses on actions to reduce risks posed by extant WMD, and respond to crises focuses on activities and operations to manage and resolve complex WMD crises. These three LOEs are supported by one strategic enabler prepare, the continuous cycle that ensures the DODs set of enabling, foundational, and specialized activities, tasks, and capabilities support the three LOEs.

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| M1 | Number | Of nations with nuclear attack capability. |
| M2 | Number | Of nations with chemical attack capability. |
| M3 | Number | Of nations with biological attack capability. |
| M4 | Percent | Change in number of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capable states over past years. |
| M5 | Number | Of non-state actors with assessed weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities. |
| M6 | Number | Of plans with countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) actions included. |
| M7 | Instances | Of deterrence failure resulting in weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use. |
| M8 | Instances | Of deterrence successes where an identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capability was not used. |
| M9 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in a nation-state. |
| M10 | Days/Hours | To describe the posture and disposition of the nation-states weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M11 | Number | Of U.S. CWMD and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces). |
| M13 | Number | Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and |

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| | | synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M12 | Number | Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M14 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship, which possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M15 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that, either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M16 | Hours | To produce weapons effects analysis for a single chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target in response to combatant command (CCMD) prioritization. |
| M17 | Days | To assist with initial consequence assessment and hazard prediction for contingency planning request for a single weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. |
| M18 | Hours | To assist with battle damage assessment (BDA) results for a single attack on a single weapons of mass destruction (WMD) target. |
| M19 | Hours | Provide reachback capabilities with (subject matter experts [SMEs]) for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) requests for information (RFIs) 24/7. |
| M20 | Days | To supply weapons of mass destruction (WMD) teams with subject matter experts (SMEs) in response to |

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| | | combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests. |
| M22 | Annual Incidents | Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of counterproliferation projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M21 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated multinational support for eliminating and reducing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat reduction cooperation operations (including overflight and transit of WMD with host nations [HNs] from location of origin to location of elimination) and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with Department of State (DOS) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to obtain international weapons of mass destruction (WMD) legal authorities, exercises, protocols, standards, and agreements and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) to enhance intelligence support regarding weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities of all state and non-state actors and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies |

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| | | (CSAs)? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications, joint/multinational forces (MNFs), necessary non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations, and alert and warning systems? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) planning and mission execution, coordinated interagency support for WMD operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |

SN 9.1.10 Coordinate Biological Attribution

DJS Approval Date: 25-OCT-16

Description: Support interagency investigation of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents to determine the origin of the material or weapon, as well as those responsible for a CBRN event. JP 3-40 (primary), DODD S-2060.04

Notes: Task may require assessment to identify and characterize the total extent of the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident. Forensic-enabled intelligence collection, processing, exploitation, and analysis capabilities support the identification of CBRN sourcing and attribution. Joint forces directly support the attribution process through intelligence (e.g., site exploitation), sample collection and transfer, and technical analysis. This task may include the employment of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for CBRN incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution. Also may include analyzing interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources and collaborating with interagency and international entities. Department of Justice (DOJ), through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), is the lead federal agency for any criminal investigation of any terrorism or weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

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event involving the use, or threatened use, of biological and chemical agents. This task can involve the analysis of biological and related materials to determine the sequence of events leading up to an incident, and attribute responsible parties.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution, coordinated interagency support for CBRN forensics operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is the laboratory role fully defined and coordinated by Department of Defense (DOD) with interagency partners? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are plans in place for decontamination of personnel and equipment following sample collection of agents? |
| M7 | Number | Of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for CBRN incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution. |
| M8 | Days/Weeks | To analyze interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources collaborating with interagency and international entities. |
| M9 | Days | For the rapid fusion of technical data with intelligence and law enforcement information. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have combatant command (CCMD) requests for information/requests for assistance (RFIs/RFAs) been processed and prioritized to properly allocate |

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| | | deployable assets and reachback support? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are CBRN forensic collection protocols established in a Department of Defense (DOD) instruction/manual or standard operating procedure (SOP)? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M19 | Days | To support an interagency investigation of biological incidents. |
| M20 | Days | To identify and characterize the total extent of the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident (agent identity, physical properties and amount of agent, exposed area, and release mechanism). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

SN 9.2 Synchronize Programs to Prevent Acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Develop, integrate efforts, and coordinate mechanisms to prevent acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), DODD 3150.06, DODD 5105.62, NMS-CWMD

Notes: Activities include Department of Defense (DOD) interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to host

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nations (HNs). Effectively planning countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities is a critical means for furthering progress towards CWMD strategic end states and encouraging future cooperation in case of a crisis or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. CWMD planning conducted in cooperation with allies and partners reduces WMD risks by improving or promoting defense relationships and capacity of allied and partners to conduct CWMD operations. Mutually beneficial improved CWMD capabilities are achieved through security cooperation arrangements, military-to-military contact, burden-sharing agreements, combined military activities, supporting NP and counterproliferation (CP) agreements, and support to international institutions. These activities also support cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and diplomatic efforts such as treaties, agreements, and control regimes.

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| M1 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required. |
| M2 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M3 | Number | Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M4 | Number | Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts. |
| M5 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M6 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |

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| M7 | Number | Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the Joint warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully integrated? |
| M9 | Percent/Number | Of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel who are trained to execute DOD responsibilities under international nonproliferation (NP) agreements. |
| M10 | Number | Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M11 | Months | To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise. |
| M12 | Months | To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans for Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise. |
| M13 | Months | To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises. |
| M14 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M15 | Months | To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises. |
| M16 | Number | Of nations with nuclear attack capability. |
| M17 | Number | Of nations with chemical attack capability. |
| M18 | Number | Of nations with biological attack capability. |
| M19 | Percent | Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-weapon capable states over last fiscal year (FY). |
| M20 | Number | Of non-state actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. |
| M21 | Number | Of national plans that could be affected by threat countries having chemical, biological, radiological, and |

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| | | nuclear (CBRN) weapons. |
| M22 | Number | Of deterrence failure instances resulting in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon acquisition. |
| M23 | Number | Of deterrence successful instances where an identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capability was not acquired. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Has the Joint Staff apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution? |
| M25 | Percent | Of forces without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) shortfall or limiting factor remarks in unit Global Status of Resource and Training System (GSORTS) database or without downgraded C-ratings in Chem-Bio Defense Readiness and Training portion of GSORTS database. |
| M26 | Number | Of fiscal year (FY) visits with allies or partners or other stakeholders to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training, exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas. |
| M27 | Number | Of fiscal year (FY) new bilateral strategic cooperation incidents in research and development (R and D) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and consequence management [CM]). |
| M28 | Number | Of fiscal year (FY) synchronized information sharing incidents with the affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M29 | Day | To identify the precise locations of the suspected weapons fabrications, assembly, and storage areas. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) fully mission capable? |
| M31 | Yes/No | Has the Joint Staff synchronized chemical, biological, radiological, and |

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| | | nuclear (CBRN) information sharing with the affected combatant command (CCMD) and the supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Has the Joint Staff coordinated interagency support for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises and operations? |

SN 9.2.3 Synchronize Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Interdiction

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) strategies, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms to stop the proliferation by defeating, disabling, and interdicting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) devices; delivery systems; and associated technologies, materials, and expertise. JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DODI 2000.21, NMS-CWMD

Notes: null

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| M1 | Number | Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, including multinational interdiction exercises sponsored by the PSI operational experts group (OEG); regional interdiction exercises conducted and led by the PSI partners; national interdiction exercises conducted by the PSI partners; and combatant command- or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)-sponsored exercises, functional exercises, war games, tabletops, and command post exercises. |
| M2 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M3 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes, engaging in the |

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| | | production, storage, and/or shipment of toxic industrial materials [TIMs]). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans arrange interdiction actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans prohibit the transfer of enemy WMD tactical and operational infrastructure. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and direction, and decentralized execution. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has the Department of Defense (DOD) validated combatant command (CCMD) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) regional plans and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans, and has United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) integrated these efforts with the CCMD under the umbrella of its Global Campaign Plan for CWMD? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) to enhance intelligence support regarding weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities of all state and non-state actors, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, |

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| | | and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
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SN 9.2.6 Conduct Radiological Search

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Conduct operations to locate and identify radiological material. JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3150.08

Notes: Combatant command (CCMD)-designated forces are trained, equipped, directly assisted, and advised by qualified Department of Defense (DOD) assets/resources for execution of this task.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is linkage maintained constantly between combatant commands (CCMDs) and technical experts via reachback to United States Government (USG) national laboratories? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do we train, advise, and assist combatant command (CCMD) forces in accordance with (IAW) theater plans for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) response? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do we maintain readiness in accordance with (IAW) combatant command (CCMD) requirements and plans? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are we able to redeploy assets from the designated mission areas following mission conclusion? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Do we notify, prepare and deploy to designated mission areas as directed in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) execute order (EXORD)? |
| M6 | Percent | Of readiness level maintained of radiological detection equipment supplied to the combatant commands (CCMDs). |

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| M7 | Yes/No | Can we reconstitute and / or refit assets following redeployment? |
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SN 9.3 Contain and Reduce Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats

DJS Approval Date: 26-AUG-15

Description: Contain and defeat the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) against the United States (US), our forces, allies, and partners. JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02A, CJCSI 3520.02A, DODD 2060.02

Notes: Synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) strategies, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms by defeating and disabling and interdicting chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN), devices, delivery systems, and associated technologies, materials, and expertise. Operations may be taken to contain or roll back current weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, defeat delivery systems, and protect United States (US) interests from the threat, or use, of WMD. Activities may be applied against adversaries early on in the WMD development and acquisition stages, as well as later after they have developed or acquired WMD, threatened to use it or have used it, and to eliminate any residual WMD capabilities. The contain and roll back pillar primarily encompasses activities of defeat, disable, and disposal and may also include WMD security cooperation. This task can synchronize existing counterproliferation (CP) programs to defeat the threat or use of WMD against the US, our forces, its allies, and partners.

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| M1 | Number | Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M2 | Number | Of coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, |

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| | | personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M3 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M4 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the adversary's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M5 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated with global command and control (C2) communications systems, and alert and warning networks, and is 100 percent mission capable. |
| M7 | Number | Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M8 | Number | Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M9 | Number | Of Department of Defense (DOD) contain and rollback initiatives/events/incidents coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) monthly, with synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M10 | Annual Incidents | Of new bilateral strategic cooperation |

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| | | in research and development (RD) of contain and rollback projects (e.g., layered integrated defense and consequence management [CM]). |
| M11 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) capabilities. |
| M12 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M13 | Days | To identify commercial facilities government and (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M14 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of counterproliferation (CP) projects (e.g., active and passive defenses, counterforce, and CM), and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency support for countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M16 | Days | To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams |

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| | | with subject matter experts (SMEs) in response to combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to include coordinating civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M19 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M20 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M21 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M22 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M25 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |

SN 9.3.1 Synchronize Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Active Defense

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-15

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Description: Defeat chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons and employ actions to divert, neutralize, or destroy those weapons or their means of delivery while en route to their target. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, JP 5-0, DODD 2060.02, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Except in the case of employing boost-phase intercept capabilities, passive defense measures should be fully developed and deployed prior to initiating active defense operations in the theater/joint operations area (JOA). Protects national centers of gravity (COGs), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, industrial capabilities, and infrastructure from foreign terrorists and other foreign groups. Provides warning of impact areas and predicts resulting hazards allowing the issuance of specific directives for defensive actions. This task can develop, and synchronize Department of Defense (DOD) active defense strategies, doctrine, protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms to protect all assets from attack by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons by using assets to detect, divert/intercept, and counter/destroy weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.

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| M1 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable. |
| M3 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M4 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and synchronize information |

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| | | sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M5 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon attacks that reached their target. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks intercepted. |
| M8 | Number | Of United States (US) casualties, both combatant and noncombatant. |
| M9 | Annual Incidents | Of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of active defense projects, and synchronize information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M10 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) to enhance intelligence support regarding weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities of all state and non-state actors, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has apportioned resources for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) planning and mission execution; coordinated interagency |

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| | | support for CBRN operations; and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M13 | Hours | To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFIs). |
| M14 | Days | To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams (managing WMD active defense) with subject matter experts (SMEs) in response to combatant command (CCMD) or civil authority requests. |
| M15 | Days | To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel. |
| M16 | Days | To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures to deploying personnel and units/organizations. |
| M17 | Days | To deploy pre-positioned passive defense assets/materials. |
| M18 | Number | Of nations where overflight/transit agreements are in place to deploy/employ/redeploy multinational and United States (US) forces for active defense. |

SN 9.3.2 Synchronize Disposal of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

DJS Approval Date: 13-SEP-17

Description: Conduct systematic efforts to remove the remnants of an actors weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. JP 3-08, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-42, CJCSI 3125.01B, DODI 2000.21, NMS-CWMD

Notes: This task may include deliberate technical processes that reduce or dismantle production methods, materials, stockpiles, and technical

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infrastructure; establishment of protocols of reductions and compensation or agreements to return seized cargo; the redirection of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); related technologies, materials, or an actors efforts and expertise towards peaceful productive activities; and monitoring to ensure expertise or program elements are not re-constituted or reused in any illicit capacity. Typically the joint force commander (JFC) sets conditions for disposition of an actor of concerns WMD program, final disposition will probably require a larger United States (US) or international effort.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) provided assistance in interagency coordination for the transition/transfer of responsibility of residual weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations from United States (US) Armed Forces to other agencies, intergovernmental forces, or nation-states? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Combatant commands (CCMDs) have integrated elimination operations into plan development beginning at shaping the environment (Phase 0) of the joint operation planning process including elimination operation considerations through enabling civil authorities (Phase V). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) prepared and provided supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has apportioned resources for planning and mission execution, and coordinated interagency support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) has coordinated a national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) plan for weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M6 | Hours | To assist with initial consequence assessment and hazard prediction for contingency planning request for a single chemical, biological, radiological, |

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| | | and nuclear (CBRN) event. |
| M7 | Hours | To assist with battle damage assessment (BDA) results for a single attack on a single chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target. |
| M8 | Days | For intelligence process to prepare all intelligence supporting information and provide prepared intelligence products to the appropriate commands. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has, through United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), validated combatant command (CCMD) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) planning. |
| M10 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required. |
| M11 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated multinational support for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) operations. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated with Department of State (DOS) and the Joint Staff to obtain international weapons of mass destruction (WMD) legal authorities, exercises, protocols, standards, and agreements/arrangements to include for overflight/transit of non-participating nations. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated with the National Counterproliferation Center (NCPC) to enhance intelligence support regarding weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities of all state and non-state actors. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) has coordinated with |

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| | | Department of State (DOS) to notify the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) of discoveries and/or destruction of chemical weapons materials and former production facilities. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Availability of lethal/non-lethal weapon systems designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects. |
| M17 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |
| M18 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations, acting alone or with state sponsorship, that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass of destruction (WMD). |
| M19 | Hours | To acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets as well as other high-value targets (HVTs). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) establishes joint task force (JTF). |

SN 9.3.3 DELETED Synchronize Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Offensive Operations

SN 9.3.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Counterforce Operations

SN 9.3.3.2 Understand the Weapons of Mass

Destruction (WMD) Environment, Threats, and Vulnerabilities

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Develop and maintain a comprehensive understanding of the actors and their chosen means of attack. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01B

Notes: Attacks can be chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN), weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or toxic industrial materials (TIM) that affect the operational environment. This task includes locating, identifying, characterizing, assessing, attributing, and predicting threats against United States (US) and partner vulnerabilities. Capabilities that support these tasks include detection, modeling, identity intelligence, detailed operational planning, and analysis of materials, precursors, and agents related to WMD proliferation, development, or use. The joint force commander (JFC) may use a combination of assets and resources such as surveillance, reconnaissance, intelligence specialists, interorganizational experts, conventional forces, and special operations forces (SOF) in support of this activity. This activity is an iterative process undertaken continually throughout the planning process and during execution of operations and activities. As a result, it is an essential enabler to planning, preparing, and executing three other countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities; cooperate with and support partners; control, defeat, disable, and/or dispose of WMD threats; and safeguard the force and manage consequences.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments. |
| M2 | Percent | Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment. |
| M4 | Days | To publish pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of force completed pre-deployment screening. |
| M7 | Percent | Of force completed post-deployment |

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| | | screening. |
| M8 | Days | To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel. |
| M9 | Days | To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures. |
| M10 | Number | Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M11 | Number | Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed. |
| M13 | Percent | Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits. |
| M14 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M15 | Percent | Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements. |
| M16 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs). |
| M17 | Hours | To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers. |
| M18 | Number | Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations. |
| M19 | Years | To develop and transition peacetime science and technology (ST) capabilities to an acquisition product for the warfighter. |

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| M20 | Yes/No | Science and technology (ST) roadmaps updated annually to depict technology initiative, transition opportunities, and evolutionary insertions. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Quarterly Technology Transition Review meetings were held to assess potential science and technology (ST) programs for transition. |
| M22 | Months | To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis. |
| M23 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of passive defense projects, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M24 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems. |
| M26 | Number | Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M27 | Number | Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide programs across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum. |

SN 9.3.4 Synchronize Countering Weapons of

Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Deny the effects of current and emerging weapons of mass of mass destruction (WMD) threats. JP 2-01, JP 3-10, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01C

Notes: Strong defenses across a spectrum of active and passive measures that stay ahead of threat developments will help to deny adversaries the expected gains of WMD use and dissuade pursuit and possession. Effective defenses enable the Department of Defense to protect the force, project power, preserve alliances, preclude strategic gains by adversaries, and reduce risks to US interests. It is particularly important to possess the ability to stop imminent WMD use and help attribute the nature and source of a WMD attack. The development and deployment of defenses must take account of both known threats and potential surprises in adversaries' WMD technology and employment methods, particularly those that could present challenges to existing counter-measures. Initiate actions to protect national centers of gravity (COGs), critical facilities, strategic reserves, population centers, industrial capabilities, and infrastructure from foreign terrorists and other foreign groups.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments. |
| M2 | Percent | Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment. |
| M4 | Days | To publish pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of force completed pre-deployment screening. |
| M7 | Percent | Of force completed post-deployment screening. |
| M8 | Days | To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel. |

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| M9 | Days | To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures. |
| M10 | Number | Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M11 | Number | Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN), mission-critical civilians where training has been performed. |
| M13 | Percent | Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits. |
| M14 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M15 | Percent | Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements. |
| M16 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs). |
| M17 | Hours | To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers. |
| M18 | Number | Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations. |
| M19 | Years | To develop and transition peacetime science and technology (ST) capabilities to an acquisition product for the warfighter. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Science and technology (ST) roadmaps updated annually to depict technology initiative, transition opportunities, and evolutionary insertions. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Quarterly Technology Transition |

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| | | Review meetings were held to assess potential science and technology (ST) programs for transition. |
| M22 | Months | To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis. |
| M23 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of passive defense projects, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M24 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) capabilities. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems. |
| M26 | Number | Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M27 | Number | Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide programs across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum. |

SN 9.4 Synchronize Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Develop and manage Department of Defense (DOD) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident response

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strategies, doctrine, protocols, standards, mechanisms, and means to establish and maintain coordination between DOD and other CBRN incident response management entities, regardless of the designated United States Government (USG) lead. JP 3-08, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3214.01E, DOD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction 2014, DODI 2000.21

Notes: When conducted on a small scale, safeguarding the force and managing incident response tasks may constitute part or all of a crisis response or limited contingency operation. For major operations and campaigns, which balance offensive, defensive, and stability actions, these activities support the joint forces defensive and stability actions. Within the construct of such operations, the joint force needs to be prepared for a variety of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situations. This task involves managing the Department of Defense (DOD) response, either as a supporting agency in a broader United States Government (USG) effort or as the lead primary coordinating agency. This task may also include synchronizing DOD resources (personnel, protective equipment/materials, commercial resources) to support incident-related activities upon identification and availability of non-DOD resources to support CBRN response activities, thereby reducing the level of resource commitment. In addition, this task may include coordinating support requirements through the formal interagency request for assistance (RFA) process and encompasses interagency coordination between federal agencies within the Interagency Incident Management Group. Similar coordination with international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is required to facilitate approved CBRN response support activities. The task may also include directing and developing education and training programs, after action reports (AARs), and lessons learned to be shared across the DOD, interagency, and international organization partners. This task will typically include coordination between DOD and federal, state, tribal, local, international, host nation (HN), partnering countries, international organizations, and NGOs while responding to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats. If this task is to be conducted abroad in non-United States (US) territory, the mission through the Department of State (DOS) will include synchronizing international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R). This task may include action to mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack or incident and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies in the |
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| | | face of protective isolation, public fear, and security concerns. |
| M2 | Months | To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise. |
| M3 | Months | To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises. |
| M4 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M5 | Months | To coordinate public awareness and education efforts via approved exercises. |
| M6 | Hours | To deploy reaction and assessment teams. |
| M7 | Days | To develop specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with local, state, and federal response plans. |
| M8 | Percent | Of medical consequence management (CM) teams available. |
| M9 | Hours | To assess the consequences and facilitate follow-on Department of Defense (DOD) support. |
| M10 | Days | To coordinate consequence management (CM) plan with civil authorities continental United States (CONUS) and outside continental United States (OCONUS). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are there in-place Department of Defense (DOD), Department of State (DOS), and territory plans and policy for consequence management (CM) operations in continental United States (CONUS)/outside continental United States (OCONUS) locations? |
| M12 | Months | To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans for joint Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise. |
| M13 | Percent | Of continental United States (CONUS) operations with approved consequence management (CM) plans. |
| M14 | Hours | To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for |

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| | | information (RFIs). |
| M15 | Percent | Of outside continental United States (OCONUS) operations with approved consequence management (CM) plans. |
| M16 | Percent | Of operations supporting non-Department of Defense (DOD) authorities (e.g. nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]). |
| M17 | Hours/Days | Process and prioritize combatant command (CCMD) or Service requests for information (RFIs)/requests for assistance (RFAs) to properly allocate Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) deployable assets and reachback support. |
| M18 | Number | Of consequence management (CM)-focused exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M19 | Percent | Of actions forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs). |
| M20 | Hours | To develop branching and/or sequel courses of action (COAs) for decision makers. |

SN 9.4.1 DELETED Assess Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM) Resources

SN 9.4.10 DELETED Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident/Hazard Risk Communication

SN 9.4.11 DELETED Provide Subject Matter Expert (SME) for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM)

SN 9.4.2 DELETED Coordinate Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Protection

SN 9.4.3 DELETED Coordinate Contaminated Material Disposal

SN 9.4.4 Coordinate Disposition of Contaminated Human Remains

DJS Approval Date: 07-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate the disposition (including movement) of contaminated human remains, including the coordination of the chain of actions from collection until disposition action. JP 3-11, JP 3-41, JP 4-06 (primary)

Notes: This task may provide policies and standards addressing the safety of handling personnel, protection of resources, and the marking and containment of remains. It may encompass coordination and policies for transport of contaminated remains, including coordination with en route and receiving authorities. This task may include adhering to strict protocols established in a joint publication for handling contaminated human remains.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has an ACTD/JCTD/ATD been sponsored to address the handling and disposition of contaminated human remains? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a joint publication been published that addresses the contaminated human remains procedures? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are policies and practices in place with regard to the transportation of contaminated human remains that comply with current Department of Defense (DOD) doctrine, Joint Staff Directives, and public law? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are mortuary affairs units equipped and trained to handle contaminated human remains? |

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| M5 | Number | Of contaminated human remains en route continental United States (CONUS) to pre-designated contaminated human remains collection points. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have contaminated human remains joint exercises been sponsored and conducted to validate a JTTP? |
| M7 | Hours | To prepare movement orders for the return of human remains to pre-designated contaminated human remains collection points. |
| M8 | Days | To establish Joint Mortuary Affairs Office (JMAO) responsible for managing and directing contaminated human remains collection points. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Publish orders designating the return of all U.S. Service members/civilians designated as contaminated human remains to continental United States (CONUS). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Publish orders designating that all U.S. Service members/civilians designated as contaminated human remains are to be processed and buried in locations outside the continental United States (OCONUS). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Mortuary affairs collection points also contain human remains chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) particle sampling, forensic chain of custody protocols, decontamination capabilities, and special contaminated human remains transportation protocols. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Bilateral agreements/arrangements in place en route and with host nations (HNs) to over fly/transit with contaminated human remains. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are policies and practices in place that comply with current Department of Defense (DOD) doctrine, Joint Staff directives, and public law with regard to the transportation of contaminated human remains? |

SN 9.4.5 DELETED Provide Chemical,

Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Incident Protection

SN 9.4.6 DELETED Coordinate Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or Medical Response

SN 9.4.7 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response Planning

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct planning to support a domestic or international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response to mitigate the effects of a CBRN attack or incident. JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3214.01 (Series), DODD 3150.08, DODI 2000.16, DODI 3150.09

Notes: This task may be conducted either as a domestic chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response or as an international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R). It may adapt contingency planning or crisis action planning (CAP) and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for assistance (RFAs). It may include coordination with incident managers, developing and executing operation orders (OPORDs), planning and coordinating incident management efforts, and anticipating future resource and operational requirements for CBRN incidents. The task may involve collaborative planning and the integration of data and information to effectively assess and define the incident for identification of required response/mitigation activities and associated resources. It may encompass coordination with other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies and ICBRN-R activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Planning guidance issued to supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs)/subordinate command staffs, in accordance with crisis action planning (CAP) timelines? |
| M2 | Months | To coordinate public awareness and |

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| | | education efforts via approved exercises. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Planning to effectively assess and define the incident for identification of required response/mitigation activities and associated resources was conducted? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Operation plans and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for foreign assistance developed? |
| M5 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M6 | Months | To establish mechanisms and processes for sharing information on stockpiles and surge capacities via approved exercises. |
| M7 | Months | To identify relevant participants and determine roles and responsibilities via approved exercise. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Operation plans (OPLANs) and procedures to determine requirements necessary to support requests for domestic assistance developed? |
| M9 | Hours | To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies in the face of protective isolation, public fear, and security concerns. |
| M10 | Hours | To deploy reaction and assessment teams. |
| M11 | Days | To develop specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with local, state, and federal response plans. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Were future resource and operational requirements for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents identified? |
| M13 | Months | To establish coordination, communication, and operation plans (OPLANs) for joint Department of Defense (DOD) and government/industry via approved exercise. |
| M14 | Number | Of medical chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) teams available. |
| M15 | Hours | To assess the consequences and |

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| | | facilitate follow-on Department of Defense (DOD) support. |
| M16 | Hours | To develop branching and/or sequel courses of action (COAs) for decision makers. |
| M17 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs). |
| M18 | Yes/No | Coordination with other non-Department of Defense (DOD) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) response activities to identify and define capabilities and responsibilities was conducted? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is the National Guard Bureau (NGB) included in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) planning? |
| M20 | Hours | To coordinate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) plan with civil authorities in continental United States/outside continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Department of Defense (DOD) plans and policy for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) operations continental United States/outside Continental United States (CONUS)/(OCONUS) locations are in-place. |

SN 9.4.8 Assess the Global Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Situation

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Characterize the global weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat and the potential implications of a WMD development and use. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01, CJCSI 3214.01, CJCSI 3431.01, DODD 3150.8

Notes: This task includes analysis conducted in conjunction with larger Department of Defense (DOD) civilian, United States Government (USG), and international partners. Interorganizational effort helps the joint force

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commander (JFC) determine the threat posed by an actor of concern weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. This includes an assessment by the JFC staff of United States (US) and partner nation (PN) vulnerabilities in relation to a specific actors WMD capability. The JFC may use hazard estimation, measurement, and modeling systems, as well as multinational exercises to assess the level of threat that an actor of concerns WMD poses to US and friendly forces. This task may include assessing information and data on global WMD situations that may require DOD chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) response. It includes using assessment data to provide shared situational awareness (SA) within DOD and with domestic and foreign partners. The task may require assessment of support levels that are achievable without degradation of DOD global capabilities, support levels obtainable with low risk, and support levels that may be obtained over a designated period of time with realignment of selected DOD capabilities. May require assessment to identify and characterize the extent of the WMD incident and support requirements. It includes the employment of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for WMD incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, and quantification. It includes analyzing interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources and collaborating with interagency and intergovernmental entities. This task may include anticipating emerging WMD threats and collaborating across the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) community to leverage knowledge and expertise to achieve a common understanding of the WMD environment. It may also include a blending of finished intelligence, futures analysis capabilities, research, and engineering innovation that facilitates realization of holistic approaches for WMD threat anticipation. May be proactive critical thinking that blends assessment of current, traditional threats in consonance with perspectives on complex future challenges that may lead to recognition of anticipatory and potential pathways to explore for CWMD.

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| M1 | Percent | Of forces protected by vaccines and pre-treatments. |
| M2 | Percent | Of strategic forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment. |

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| M4 | Days | To publish pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of force completed pre-deployment screening. |
| M7 | Percent | Of force completed post-deployment screening. |
| M8 | Days | To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel. |
| M9 | Days | To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures. |
| M10 | Number | Of collective protective shelter (CPS) systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M11 | Number | Of decontamination systems acquired and issued to forces prior to deployment. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personal protective equipment (PPE) issued to Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors, and to host nation (HN) mission-critical civilians where training has been performed. |
| M13 | Percent | Of forces issued personal and individual equipment decontamination kits. |
| M14 | Months | To establish alert and notification mechanisms via approved exercises. |
| M15 | Percent | Of research and development (RD) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the Science and Technology (ST) Reliance Process to meet current and future requirements. |
| M16 | Percent | Of actions, forwarded with developed courses of action (COAs). |
| M17 | Hours | To develop branch and sequel options of courses of action (COAs) for decision makers. |
| M18 | Number | Of strategic United States (US) assets, infrastructure, and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs) |

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| | | and seaports of debarkation (SPODs) with validated plans to avoid contamination and minimize impacts on ongoing and/or future operations. |
| M19 | Years | To develop and transition peacetime science and technology (ST) capabilities to an acquisition product for the warfighter. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Science and technology (ST) roadmaps updated annually to depict technology initiative, transition opportunities, and evolutionary insertions. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Quarterly Technology Transition Review meetings were held to assess potential science and technology (ST) programs for transition. |
| M22 | Months | To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis. |
| M23 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of passive defense projects, and of synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M24 | Percent | Of improvement each year in allies and friends counterproliferation capabilities. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with global command and control (C2) communications systems, with alert and warning systems. |
| M26 | Number | Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M27 | Number | Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide programs across the doctrine, organization, training, |

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| | | materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum. |
|--|--|---|

SN 9.4.9 DELETED Provide Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM) Command and Control (C2)

SN 9.5 Conduct Arms Control

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Implement arms control inspections. Conduct on-site inspections; monitor operations; monitor overflights to confirm accuracy of treaty-related declarations and/or weapons system reductions for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons; escort foreign personnel conducting inspections, monitoring, and overflights; and invest in treaty verification technologies and/ or operational procedures. JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 2030.01, CJCSI 2320.01D, DODD 2060.1, DODD 5105.62

Notes: This task may include monitoring and overflights in the United States (US) and Europe, and providing technical advice and assistance in support of the application of confidence and security, and building measures. Inspections may be intrusive. Arms control inspections typically fulfill treaty obligations. Task also includes ensuring all arms control equipment meet agreed treaty specifications and parameters and ensuring teams within the combatant command (CCMD) area of responsibility (AOR) are properly trained, and assisting installations/facilities in preparing for arms control inspections.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is information technology is provided in support of arms control notification processing in accordance with mandated treaty reporting timelines? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is assistance provided to the states of the former Soviet Union that supports arms control objectives as approved by Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD(P))? |

Unclassified

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| M3 | Quarterly | Technical equipment inspections completed on all foreign inspection team equipment. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Can the Arms control inspection missions be completed within the treaty mandated/ agreed timelines? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Can the Arms control inspection-monitoring missions be completed within the treaty mandated/agreed timelines? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are Arms control training and assistance visits completed in accordance with the requested schedule? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are Arms control foreign territory overflight missions completed within treaty mandated/agreed timelines? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are Arms control escort missions completed within treaty mandated/agreed timelines? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Do all personnel deploying outside continental United States (OCONUS) on arms control missions receive antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) pre-briefing (and debriefing upon return)? |

SN 9.5.1 Provide On-Site Inspection Activity (OSIA) Training

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-15

Description: Conduct arms control training for personnel involved in arms control treaty-related activities. DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODD 2060.1, (No primary JP), NSD-41, NSD-65

Notes: This task may involve training in arms control agreements, confidence-and-security building measures, and treaty-related activities. The task may also include language training for military linguists and Russian speaking officers.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent/Number | Of treaty certified and experienced instructors. |
| M2 | Percent/Number | Of accredited core competency training courses. |

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| M3 | Days | Of treaty trained assets entered into Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Integrated Maintenance Management System. |
| M4 | Days | For new courses to be designed, developed, and implemented. |
| M5 | Days | To complete plan of Instruction. |
| M6 | Number | Of passing Military Linguist Reading and Listening Comprehension Proficiency Test Scores. |
| M7 | Number | Of passing Military Linguist Oral Proficiency Test Scores. |

SN 9.5.2 DELETED Manage Defense Treaty Inspection Readiness

ST 1 Deploy Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Deploy all allocated forces. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task includes the assigned US forces, as well as forces of other friendly nations or groups within a theater. To create a relative strategic advantage, to control the political-military (POLMIL) situation, and to execute a theater campaign for achieving national and multinational policy and objectives. This task includes deploying and concentrating forces for strategic advantage within a theater, and redeploying forces as appropriate.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of allocated theater forces in place (at campaign plan execution). |
| M2 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation sealift requirements met (at execution). |
| M3 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) transportation airlift requirements met (at execution). |
| M4 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) generated theater surface transportation requirements met (at execution). |

ST 1.1 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Deploy forces within the theater to designated areas by any means. JP 3-33, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This movement can be from within the theater, into a theater of war or joint operations area (JOA) or from one JOA to another JOA.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To assemble airlift for strategic intratheater deployment of forces. |
| M2 | Days | To assemble sealift for strategic intratheater deployment of forces. |
| M3 | Hours | To locate specific unit line number (ULN) deploying within theater. |
| M4 | Hours | To locate specific unit deploying within theater. |
| M5 | Minutes | To locate units during intratheater strategic deployment. |
| M6 | Days | For force closure into joint operations area (JOA) (from receipt of execute order [EXORD]). |
| M7 | Percent | Of intratheater airlift asset requirements considered in deployment planning. |
| M8 | Percent | Of lift requested, actually used. |
| M9 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULN) arrived within joint force commander (JFC) latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation. |
| M10 | Percent | Of units arrived within joint force commander (JFC) latest arrival dates (LADs). |
| M11 | Percent | Of units closed at destination by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M12 | Percent | Of cargo visible during transit (ITV). |

ST 1.1.1 Process Requests for Forces/Requests for Capabilities (RFF/RFC)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Take action on a subordinate commander's request for

Unclassified

forces/request for capabilities. JP 4-09 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: This task includes the review and determination of assets to be used to fulfill the request. A combatant commander (CCDR) may make an intratheater deployment without a request from a subordinate commander, but normally will coordinate the deployment with the subordinate command.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To review request and decision by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M2 | Hours | To process movement requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Of requests filled as worded. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requests returned by combatant commander (CCDR) for additional information. |

ST 1.1.2 Coordinate Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration of units, personnel, equipment, and material in theater and to process and move them to the point at which they are transferred to the responsible operational commander. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include contractors, and their equipment.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of unit personnel and equipment arrive at destination by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M2 | Percent | Of combat units having arrived by combatant commander's required delivery date ([RDD] and 5 days). |
| M3 | Percent | Of time the airfield has been in the maximum on ground (MOG) category. |
| M4 | Percent | Of equipment at joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) locations requiring maintenance. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation has been incorporated into joint reception, |

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| | | staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) plans. |
| M6 | Hours | To determine alternate or diversion aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD). |
| M7 | Hours | To determine the impact of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) changes on joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI). |
| M8 | Days | For joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) to be operational in theater. |
| M9 | Days | For sealift vessels to be returned to United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) control after arrival in theater. |
| M10 | Hours | Delay in opening of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD). |
| M11 | Hours | For combat squadrons to be prepared for combat sorties (after arrival at bed down airfields). |
| M12 | Hours | For unit personnel to link-up with unit equipment and move to gaining command's staging area. |
| M13 | Hours | From unit's arrival in port until moved to gaining command's assembly area. |
| M14 | Hours | To determine status of arriving unit. |
| M15 | Hours | To offload ship. |
| M16 | Hours | To load/offload railcars. |
| M17 | Minutes | To offload airlift aircraft. |
| M18 | Tons | Offloaded per day using existing terminals. |

ST 1.1.2.1 Provide Strategic Reception

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide reception in theaters. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task applies to both single user ports of discharge debarkation and common-user ports. Reception must be coordinated with the combatant commander who has overall joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) responsibility. Reception can be provided by a Service component, US Transportation Command

Unclassified

(USTRANSCOM), a host nation, or a contractor. Reception also includes documenting necessary information to provide in-transit visibility. This task includes offloading of aircraft, rail cars, and ships, including discharge at pier side and in stream (to include joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS)).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | For strategic sealift vessels to be returned to US Transportation Command after arrival in theater. |
| M2 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) throughput achieved. |
| M3 | Days | Units retained in reception area. |
| M4 | Hours | For combat squadrons to be prepared for combat sorties (after arrival at bed down airfields). |
| M5 | Hours | To offload airlift aircraft. |
| M6 | Hours | To offload ship. |
| M7 | Hours | To offload railcars. |
| M8 | Percent | Of time the airfield is in the maximum (aircraft) on ground (MOG) category. |
| M9 | Percent | Of personnel processed per day by the joint reconnaissance center (JRC), relative to the daily processing capacity. |
| M10 | Tons | Offloaded per day using joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS). |
| M11 | Hours | To determine status of arriving unit. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personnel arriving in theater housed in barracks or suitable cantonment areas while being processed. |
| M13 | Percent | Of planned port of debarkation (POD) throughput used. |
| M14 | Percent | Of throughput capability available on arrival of aircraft/ship at port of debarkation (POD). |
| M15 | Days | Personnel retained in reception area. |

ST 1.1.2.2 Provide Staging

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Stage forces preparing them for onward movement. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: During staging, deploying forces have limited mission capability

Unclassified

and may not be self- sustainable. The commander must provide facilities, sustainment life support, and protection until deploying units regain their combat or mission capability. Three essential force related activities occur during staging: units assemble into a mission capable force; units of the force prepare to conduct their missions; and the force prepares for onward movement (if required) and subsequent integration into the theater operation by the joint force commander (JFC). This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | For unit equipment arriving by sea to be moved from reception area. |
| M2 | Hours | For units arriving by air to move from reception area. |
| M3 | Hours | From unit's arrival in port until moved to gaining commands assembly area. |
| M4 | Hours | For unit personnel to link-up with unit equipment and move to gaining commands staging area. |

ST 1.1.2.3 DELETED Provide Onward Movement

ST 1.1.2.4 DELETED Integrate Deploying Forces

ST 1.1.2.5 Estimate Closure Time

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Determine the arrival date for units, passengers, or cargo at ports of embarkation (POEs) or determine the arrival date at theater destinations from port of debarkation (POD). JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01.5, JP 4-09, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Service or Service components provide estimates of the ability of their assets (units, contracted capability) and resources (materiel handling equipment, facilities, fuel, etc.) to transport units, passengers, and cargo to the port of embarkation (POE) or from the port of debarkation (POD).

Unclassified

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| M1 | Days | Deviation between available-to-load-date (ALD) at port of embarkation (POE) and earliest delivery date (EDD) for self-deploying Service and component forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Of transportation assets meet available to load date (ALD)/ready to load date (RLD) (at origin). |
| M3 | Days | Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) at port of debarkation in airlift. |
| M4 | Days | Deviation from latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift. |
| M5 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date (LAD) in airlift. |
| M6 | Percent | Of units closed not later than (NLT) required delivery date (RDD). |
| M7 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULNs) close after required delivery date (RDD). |
| M8 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULNs) arrive not later than (NLT) latest arrival date (LAD) in sealift. |
| M9 | Days | Needed to determine aerial port requirements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) capacity employed. |
| M11 | Percent | Of estimated rail capacity from port of debarkation (POD) to destination is actually in place. |
| M12 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) estimated throughput capacity for port of embarkation (POE)/port of debarkation (POD) is actually in place. |
| M13 | Days | To position port support activities at ports of embarkation (POEs)/ports of debarkation (PODs). |
| M14 | Days | Aerial ports of debarkation/seaports of debarkation (APODs/SPODs) to reach full operating capability. |
| M15 | Percent | Of intratheater airlift, ground transportation, or sealift available for onward movement. |

ST 1.1.2.6 Coordinate Joint Personnel Training

and Tracking Activities (JPTTAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Establish, at the request of the supported combatant commander (CCDR), a joint personnel training and tracking activity (JPTTA) in the continental United States (CONUS) or in theater to provide accountability, theater-specific training, processing, and onward movement of both military and Department of Defense (DOD) civilian individual augmentees expected to deploy to theater or move within theater. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: Contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) process through an appropriate replacement center in conjunction with the JPTTA prior to deploying to the operational area (OA). Policy and procedures governing contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), including predeployment requirements and processing at deployment centers and reception centers (i.e., appropriate replacement center), are covered in Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 3020.41, Operational Contract Support (OCS).

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Number | Maximum personnel-handling capacity of the JPTTA. |
| M2 | Days | To train and inprocess military personnel, civilians and contractors. |
| M3 | Hours | Determine status of arriving military, civilian and contracting personnel. |
| M4 | Days | To deploy military personnel, civilians and contractors into joint operations area (JOA). |

ST 1.1.3 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Deploy or move a joint and/or multinational force by any means or mode of transportation from its position to another position. JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes providing in-transit visibility and force visibility data. This task typically supports the geographic combatant commander's strategic plan.

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| M1 | Hours | To locate specific personnel or cargo en route. |
| M2 | Percent | Of cargo closed before joint force commander (JFC) earliest arrival date (EAD) (at port of debarkation) without any place to offload or store. |
| M3 | Percent | Of cargo with in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M4 | Percent | Of cargo requested, delivered. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force moved by means designated in commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M6 | Percent | Of intratheater and (where available) host-nation support (HNS) lift assets effectively integrated into intratheater deployment plan. |
| M7 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULNs) with in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M8 | Percent | Of required assets/resources, provided to joint force commander (JFC) to complete operational movement by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M9 | Percent | Of units closed within joint force commander (JFC) required delivery dates (RDDs). |

ST 1.1.4 Command and Control (C2) Deploying Units

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide for authority and direction of deploying units as they transit through the phases of deployment to the point they come under the combatant command (CCMD) of the supported combatant commander (CCDR), or other command arrangement, as specified. JP 3-35, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task includes determining appropriate circumstances and procedures for transfer of authority from the supporting force to the supported combatant commander (CCDR).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | For a unit or major cargo in transit to be located (upon request). |
| M2 | Minutes | For transfer of authority message to be exchanged after unit crosses joint force |

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| | | commander (JFC) boundary. |
| M3 | Hours | For transfer of authority messages to be exchanged after units cross joint force commander (JFC) boundaries. |
| M4 | Minutes | To locate a deploying unit or major cargo item (upon request). |
| M5 | Minutes | To establish connectivity with aircrew or command element of an active mission. |
| M6 | Hours | For deployed commander to establish 100 percent accountability of deployed forces. |
| M7 | Hours | For deployed commander to transmit required casualty report to Service headquarters to allow for timely notification of next of kin (NOK). |

ST 1.1.5 Provide Intratheater Refueling

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide refueling for the deployment or strategic employment of air, land, and sea forces within a theater. JP 3-17, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-03 (primary)

Notes: Intratheater refueling will allow forces to reach their destination without dependence on foreign nations while in-transit.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of accepted air-to-air refueling requests met. |
| M2 | Percent | Of air-to-air refueling sorties delivered fraggged offload. |
| M3 | Percent | Of receivers take full offload at appropriate time and location (inbound). |
| M4 | Percent | Of receivers take full offload at appropriate time and location (outbound). |
| M5 | Percent | Of requests for emergency tanker support (e.g., combat search and rescue [CSAR], battle damage), met. |
| M6 | Percent | Of tanker tracks (servicing both type receivers) flown by boom and drogue capable tankers. |
| M7 | Pounds | Of fuel per day offloaded in air-to-air refueling. |

Unclassified

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| M8 | Percent | Of receiver aircraft divert (due to tankers missing air refueling control times [ARCTs] during execution). |
| M9 | Percent | To validate short notice request for air refueling support (from receipt). |
| M10 | Percent | To source air refueling resources for validated short notice air refueling requests (from receipt). |
| M11 | Percent | To provide feasibility analysis for short notice requests for additional apportioned strategic air refueling assets to support the air-bridge (from receipt). |

ST 1.1.6 Coordinate Pre-positioned Assets/Equipment

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-15

Description: Provide long-term pre-positioning and short-term deployment/redeployment of unit equipment and supplies. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-35, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Assets include afloat pre-positioning shipping (APS) and expeditionary pre-positioning shipping (maritime pre-positioning forces [MPF]).

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| M1 | TBD | TBD |
|----|-----|-----|

ST 1.2 Assemble Deployed Forces

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Assemble designated theater forces in areas from which they are best disposed to initiate the combatant commander's (CCDR's) campaign plan and achieve strategic advantage. JP 3-0, JP 3-35 (primary)

Notes: Forces are assembled based upon the commander's concept of operations (CONOPS).

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| M1 | Days | To move support bases for concentrating forces. |
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| M2 | Days | To concentrate forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of concentrating forces must road march. |
| M4 | Hours | From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations. |
| M5 | Hours | To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order). |
| M6 | Hours | Until unit theater forces are postured to deal with an attack (following warning order or strategic warning of attack). |
| M7 | Instances | Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy. |
| M8 | Instances | Strategic deployment achieves a strategic advantage. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces. |

ST 1.2.1 Coordinate Personnel Support

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate personnel service support for deployment, redeployment, or movement of Department of Defense (DOD) military and civilian personnel, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-10

Notes: This task also includes establishing theater admission requirements for Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), passports, visas, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sampling, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing, pre-deployment training, and other combatant commander (CCDR)-directed requirements.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M2 | Days | To train, equip, to include issuance of weapons, if approved, and in process, DOD civilians and contractor employees prior to forward deployment. |
| M3 | Days | To receive DOD civilians and |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | contractor employees in theater per joint force commander (JFC) guidance. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (B2C2WGs) to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is there theater admission requirements for deploying civilians? |
| M6 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M7 | Days | To re-deploy DOD civilians and contractor employees. |
| M8 | Percent | Of applicable plan(s) in which mission-specific objectives are integrated to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other US government departments and agencies) considered? |
| M10 | Days | To identify DOD Civilian(s) and contractor employees' personnel service support to include: legal; postal; morale, welfare, and recreation; medical; finance; and replacement requirements. |
| M11 | Days | Include in joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT), accountability for DOD civilians and contractor employees in JOA. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities to coordinate civilian personnel and contractor support? |

ST 1.3 Conduct Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Conduct maneuver of forces to achieve a position of strategic advantage over the enemy. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02, JP 3-09

Notes: Maneuver is employed across the range of military operations and

may include maneuver of Service, joint, multinational, or other forces.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Hours | From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations. |
| M2 | Hours | To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Instances | Strategic deployment achieves a strategic advantage. |
| M4 | Instances | Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy. |
| M5 | Hours | Until unit theater forces are postured to deal with an attack (following warning order [WARNORD] or strategic warning of attack). |

ST 1.3.1 Position Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-MAR-15

Description: Plan and order the grouping of forces and means into formations. JP 1 (primary)

Notes: This task may include organization into strategic formations for executing theater war or strategic plans or campaigns. Strategic formations support the theater strategic concept and intent and provide for the effective use of all elements of assigned forces, a capability for maneuvering and increasing the strength of forces and means during the joint operation, a rapid transformation from strategic offensive to strategic defensive operations without the loss of momentum or effectiveness, the conduct of continuous operations, and the protection of the joint force. A strategic formation could be the combatant command (CCMD), a subordinate joint force, or even a single service organization assigned a strategic mission.

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| M1 | Hours | From acceptance of allied forces (when required) until assigned to strategic formations. |
| M2 | Hours | To designate joint force air component commander (JFACC) (following warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Hours | To request apportioned reinforcing forces (following warning order [WARNORD]). |

Unclassified

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|----|-----------|--|
| M4 | Hours | Until unit theater forces postured to deal with attack (following warning order [WARNORD] or strategic warning of attack). |
| M5 | Hours | Until unit assigned to specific component command (following warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M6 | Instances | Enemy forces withdraw or redeploy. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 1.3.2 Designate Strategic Reserves

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Establish an external reinforcing force that is not committed in advance to a specific major subordinate command. JP 1 (primary)

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To close designated strategic reserve into assigned location. |
| M2 | Hours | For strategic reserve to respond. |
| M3 | Percent | Of strategic reserve previously designated in campaign plan. |
| M4 | Percent | Of strategic reserve specified in campaign plan, available. |
| M5 | Percent | Of strategic reserve not tasked with another mission. |
| M6 | Percent | Of strategic reserve allocated to a single joint/combined commander. |

ST 1.3.3 DELETED Synchronize Forcible Entry

ST 1.3.4 Integrate Direct Action (DA)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Integrate short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or materiel, with strategic results. JP

Unclassified

3-05 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include the integration of special operations forces (SOF) actions and be performed by SOF. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task includes the integration and synchronization of SOF in coordinated raids, ambushes, or direct assaults; the emplacement of mines and other munitions; standoff attacks; support for the employment of precision guided weapons; independent sabotage; antiship operations, and information operations (IO).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | Between desired and actual time in position. |
| M2 | Hours | Between planned and actual infiltration. |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions successfully withdraw from immediate objective area (OA). |
| M4 | Percent | Of direct action (DA) missions result in loss of all or most of engaged friendly forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operations conducted complete rehearsal (prior to infiltration). |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations ensured full coordination and deconfliction (prior to execution). |
| M7 | Percent | Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected because of insufficient preparation time. |
| M8 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to integrate direct action (DA). |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions recover target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive. |
| M10 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) missions are deliberately planned. |
| M12 | Percent | Of time-sensitive theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| | | to integrate direct action (DA)? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate direct action (DA)? |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 1.3.5 Coordinate Show of Force

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Demonstrate United States (US) resolve by increasing the visibility of US-deployed forces in an attempt to influence competitors and adversaries. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: A show of force is designed to display resolve and capability to affect regional political-military (POLMIL) decision making, to support the other instruments of national power or to draw the attention of an enemy. Show of force operations are those demonstrations conducted to exhibit military power, but with the intention of not becoming engaged in combat and, thus, may operate under significant legal and diplomatic constraints and restraints. Activities could include amphibious demonstrations, aircraft and ship visits or concentrations, combined training exercises, forward deployments, and the introduction or buildup of a military force in a region. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|------|---|
| M1 | Days | Until show of force elicits diplomatic response from target nation. |
| M2 | Days | Until show of force mentioned in target nation's press. |
| M3 | Days | Demonstration holds attention of targeted enemy forces. |
| M4 | Days | Until show of force elicits change in conduct of target nation. |

Unclassified

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|-----|---------|---|
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy forces drawn away from main thrust by demonstration. |
| M6 | Percent | Of force conducting show of force/demo become decisively engaged in combat. |
| M7 | Percent | Of force in place (at execution). |
| M8 | Percent | Of targeted enemy forces displaced toward demonstration after start. |
| M9 | Percent | Relationship between show of force/demo and theater deception plan. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of show of force and anticipate effects. |

ST 1.3.6 DELETED Conduct Theater of War Operations in Depth

ST 1.3.7 Coordinate Unconventional Warfare (UW)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) activities that enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1 (primary)

Notes: This task requires the integration of United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, conventional forces (CFs) and special operations forces (SOFs). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of SOFs and CFs. This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Amount | TBD ..Added this one to save all changes. |
|----|--------|---|

ST 1.3.8 Establish Waterspace Management (WSM)

DJS Approval Date: 13-MAY-15

Description: Provide for safe transit and direction of submarines and other underwater vessels and equipment, and the prevention of mutual interference between subsurface, surface, and other force elements. JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: Other force elements include items such as towed array sonar, mine countermeasures, or other towed objects at subsurface depths, torpedoes, ordnance, fuel tanks, etc.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Incidents | Where proper waterspace management inadequate. |
| M2 | Incidents | Where proper coordination of movement not adequate. |
| M3 | Percent | Of notices to Mariners published in timely fashion to all concerned (ALCON) agencies. |
| M4 | Incidents | Of collision at sea. |

ST 1.3.9 Establish Airspace Control Measures

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish safe, efficient, and flexible airspace control measures for the coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace of defined dimensions. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: This task includes procedures to facilitate routing and recognition of friendly aircraft, establishment of identification zones and weapons engagement zones, and the direction of noncombat air resources. It offers the least inhibition to offensive counterair and other operations penetrating and returning from enemy territory. This task includes employing both positive and procedural control measures.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of fixed wing sorties unable to complete mission because of lack of clearance. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft sorties engaged by friendly weapons systems. |
| M3 | Percent | Of friendly sorties experiencing blue on |

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| | | blue air-to-air engagements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operational area (OA) that has complete air picture available. |
| M5 | Percent | Of rotary wing sorties unable to complete mission because of lack of clearance. |
| M6 | Percent | Of sorties interfered with by friendly ground fire. |
| M7 | Percent | Of time, procedural control allowed positive control to be suspended for emission control (EMCON) reasons. |
| M8 | Percent | Of time, system outages forces use of procedural control. |
| M9 | Percent | Of tracks cannot be cross told. |

ST 1.4 Enhance Mobility

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAR-15

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint or multinational formations in a campaign or joint operation that overcomes delays due to strategically significant terrain or sea location. JP 3-0, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 4-01, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | Between desired and actual time in position. |
| M2 | Hours | Between planned and actual infiltration. |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions successfully withdraw from immediate objective area. |
| M4 | Percent | Of direct action (DA) missions result in loss of all or most of engaged friendly forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operations conducted complete rehearsal (prior to infiltration). |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations ensured full coordination and deconfliction (prior to execution). |
| M7 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to integrate direct action (DA). |
| M8 | Percent | Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected because of |

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|-----|---------|---|
| | | insufficient preparation time. |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) recovery missions recover target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive. |
| M10 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater direct action (DA) missions are deliberately planned. |
| M12 | Percent | Of time-sensitive theater direct action (DA) missions achieve their aim. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to integrate direct action (DA)? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate direct action (DA)? |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 1.5 Conduct Countermobility

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Delay, channel, or stop offensive air, land, and sea movement by an enemy formation attempting to achieve concentration for strategic advantage. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, JP 3-34

Notes: This task may include actions to shape, at the strategic level, enemy retrograde operations to allow friendly exploitation.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | Delay an enemy's operations and movement because of friendly systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines. |
| M2 | Percent | Of designated forces actually assigned to monitor and enforce friendly strategic barriers to enemy mobility. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy force channeled into an unfavorable avenue of approach by friendly system of obstacles or barriers. |

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M4 | Percent | Reduction in enemy's logistics flow (to below requirements for offensive action). |
|----|---------|---|

ST 1.5.1 Employ Obstacles

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Channelize, delay, disrupt, or reduce the enemy and protect friendly forces relative to employment of barriers, obstacles, and mines. JP 3-03, JP 3-06, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: Before hostilities, barriers, obstacles, and minefields can be used as flexible deterrent options without posing an offensive threat. Should deterrence fail, offensive maritime mining of enemy ports and waters can constrict enemy seaborne economic war sustainment efforts and reduce enemy ability to safely deploy maritime forces. Similarly, offensive employment of scatterable mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. Strategic barriers, obstacles, and minefields normally are emplaced around an existing terrain feature (e.g., mountain chain or strait) or a manmade structure (e.g., air base, canal, highway, or bridge). Selecting locations and emplacing strategic land and maritime obstacles should be coordinated among multinational forces (MNFs) at all levels. This will preclude limiting friendly operational maneuver; conflicting, duplicative, or divergent operations, and possible fratricide among MNF.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Delay in construction of strategic systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines. |
| M2 | Percent | Of locations for strategic systems of barriers, obstacles, and mines surveyed before crisis. |
| M3 | Percent | Of systems of friendly obstacles and barriers successful in delaying, channeling, or stopping enemy offensive action. |

ST 1.5.2 Deny Adversary Freedom of Action

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Employ measures to control the movement of designated

Unclassified

items into or out of a specified area. JP 3-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may support internationally sponsored denial operations against an adversary, such as sanctions enforcement, maritime interception and no-fly-zones, and enforcing exclusion zones. It could also affect the internal support of the government. These types of denial operations could escalate from enforcement against an adversary to combat operations against an enemy. Task may include isolation of a place, especially a port, harbor, part of a coast or national borders by ships, troops and aircraft. This operation would prevent entrance or exit and deny an enemy support, commerce, banking, electronic transactions, reinforcement, or mobility and/or reduce its internal political legitimacy. This task strips an enemy of as much support and freedom of action as possible, while limiting potential for horizontal escalation (entry of additional parties to the conflict) or vertical escalation (conflict becomes progressively more violent). Countermobility measures interfere with their ability to mass, maneuver, withdraw, supply, command, and reinforce combat power while it weakens them economically, materially, and psychologically.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Before clear indications target government modified its position. |
| M2 | Days | Before target nation begins to modify their targeted behavior. |
| M3 | Percent | Reduction in flow of all supplies to (or from) a target nation. |
| M4 | Percent | Of pre-action trade maintained through alternative routes. |
| M5 | Percent | Of designated high interest transiting commercial vessels, kept under continuous surveillance. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 1.6 Control the Strategic Environment

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Unclassified

Description: Control or dominate key theater environments (information, physical, etc.) whose possession or command provides either side a strategic advantage. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-13

Notes: To control the strategic environment is to occupy it or to limit its use or occupation. For an environment to be strategically key, its control must achieve strategic results or deny same to the enemy. The information environment is an example of such a strategically key environment.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To achieve air superiority. |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces have operations delayed because key strategic terrain is not under control of friendly ground forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces have operations delayed for lack of air superiority. |
| M4 | Percent | Of forces have operations delayed for lack of maritime superiority. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint force are casualties. |
| M6 | Percent | Of logistics support not available because friendly forces lack maritime superiority. |
| M7 | Percent | Of population under friendly control in small scale contingency (SSC). |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater strategic activities requiring access to space (e.g., reconnaissance, surveillance, communications) not conducted. |
| M9 | Percent | Of villages under friendly administrative control (e.g., taxes collected in a small scale contingency [SSC]). |
| M10 | Weeks | To achieve information superiority (IS) after crisis onset. |
| M11 | Weeks | To achieve maritime superiority. |
| M12 | Days | Delay to operations because of the lack of information security. |

ST 1.6.1 Control Strategically-Significant Land Area

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAR-15

Description: Control strategically-significant land area in order to facilitate the freedom of movement and action of forces. Identify and

Unclassified

prioritize critical areas and focusing efforts, during specific periods of time, when superiority must be established to ensure freedom of action for critical operations and protection of key assets. JP 3-06, JP 3-15, JP 3-31 (primary)

Notes: The objective is to allow land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces (SOF) to conduct operations free from major interference from enemy forces based upon land areas.

| | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| M1 | Incidents/Day | Of enemy fires or direct assault on friendly support facilities in rear areas. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of attacks by enemy fires on friendly airfields/seaports. |
| M3 | Percent | Of areas identified as decisive points or enemy geographic centers of gravity (COGs), under friendly control at strategic end state. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operations, delayed until key strategic areas controlled by friendly ground forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of population under friendly control in small scale contingency (SSC). |
| M6 | Percent | Of controlling strategically-significant land area missions/operations that achieve aim or objective. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to control strategically-significant land area? |
| M8 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to control strategically-significant land area. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to control strategically-significant land area? |
| M10 | Percent | Of villages under friendly administrative control (e.g., taxes collected). |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater forces operating in areas under control of friendly ground forces. |
| M12 | Percent | Of theater free from air attack from enemy controlled land areas. |
| M13 | Percent | Of villages, where no leaders, teachers, policemen, or medical personnel assassinated within last three months |

Unclassified

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| | | in small scale contingency (SSC). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

ST 1.6.2 Secure Air Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Secure degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another. Permit the conduct of operations at a given time and place. Limit prohibitive interference from air and/or missile threats. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: The desired degree of control of the air may vary geographically and over time from no control, to parity, to local air superiority, to air supremacy, all depending upon the situation and the joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS).

| | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| M1 | Incidents/Day | Of attacks by enemy air forces on commercial and military airlift aircraft. |
| M2 | Days | To achieve air superiority. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of major operations delayed, disrupted, or canceled. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly attrition rate per sortie. |
| M5 | Percent | Of air transport departed on time. |
| M6 | Percent | Of critical operations area in theater under an air superiority umbrella. |
| M7 | Percent | Of lesser operations (and no major operations) delayed or disrupted. |

ST 1.6.3 Establish Maritime Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish and maintain maritime superiority permitting the conduct of maritime operations without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. Provide freedom of action for critical operations and protection of key assets. JP 3-0, JP 3-15, JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| M1 | Incidents/Day | Of attacks on commercial or military |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|

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|-----|------------|--|
| | | strategic lift vessels by enemy combatants. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly shipping suffering significant disruption or delays. |
| M3 | Percent | Of major operations delayed or disrupted. |
| M4 | Percent | Of major operations delayed, disrupted, or canceled. |
| M5 | Casualties | Suffered by force in achieving maritime superiority. |
| M6 | Weeks | To achieve maritime superiority. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy naval forces gain access to open ocean areas (within the joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M8 | Percent | Of enemy naval forces gain access to friendly mined/blockaded harbors and chokepoints (within joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy naval forces regaining access to their mined/blockaded harbors and choke points (within the joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M10 | Percent | Of equipment and supplies coming through sea lines of communications (SLOCs), delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy naval action). |
| M11 | Percent | Of major operations, delayed, disrupted, or canceled (because of enemy air or naval actions). |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNFs). |

ST 1.6.4 Establish Information Superiority (IS)

DJS Approval Date: 10-MAR-15

Description: Secure an operational advantage gained by the ability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. JDN 2-13, JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3210.01B

Unclassified

Notes: The forces possessing better information and using that information to more effectively gain understanding have a major advantage over their adversaries. A commander who gains this advantage can use it to accomplish missions by affecting perceptions, attitudes, decisions, and actions. The operational advantages of information superiority (IS) can take several forms, ranging from the ability to create a common operational picture (COP) to the ability to delay an adversary's decision to commit reinforcements. IS allows commanders to accurately visualize the situation; anticipate events; and make appropriate, timely decisions more effectively than adversary decision makers. In essence, IS enhances commander's freedom of action and allows them to execute decisions and maintain the initiative, while remaining inside the adversary's decision cycle. Commanders can achieve IS by maintaining accurate situational understanding while controlling or affecting the adversary's perceptions.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after 1 week of information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack. |
| M2 | Percent | Decrease in significant enemy communications traffic on significant communications systems after information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack. |
| M3 | Percent | Of indigenous mass media outlets accepting United States (US) forces information for dissemination. |
| M4 | Percent | Of adversary information conduits penetrated, corrupted, or monitored. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly communications traffic delayed, disrupted, or corrupted by adversary information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare. |
| M6 | Percent | Of selected access programs employed with intended effect. |
| M7 | Percent | Of selected access programs have a coordinated employment plan before hostilities. |
| M8 | Weeks | Delay in operation because of delay in deception operation execution. |
| M9 | Weeks | To achieve information superiority (IS) in theater. |
| M10 | Weeks | Without significant security breach. |

ST 2 Provide Theater Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Conduct intelligence operations to provide the intelligence required for planning, developing, executing, and assessing theater strategy, campaigns, major operations, and command actions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3

Notes: Employ collaborative and federated intelligence architecture to integrate Department of Defense (DOD), national intelligence community (IC), interagency organizations, (and when authorized intergovernmental) multinational, and theater intelligence capabilities to sustain continuous operations. Analyze all relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) to identify adversarial threats, determine adversary capabilities, and estimate adversary intentions. Fuse national and theater intelligence into all-source estimates and assessments and provide a single, coordinated intelligence picture. Provide theater strategic warning intelligence of adversary activities to prevent strategic surprise. Synchronize and integrate intelligence with theater plans, operations, targeting, and assessments based on the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs), decision points, and desired effects. All theater intelligence operations should be conducted in compliance with applicable intelligence oversight regulations. The collaborative component to the enterprise architecture involves the various information systems capabilities, tools, processes, and procedures that enable intelligence analysts/users, or groups of intelligence analysts/users, from physically dispersed locations to share information in real time in order to facilitate the joint intelligence process.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are intelligence architecture (organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability) established to fully support theater missions? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are all the intelligence disciplines, functions, and operations of the intelligence process represented in the intelligence enterprise? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are the intelligence resources sufficient to successfully execute theater intelligence programs and satisfy requirements? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is intelligence synchronized and integrated into theater planning, operations, and targeting? |

Unclassified

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|-----|---------|---|
| M5 | Yes/No | Is theater warning intelligence criteria established? |
| M6 | Percent | Of missions/operations achieve aim or objective to conduct theater intelligence operations. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the intelligence process focused on answering joint force commanders (JFCs) decision-making requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and subordinates intelligence requirements (IRs)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) conducted to support operations and the commands joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has the threat assessments been produced for the theaters area of responsibility (AOR) and area of interest (AOI)? |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct theater intelligence operations. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct theater intelligence operations. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics. |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation intelligence community (IC) in native language. |

ST 2.1 Manage Intelligence Enterprise

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, supervise, guide, plan, and resource intelligence operations, products, and services supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and subordinate joint forces. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The theater intelligence enterprise must ensure the joint intelligence process is planned, sequenced, and timed to support the commander's decision-making process and to meet the requirements of plans and operations. Intelligence resources, activities, and communications must be structured and operated to be sufficiently survivable to ensure required intelligence support is available to the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commander (JFC) for continuity of operations (COOP). This task may provide a collaborative and federated architecture to ensure timely and accurate intelligence to support sustained theater operations. This task may also design and maintain the theater intelligence enterprise to represent all intelligence functionality and interactions required to enable theater intelligence operations.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is interoperability established and maintained with all enterprise stakeholders (military/interagency/multinational)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are intelligence organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability established to support theater missions? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are information exchange requirements identified and functioning according to established information management plan? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is the intelligence battle rhythm synchronized and integrated with command battle rhythm? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are intelligence resources sufficient to successfully execute intelligence programs and satisfy requirements? |
| M6 | Percent | Of commands intelligence requirements (IRs) satisfied. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence assessments produced and updated as new information becomes available? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are joint intelligence operations functioning according to combatant commanders objectives, guidance, and |

| | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| | | intent? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are intelligence policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout the joint force? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are intelligence systems accessible to all military/interagency/multinational members conducting theater intelligence functions and having the appropriate security clearance? |

ST 2.1.1 Coordinate Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Coordinate intelligence requirements (IRs) with the staff, supported/supporting Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), Services and functional component counterparts, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), multinational forces (MNFs), and/or other organizations, as required. Establish the organizational relationships necessary for bilateral intelligence operations. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Coordinating Intelligence Requirements (IRs) may include the full range of intelligence operations such as planning, direction, collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, production, dissemination, integration, evaluation, and feedback. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the Operational Environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Federated support arrangements established for planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback for each collection discipline required to support theater plans. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Organizational and functional |

Unclassified

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| | | requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to theater operations. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, and appendices. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Multinational, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm. |
| M5 | Yes/No | The engaged command J-2 determines whether federated intelligence support is no longer required, and upon that determination notifies the Joint Staff (JS)/J-2 the federated intelligence support may be terminated. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

ST 2.1.10 Evaluate Strategic Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Evaluate and provide timely feedback throughout the intelligence process on how well the various intelligence operations perform to meet the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs). Leverage Red Team efforts that analyze planning and operations and recommend adjustments to intelligence plans; operations; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The primary factor is the consumer's intelligence requirements (IRs) are being satisfied on time and in useable formats. All intelligence operations are interrelated and the success or failure of one operation may impact the rest of the joint intelligence process. This task may include soliciting feedback from the commander, staff, and components

Unclassified

to determine if theater intelligence activities, products, and services appropriately meet stated requirements.

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Theater intelligence enterprise feedback survey promulgated to theater customers. |
| M2 | Number | Of surveys received from combatant commander, staff, and subordinate units. |
| M3 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) answered to meet commanders decision timelines. |
| M4 | Percent | Of subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs) (e.g., requests for intelligence) met. |
| M5 | Instances | Of theater operational success due to actionable intelligence. |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint manning document intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/services. |
| M8 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient manpower. |
| M9 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient assets. |
| M10 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient training. |
| M11 | Instances | Of theater intelligence battle rhythm not synchronized with combatant commander battle rhythm. |
| M12 | Percent | Of intelligence productivity lost due to intelligence systems and communications down time. |
| M13 | Percent | Of intelligence products not disseminated on time in accordance with user requirements. |
| M14 | Instances | Of Red Team recommended adjustments made to the enterprise. |
| M15 | Instances | Of repeat intelligence enterprise deficiencies reported. |
| M16 | Time | To implement recommendations for |

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| | | improvement. |
| M17 | Instances | Of intelligence enterprise deficiencies reported based on misapplication of classification levels/access. |

ST 2.1.11 Perform Risk Analyses

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Conduct strategic reviews, raise issues, and support joint operations planning. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3105.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: This task may integrate commander's inputs that examine risks and program assessments. This task may also look beyond campaign phases and major operations to estimate the enemy's future actions and to anticipate friendly and non-belligerent actions for employment of military forces after each phase of a current campaign or strategic operation.

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| M1 | Percent | Of activities provided Red Team support. |
| M2 | Percent | Of products disseminated to customers on time in accordance with (IAW) dissemination matrix. |
| M3 | Number | Of contacts with non-military academic partners monthly. |
| M4 | Number | Of short response requests for information (RFIs) completed in support of crisis planning and/or crisis operations. |

ST 2.1.2 Manage Intelligence Information Technology (IT) Architecture

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Oversee operation of federated and collaborative intelligence architectures that are built based on mission requirements, facilitate the flow of secure communications, and are interoperable with United States Government (USG) and multinational partners. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: This task may be performed in close collaboration with theater

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and national information systems activities. An intelligence sharing architecture is integral to all intelligence operations. From planning and direction through dissemination and integration, the architecture supports intelligence functions over the Department of Defense information networks (DODINs) and Department of Defense Intelligence Information System (DODIIS). A collaborative intelligence sharing architecture may support the full range of military operations and support the intelligence requirements (IRs) of decision makers, from the strategic level down through the tactical level of war. The command; control; communication; computer; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) architecture may be developed, acquired and fielded to meet mission requirements of ongoing operations and combatant commander (CCDR) operation plans (OPLANs). The architecture may also incorporate the policies, procedures, reporting structures, trained personnel, automated information processing systems, and connectivity.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements documented in the joint force information management plan (IMP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence-related components of the established Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) included? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are federated support arrangements established for planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback for each collection discipline required to support theater planning and operations? |
| M4 | Time | To re-establish intelligence systems and communications connectivity (if connectivity fails). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are collaborative forums established and maintained for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are intelligence systems and communications infrastructure established throughout joint forces |

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| | | operating in theater area of responsibility? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are intelligence systems and communication infrastructure and services support coordinated with joint force communications system directorate to ensure technical and procedural interoperability across joint force, theater, national, interagency, multinational, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is information shared vertically (to higher and lower command intelligence directors) and horizontally (across functional and Service component commands and multinational partners)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are 24-hour intelligence and information systems maintenance support established? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are intelligence database access requirements for intelligence staff section (J-2) and joint intelligence operations center personnel established? |

ST 2.1.3 Develop Intelligence Enterprise Information Management Plan (IMP)

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-15

Description: Develop an information management plan (IMP) which establishes information management (IM) policies and procedures, and ensures integration of information into the commands operational processes, battle rhythm, and common operational picture (COP). JP 2-01, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Task may be used for the theaters intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements in executing the joint intelligence process. In order to effectively manage the myriad intelligence exchange requirements in a combatant command (CCMD), a recommended best practice is to designate an intelligence directorate (J-2) information management officer (IMO) to establish information management (IM) policies and procedures for the intelligence enterprise and ensure intelligence information flow to the right people, at the right time, and in

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the right format. The J-2 IMO must be thoroughly familiar with the concept of intelligence operations, the command and control (C2), intelligence systems, connectivity, and information exchange requirements. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the theater intelligence enterprise information management plan (IMP) integrated into the theater IMP? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the intelligence information management officer (IMO) designated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the theater intelligence enterprise information management plan (IMP) developed? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is the theater intelligence information exchange requirements coordinated with joint force information management officer (IMO)? |
| M5 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

ST 2.1.4 Manage Intelligence Programs

DJS Approval Date: 11-MAR-15

Description: Direct, supervise, plan, and guide the programs, resources, and requirements necessary to maintain the theater intelligence enterprise and its support to the joint force headquarters and theater operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: This task may include metrics that impact theater intelligence enterprise performance plans and their effect on resources. Resources include, but are not limited to, military (Active and Reserve Components

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[RCs]), government civilian and contractor personnel, collection assets, equipment, funding, and facilities required to execute theater intelligence operations. This task may also include applying national intelligence capabilities, optimizing the utilization of joint force intelligence assets, and identifying and integrating additional intelligence resources. The scope of needs, resources, and procedures will depend on the mission, nature, and composition of the force. Provide and maintain sufficient programs and resources to effectively and efficiently plan for, collect, process, store, display, analyze, produce, disseminate and evaluate intelligence and information. Develop, coordinate, and issue intelligence policies, programs, strategies, and guidance for the planning and execution of joint intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence programs executed in accordance with (IAW) Defense and national intelligence policies, direction, and guidance? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence requirements (IRs) approved and submitted in accordance with appropriate annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution cycles? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are contract services established to supplement intelligence workforce meet mission requirements? |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint manning document (JMD) intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/services. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are Reserve Component services and support integrated into theater intelligence enterprise mission? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are Joint Reserve Intelligence Center and the Reserve Component Intelligence Elements integrated into theater intelligence architecture? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are prioritized theater intelligence requirements (IRs) approved and integrated into the command's integrated priority list (IPL)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) applicable legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational guidelines? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is the intelligence readiness sufficient |

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| | | to execute the theater intelligence mission? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are intelligence training services established to train and maintain theater intelligence personnel skills? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Do intelligence systems architecture meet theater requirements for performing intelligence core functions (planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and evaluation and feedback)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is the joint manning document (JMD) developed to adequately align with mission requirements? |

ST 2.1.5 Conduct Counterintelligence (CI)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DOD) counterintelligence (CI) activities in response to geographic, specified or unified combatant command (CCMD), or specified/Service component command's requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 5240.02

Notes: Counterintelligence (CI) source operations are only authorized when conducted by CI agents with specialized source handling training or experience. CI operations collect intelligence on threats posed by foreign intelligence and security services and the intelligence activities of non-state actors such as organized crime, terrorist groups, and drug traffickers. Coordinate CI force protection source operations, maintain the Integrated Defense Source registry, conduct technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM), maintain liaison coordination, and conduct CI collection management support functions. Identify, prioritize, and validate all CI-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements and manage, coordinate, and de-conflict CI collection activities and requirements within the joint force commander's (JFC's) area of operations (AO). Incorporate all CI support into planning and support activities; investigations; collection; operations; and analysis and production in order to detect, identify, assess, exploit, and counter or neutralized the threat to security posed by foreign intelligence services or organizations, or by individuals engaged in espionage, sabotage, subversion, or terrorism.

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| M1 | Number/Percent | Counterintelligence (CI) tasks performed to standard. |
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ST 2.1.5.1 Manage Counterintelligence (CI) and Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Manage counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 5200.37, DODD 5240.02

Notes: Doctrinally, the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff functions are placed under the joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) structure. The mission of the J-2X is to task, coordinate, synchronize, manage, and deconflict all Department of Defense (DOD) CI and HUMINT operations in the joint force commander's (JFC's) operational area (OA). Monitor and support the activities of a variety of joint centers or boards (e.g., joint captured materiel exploitation center, joint document exploitation center, joint interrogation center and the joint targeting coordination board) that either provide the data or utilized the analyzed data. In concert with this mission, a J-2X should be established in all joint force structures which will identify, prioritize, and validate all CI- and HUMINT-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements at every level across the entire spectrum of conflict when HUMINT and CI activities are anticipated and deconflict collection and investigative activities. Include a support element, as needed, to provide report and source administration, linguistic services, and polygraph support. Individual Service components may often establish their own 2Xs to manage internal CI and HUMINT functions and interact with the joint force J-2X. J-2X personnel must work closely with special operations and information operations (IO) planners. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task includes integrating and maintaining an Integrated Defense Source Registration System (IDSRS) compatible-source registry, deconflicting source matters, and performing liaison functions with external organizations.

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| M1 | Frequency | Of liaison/coordination visits with coalition forces, organizations, and agencies. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Approved counterintelligence (CI) collection concept proposals for strategic, operational, and tactical CI collections are published. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are memorandums of agreement (MOAs) and/or memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with appropriate national agencies developed and coordinated to provide mutual support to joint force operations? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) participation and/or support to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established. |
| M7 | Frequency | Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers. |
| M8 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reports analyzed for trends, patterns, source reliability, and source credibility. |
| M9 | Days | Of staff assistance provided to subordinate joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) elements. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Approved counterintelligence (CI) collection concept proposals for strategic, operational, and tactical CI collections are published. |

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| M11 | Yes/No | Process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support. |
| M12 | Percent | Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Contact established and maintained with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers for theater operations. |
| M14 | Percent | Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of information (EIs). |
| M15 | Time | To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). |
| M16 | Hours | To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIRs). |
| M17 | Frequency | Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies. |
| M18 | Percent | Of source database information registered in the designated source registry. |
| M19 | Percent | Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate. |
| M20 | Instances | Of source issues requiring deconfliction. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force |

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| | | protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel who understand social and religious customs. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.1.5.2 Deploy the Joint Force Intelligence Directorate Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Staff Element (J-2X)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Deploy the necessary assets to coordinate and deconflict all counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) source operations, investigations, intelligence interrogations, screening, debriefing, and support to documents/media and captured equipment exploitation in theater. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-35

Notes: The mission of the joint force intelligence directorate counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) is to task, coordinate, synchronize, manage, and deconflict all Department of Defense (DOD) counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in the joint force commander's (JFC's) area of operation (AO). In concert with this mission, a J-2X should be established in all joint force structures at every level across the entire spectrum of conflict when HUMINT and CI activities are anticipated. Individual Service components may often establish their own J-2Xs to manage internal CI and HUMINT functions and interact with the joint force J-2X. CI and HUMINT

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elements supporting a joint force may require other (nonmilitary intelligence) units to provide essential support services. Some examples of support that may be required, but may not be readily available to military intelligence units, are military police (i.e., guards, security) to control detainees and engineer units to build and maintain facilities. The source of such support requirements should be clearly identified and J-2X command planners should ensure the coordination for this support is executed as early as possible and is coordinated in Annex B, as well as other annexes appropriate to the support requirements.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are there integrated defense source database for human intelligence (HUMINT), counterintelligence (CI), and special operations forces (SOF) sources? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) reporting prioritized and disseminated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) tasking authority established and exercised? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are enemy prisoner of war (EPW)/detainee management and tracking tools established? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is the Integrated Defense Source Registry System (IDSRS) compliant and interoperable theater source database established? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is Counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reporting architectures established? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) controlled and overt collection operations coordinated and deconflicted between all collection organizations and national agencies as allowed by classification authorities? |
| M8 | Days | To form the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff structure to effectively provide CI and HUMINT support to joint force operations. |
| M9 | Days | To appoint an experienced counterintelligence (CI) professional as the CI Staff Officer to coordinate and deconflict CI force protection (FP) source operations, investigations, |

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| | | operations, analysis and production, and technical services; maintain liaison; and conduct CI collection management support functions. |
| M10 | Days | To appoint an experienced human intelligence (HUMINT) professional to coordinate operations, source administration, and requirements with the country team (CT), and establish liaison with the joint/combined exploitation centers and the joint intelligence support element (JISE) or joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). |
| M11 | Days | To commence counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to joint force operations upon activation order. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are process in place for to coordinate polygraph, technical support countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support? |
| M13 | Hours/Days | To identify, prioritize, validate counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements prior to deployment. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) oversight/monitoring programs established for activities/contractor support to joint force operations? |

ST 2.1.6 Perform Joint Intelligence Operations Functions

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-18

Description: Conduct joint intelligence functions and operations that comprise the intelligence process in support of the combatant command (CCMD). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: The combatant command's (CCMD's) primary analytical functions reside in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). The JIOC construct seamlessly combines all intelligence functions, disciplines, and operations into a single organization; ensures the availability of all

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sources of information from both CCMD and national intelligence resources; and fully synchronizes and integrates intelligence with operation planning and execution. Although a particular JIOC cannot be expected to completely satisfy every request for information (RFI), it can coordinate support from other intelligence organizations lower, higher, and laterally. JIOC functions generally include the following: coordinating the intelligence effort of subordinate joint force commands; coordinating the theater collection plan and employment of theater assigned and supporting sensors; developing and maintaining databases that support planning, operations, and targeting; validating assessments from higher, lower, and adjacent sources; conducting intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization and participating with operations directorate of a joint staff (J-3) in the dynamic management of ISR assets; submitting national collection requirements to the CCMD's Director of National Intelligence (DNI) representative, interagency representatives, and/or Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Senior Representative personnel who are attached to the CCMD JIOC; coordinating with operations directorate of a joint staff (J-3) to ensure intelligence is fully synchronized and integrated with operations; coordinating with plans directorate of a joint staff (J-5) to ensure intelligence is fully synchronized and integrated with plans; conducting all-source intelligence analysis and production in support of joint force and component command requirements; employing Red Teams to address the combatant commander's (CCDR's) most pressing intelligence and operational issues from the adversary's perspective; and serving as the focal point for intelligence planning (IP). This task may integrate the capabilities of national intelligence agencies, Services (Active Components [ACs] and Reserve Components [RCs]), combat support agencies (CSAs), multinational, and combatant command CCMD intelligence assets into planning, collection management, analysis, dissemination, and support. This task may also integrate intelligence into theater plans, operations, and targeting efforts supporting joint forces at the operational and tactical levels of war while ensuring joint intelligence operations can rapidly and adaptively plan, prepare, and execute full-spectrum intelligence operations to keep pace with the operational tempo. Lastly, this task also designs, builds, and maintains the authoritative command ISR system architecture which unifies CCMDs, component commands, and coalition and theater commands regarding the delivery of ISR processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED), intelligence-based systems, and intelligence-based Coalition networks.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) architecture tailored to |
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| | | represent all intelligence functions, disciplines, and operations to satisfy the full range of command mission requirements. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Intelligence is synchronized and integrated with operation planning and execution. |
| M3 | Percent | Of validated intelligence request for information (RFI) satisfied. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) management process established. |
| M5 | Percentage | Of interoperability established and maintained with enterprise stakeholders (military/interagency/multinational). |
| M6 | Percent | Of subordinate joint force commands intelligence support requirements coordinated and incorporated into theater intelligence plans, collection plan, and operations. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Theater collection plan and employment of theater assigned and supporting assets coordinated with operations. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Databases supporting planning, operations, and targeting developed and maintained. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Assessments confirmed or supported by higher and subordinate commands, as well as other components, combatant commands (CCMDs), and combat support agencies (CSAs). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization provided for operations. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Dynamic management of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets coordinated and synchronized with current operations. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) collection requirements submitted to national agencies (via combatant commander's [CCDR's] Director of National Intelligence [DNI] representative, interagency representatives, and/or Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) forward element personnel). |
| M13 | Time | To conduct all-source intelligence |

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| | | analysis and production in support of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force requirements (from receipt of information to dissemination). |
| M14 | Yes/No | Red Teams employed to address, from the adversary's perspective, the combatant commanders (CCDRs) most pressing intelligence and operational issues. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Theater dissemination processes and procedures established. |
| M16 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force intelligence support requirements answered. |

ST 2.1.7 Provide Administrative Intelligence Services and Support

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Direct and plan intelligence staff functions, services and support activities. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSI 5221.01D, DOD 5200.2-R

Notes: Functions of administrative support that should be addressed as part of the intelligence planning (IP) and direction effort include: financial, contracting, training, and personnel support; information technology (IT) requirements; physical, information, personnel, and industrial security matters; intelligence and counterintelligence (CI) oversight compliance; inspector general (IG) issues; releasability, and disclosure policy; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) guidance; and review of all internal publications, directives, and plans to ensure compliance with national guidance for protection of sensitive and classified information. This task may provide administrative, special security officer (SSO), and other security management responsibilities as assigned by the commander and implementation and enforcement of all applicable security directives, guidance, regulations, foreign disclosure, and technical and procedural intelligence training functions for the combatant command (CCMD). This task may also develop, coordinate, and issue policies, programs, and guidance for the planning, execution, and sustainment of joint intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are administrative support services |
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| | | established to process personnel actions (e.g., orders, performance evaluations, leave requests, awards and decorations, re-enlistments, and non-judicial punishment)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are intelligence policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing, and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout theater intelligence enterprise? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are foreign disclosure services established to provide assistance to the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of Category (CAT)-8 Classified Military Information in accordance with National Disclosure Policy (NDP)-1 and all applicable policies? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are special security officer (SSO) established to provide assistance on sensitive compartmented information (SCI) administration, personnel, information, physical and industrial security services, and special access programs (SAPs) for the joint force and its subordinate units and other organizations as applicable? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are intelligence training services established to train and maintain theater personnel's technical, functional, and procedural intelligence skills? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Have other security management duties been assigned to the special security officer (SSO)? |

ST 2.1.7.1 Provide Foreign Disclosure

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAR-15

Description: Assist the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of classified information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI

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5221.01D, DODD 5230.11, NDP-1

Notes: In coordination with combatant command's (CCMD's) foreign disclosure officer (FDO) including disclosure procedures for release of all national disclosure policy (NDP) functional categories to multinational partners. NDP-1 identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information. Although this task focuses primarily on Category (CAT)-8: Military Intelligence, the FDO acts for the entire combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff and therefore must be prepared to release as appropriate all functional categories of classified military information, not just CAT-8 Military Intelligence. CAT-8 disclosures are also concerned with the eligibility of recipient countries to receive intelligence on designated and/or non-designated countries. The eight NDP-1 categories are CAT-1: Organization, Training and Employment of U.S. Military Forces; CAT-2: U.S. Military Materiel and Munitions; CAT-3: Applied RD Information and Materiel; CAT-4: U.S. Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning, and Readiness; CAT-6: U.S. Order of Battle; CAT-7: North American Defense; and CAT-8: Military Intelligence.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are combatant command (CCMD) and subordinate joint forces staff aware of foreign disclosure office (FDO) and services available? |
| M2 | Number/Percent | Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24-hour foreign disclosure services. |
| M3 | Time | To process requests to review and disclose CAT-8 classified military information. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) make timely disclosure decisions in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy (NDP)-1, Delegation of Disclosure Authority Letters, and other applicable guidance/directives? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) ensure disclosure decisions are archived in accordance with (IAW) combatant command (CCMD) Designated Disclosure Authority guidance and make available upon request? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities providing |

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| | | foreign disclosure services? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide foreign disclosure services? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, work groups to provide foreign disclosure services? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) coordinate all disclosure requests for national products/information with the combatant command (CCMD) FDO? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do joint force foreign disclosure officers (FDOs) identify and submit any exception(s) to National Disclosure Policy (NDP) required for the mission to the combatant command (CCMD) FDO for coordination and approval? |
| M11 | Percent | Of foreign disclosure determinations meeting customers time requirements. |

ST 2.1.7.2 Provide Special Security Office (SSO) Services

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Provide special security office (SSO) coordination on policy, procedures, and assistance on personnel, information, physical, and industrial security services for the joint force and its subordinate units. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-13.3, DOD 5200.2-R, DODM 5105.21

Notes: Special security office (SSO) services may include processing periodic reinvestigations and background investigations; providing sensitive compartmented information (SCI) indoctrinations, non-disclosure agreements, security clearance verification, visit requests, courier cards, courier letters, security access badges, and security awareness training and investigations of possible security compromises. SSO and security management-related services may also include providing defensive security briefings prior to official and unofficial foreign travel, maintaining records of approvals/disapprovals for all unofficial foreign travel, and performing staff assistance visits (SAVs) to locally assigned and subordinate sensitive compartmented information

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facilities (SCIFs). This task may maintain applicable governing policies, directives, instructions, and regulations on the SCI program and other security management responsibilities as assigned by the commander. This task may also provide point of contact for information on accreditation authorities and SCIF physical security guidelines.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for special security office (SSO) and other assigned security management responsibilities established. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel cleared for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) in accordance with (IAW) joint manning document (JMD) billet requirements. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Special security office (SSO) and other security processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Approval and accreditation process for assigned sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs) and controlled access areas established. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Security procedures implemented at each assigned controlled access area and sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF). |
| M6 | Percent | Of authorized/assigned personnel pending initial and periodic security background investigations. |
| M7 | Instances | Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and responsive special security office (SSO) services. |
| M8 | Instances | Of security violations/compromises. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Training program implemented for special security office (SSO) and other assigned security management responsibilities. |

ST 2.1.7.3 Provide Intelligence Training

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Provide intelligence training services for intelligence activities. JP 1 (primary), JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3126.01A,

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CJCSI 3500.01H, DODI 3305.14

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDRs) should continuously strive to increase the competence of the intelligence workforce through investment in technical training and professional education. Intelligence training for most combatant commands (CCMDs) resides in a regional joint intelligence training facility. Joint intelligence training capability at the theater level should include the following training functions: program management, requirements, and capabilities development; training resources, facilities, development, execution, and assessment; exercise planning and execution (collective, functional and individual training); modeling and simulation; and intelligence readiness reporting. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may provide technical and procedural intelligence training services to sustain and assess intelligence readiness. Ensure United States (US) and partner nation (PN) intelligence personnel are prepared to integrate and apply joint intelligence core skills and systems applications and are trained to provide efficient, accurate, and timely intelligence to the joint force to meet the combatant command (CCMD) missions and responsibilities. It may also collect, validate, and prioritize joint training requirements.

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| M2 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M1 | Percent | Of intelligence personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements. |
| M3 | Instances | Of insufficient training resources (trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully execute training program. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Were joint intelligence training standards developed for use in certification and accreditation? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Were assessment process/metrics developed to assess overall joint intelligence training effectiveness? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were intelligence training capability/facilities able to satisfy intelligence training requirements? |
| M7 | Frequency | Of training program assessments |

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| | | conducted. |
| M8 | Frequency | Of operational lessons learned incorporated into intelligence training program. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Were intelligence training requirements incorporated into theater collective training events? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Was an intelligence certification program developed and implemented? |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the partner nation (PN) (e.g., foreign security forces [FSF]) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the partner nation (PN) (e.g., foreign security forces [FSF]) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M13 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide intelligence training services. |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide intelligence training services. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, centers, cells, working groups to provide intelligence training services? |
| M15 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide intelligence training services. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Do(es) the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services? |
| M18 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M19 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide intelligence training services. |
| M20 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide intelligence training services. |
| M21 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide |

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| | | intelligence training services. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide intelligence training services? |
| M23 | Percent | Of theater intelligence systems, applications, and procedures incorporated into intelligence training and exercise programs. |
| M24 | Percent | Of theater intelligence training curriculum available on-line/through distributed services. |
| M25 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD)-assigned intelligence personnel trained in theater intelligence systems; system applications; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.1.8 DELETED Manage Theater Intelligence Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups

ST 2.1.9 Manage Intelligence Agreements with Foreign Nations

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Direct the intelligence-related agreements with foreign nations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODD 5105.21, DODD 5230.11, DODD 5530.3

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDRs) engage host nations (HNs) and

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coalition members by participation in information sharing; mutual intelligence training; seminars; temporary exchanges of intelligence personnel; federated intelligence arrangements; and the integration and exercise of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support architectures. A multinational intelligence center or cell should be established to coordinate their activities and to share responsibilities for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from all sources. Foreign disclosure procedures should be put in place and exercised to the maximum extent. Intelligence-sharing arrangements, conferences, training, and exercises with the HN may serve to reinforce commitment to the HN. This task may involve agreements to enhance forces ability to shape potential military engagement, security cooperation (SC), and deterrence operations; gain an understanding of multinational tactics and procedures; enhance information sharing; and establish mutual support with foreign partner nations (PNs).

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| M1 | Number | Of theater nations supporting multinational efforts with formal agreements (training, exercises, information sharing) with the combatant command (CCMD). |
| M2 | Number | Of activities or actions facilitated or processed through intelligence agreements by foreign disclosure officers(s) (FDOs). |
| M3 | Instances | Of activities or operations facilitated or driven by actionable intelligence provided through intelligence agreements. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does theater information technology (IT) architecture support the dissemination of intelligence with nations supporting multinational efforts? |
| M5 | Time | To develop and gain approval of information sharing agreements with partner nations (PNs) that have no existing agreements in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure guidelines. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do theater intelligence directors meet with counterpart of theater nations, which have formal agreements (training, exercises, information sharing) with the combatant command (CCMD)? |
| M7 | Frequency | Theater intelligence enterprise |

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| | | representatives engage military representatives of theater nations in accordance with (IAW) agreements. |
| M8 | Time | To develop memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with theater nations that have no agreements (pertaining to intelligence training, information sharing) with the theater intelligence enterprise. |
| M9 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to manage intelligence agreement with foreign nations. |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations? |
| M12 | Percent | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations? |
| M14 | Percent | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to manage intelligence agreements with foreign nations? |

ST 2.10 Conduct Intelligence Assessments

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Conduct comprehensive intelligence assessments. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI 3126.01A

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Notes: Commanders continuously assess the operational environment (OE) and progress of operations and compare them to their initial vision and intent. Normally, the joint force intelligence directorate (J-2) assists the operations directorate in coordinating assessment activities. The joint force J-2, through the combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), helps the commander by assessing adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, and intentions, and monitoring the numerous aspects of the OE that can influence the outcome of operations. The J-2 also helps the commander and staff decide what aspects of the OE to measure and how to measure them to determine progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect, or achieving an objective. Intelligence personnel use the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process to provide combatant commanders (CCDRs) and their staffs with a detailed understanding of the adversary and other aspects of the OE. Intelligence personnel in the CCMD JIOC provide objective assessments to planners that gauge the overall impact of military operations against adversary forces, as well as provide an assessment of likely adversary reactions and counteractions. The CCDR and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs) should establish an assessment management system that leverages and synchronizes the expertise of operations and intelligence staffs. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence assessments provided to combatant commander (CCDR) in order to make operational assessment? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the current intelligence picture provided to combatant commander (CCDR) for assessment? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the national intelligence analysis incorporated into theater assessments? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to support theater assessments. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are the Red Team analysis incorporated into intelligence assessments? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is an analysis of adversary vulnerabilities provided to combatant commander (CCDR) for assessment? |

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| M7 | Yes/No | Are subordinate joint force and multinational intelligence assessments incorporated into theater assessments? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to support theater assessments? |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater assessments that achieve aim or objective. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support theater assessments? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to support theater assessments? |
| M12 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to support theater assessments. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.11 Manage Target Development

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Plan and direct target development in accordance with commander's guidance. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Planning factors may include establishing and maintaining target development, standards, procedures, and environment for target intelligence analysis, production, and federation. Integrate lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities for target development consistent with the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure target development standards are met and target intelligence information

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and products are properly documented. Synchronize target intelligence information, products, and services to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the operational area (OA) and the information environment. Ensure dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

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| M1 | Percent | Of electronic target folders (ETFs) that meet standards in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3370.01A (or superseding instruction). |
| M2 | Percent | Of concept plans (CONPLANS), operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) with federation requirements identified. |
| M3 | Percent | Of target development products documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M4 | Percent | To produce target intelligence in support of deliberate targeting. |
| M5 | M/H/D/W | To produce target intelligence in support of dynamic targeting. |

ST 2.12 Coordinate Target Development

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Coordinate and integrate target development capabilities and target intelligence products with commander's objectives and guidance, target development and prioritization and capabilities analysis. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Consistent with combined arms approaches, integrate lethal and nonlethal procedures, approaches, and capabilities in target development to achieve the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Develop doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) solutions for target development. Identify target development collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize target collection efforts. Enable target intelligence to be shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations.

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| M1 | Frequency | Of participation in targeting related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams. |
| M2 | Percent | Of target development requirements identified and documented. |
| M3 | Percent | Of target development requirements that cannot or should not be performed by the command that are identified, tasked, and documented. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) that contain target development roles and responsibilities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets that are on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL). |

ST 2.13 Manage Candidate Target List (CTL)

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Produce and maintain the candidate target list (CTL). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: The candidate target list (CTL) is a list of candidate targets which are being vetted and validated. Establish a quality control process to independently review the target development nominations (TDNs). Ensure intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Enter, remove, or record candidate targets on the CTL. Send vetting requests to the intelligence community (IC). Document vetting results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Send vetted candidate targets to designated validation authority. Ensure intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Enter, remove, or record candidate targets on the CTL. Send vetting requests to the intelligence community (IC). Document vetting results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Send vetted candidate targets to designated validation authority. This task may establish a quality control process to independently review the target development nominations (TDNs).

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| M1 | Percent | Of target development nominations (TDNs) on candidate target list (CTL) |
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| | | developed and databased to intermediate standards. |
| M2 | Percent | Of candidate targets that meet intermediate target development standards. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets on candidate target list (CTL) that have been vetted. |
| M4 | Percent | Of vetting responses exceeding 10 working days from time of submission. |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets on candidate target list (CTL) that have vetting votes and comments recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M6 | Percent | Of vetted targets submitted to designated validation authority. |

ST 2.14 Conduct Target System Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Conduct timely and accurate estimate of changes to a target system relevant to joint or combined force operations. Produce and disseminate Phase 3 Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) products. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Also known as target system capability assessment, it assesses the cumulative impact of all engagements to a target system. The output is typically a Phase 3 battle damage assessment (BDA) product. Phase 3 BDA analysis is primarily performed in large-scale conflicts, develops a target system by fusing all Phase 1 and 2 BDA with the experience of subject matter experts. This provides the joint force commander (JFC) with an estimate of the remaining capabilities of the target system. This assessment is merged with the inputs of experienced J-3 personnel to develop recommendations to continue with current activities or to pursue other courses of action (COAs). Although primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process.

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| M1 | M/H/D/W | To make target system damage assessment after engagement. |
| M2 | M/H/D/W | To produce and disseminate Phase 3 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence data for engaged targets. |
| M3 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) |

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| | | Phase 3 results providing actionable information on targets. |
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ST 2.15 Manage Identity Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Manage, direct, supervise, guide, plan, and/or resource identity intelligence operations, products, and/or services supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and/or subordinate joint forces. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-24 (primary), DoDD 8521.01E

Notes: null

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| M1 | Number | Of Identity Intelligence Operations directly support the Joint Force Commander (JFC) in planning, executing, and assessing the impact of operations. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is Identity Intelligence Operations architecture (organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability) established to fully support theater missions? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are all the identity intelligence operations disciplines and functions represented across the enterprise? |
| M4 | Percent | Of personnel that have received pre-deployment training on site exploitation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of personnel trained and equipped in the use of their organic Site Exploitation equipment. |
| M6 | Percent | Of appropriate personnel designated to fulfill the role of exploitation officer. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are Identity Intelligence Operations resources sufficient to successfully execute identity intelligence operation programs? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are theater processing and exploitation procedures developed, disseminated and validated? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are Identity Intelligence Operations capabilities from assigned components and/or supporting |

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| | | commands/agencies integrated to support operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), joint exercises, and training? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is dissemination of Identity Intelligence and products coordinated to ensure delivery to affected and concerned leadership, planners? |

ST 2.15.1 Coordinate Site Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate site exploitation with Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), Services, government agencies, and/or other organizations, as required. JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 3-31, DODD 8521.01E

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and/or organizations contributing to theater operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, Annex C, and appendices? |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are Site Exploitation requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence operations plans? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are identity intelligence operations CONOPS inclusive of Site Exploitation events and coordinated with all |

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| | | concerned agencies/units and/or supporting entities with appropriate physical and data accesses and authorities granted? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are collected material transfer procedures specified and coordinated across all affected units/agencies? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DOJ) and international database accesses established enabling upload of raw data and subsequent analysis? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are Processes in place enabling efficient dissemination of analysis products to leadership, operational and tactical units/agencies? |
| M9 | Percent | Of Sensitive Site Exploitation (SSE) equipment in place, with replenishment processes in place to support tasked units. |

ST 2.15.2 Coordinate Forensics

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate forensics with the Combatant Commanders (CCDRs), Services, government agencies, and/or other organizations. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-31, DODI 8110-01, DODI O-3300.04

Notes: This task may also include assisting combatant command (CCMD) and joint task forces (JTF) with identifying and developing joint and combined forensics collection requirements that inform operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONPLANs), joint exercises, and training.

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| M1 | Instances | Organizational and functional requirements are communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to theater operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of organizational and functional requirements captured in the operation plan, Annex B, Annex C, and appendices. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel who understand |

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| | | capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M4 | Ratio | Of Forensic analysis requirements and directed processes included in command identity intelligence operations plans. |
| M5 | Percent | Of identity intelligence operations CONOPS inclusive of Forensic analysis events and coordinated with all concerned agencies/units/supporting entities. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are collected material transfer procedures specified and coordinated with all required supporting US and international entities? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Justice (DoJ) and/or international database accesses established enabling upload of raw data and subsequent analysis? |
| M8 | Ratio | Of processes in place enabling efficient dissemination of analysis products to leadership, operational and tactical units/agencies? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are adequate forensic analysis supplies and equipment in place, with replenishment processes in place to support tasked units? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are designated supporting forensics analysis facilities and processes accredited as required for mission support? |

ST 2.2 Manage Intelligence Collection

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct and integrate intelligence collection functions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors and assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. It is an integrated

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intelligence and operations function. It is an integrated capability to collect, process, exploit, and disseminate accurate and timely information that provides the battle space awareness necessary to successfully plan and conduct operations. To facilitate optimum use of available ISR assets, develop an ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) in conjunction with joint operation planning. Ensure the joint force concept of ISR operations is consistent with the theater collection strategy. Address how all available ISR assets and associated tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TPED) infrastructure, including multinational and commercial assets, will be used to answer the joint force intelligence requirements (IRs). Identify and discuss any ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force -validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Within the context of the National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF), the concept of ISR operations may be used for justifying requests for additional national ISR resources. Evaluate ISR assets capabilities and contributions periodically to ensure timely release of allocated ISR resources when they are no longer needed by the joint force. Consider the following factors when developing the concept of ISR operations: commander's guidance; commander's critical information requirement (CCIR); collection management authority; integrated United States (US) and multinational, theater, and tactical ISR efforts; ISR force structure capabilities; distributed ISR operations; and TPED architecture. Execution of the collection management process by orchestrating the collection effort to efficiently satisfy the combatant commands (CCMDs), and component commands Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR). Conduct collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management (CRM) to identify all available and required collection assets, determine collection requirements, develop the collection plan, and coordinate collection operations in time and space to support operations. This task may integrate collection operations with reconnaissance and surveillance operations, coordinate the direction and tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors, and plan redundancy in collection operations. It may also identify potential critical intelligence targets for exploitation and integrate counter intelligence (CI) activities with other collection operations. Implement intelligence collection requirement control authority for preparing, maintaining, validating, and levying intelligence collection requirements ICR on theater collection assets.

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| M1 | Percentage | Of contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint Service and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, |
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| | | asset managers, and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M2 | Percent | Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection efforts. |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater requirements addressing multinational partner's collection requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of validated requests for information (RFIs) satisfied. |
| M5 | Time | To re-task collection assets. |
| M6 | Percent | Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload. |
| M7 | Frequency | Processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is overtasked. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater information gaps tasked for collection. |
| M9 | Percentage | Of theater collection requirements validated and prioritized. |
| M10 | Time | To develop theater collection plan. |
| M11 | Instances | Collected information does not satisfy customer requirements. |
| M12 | Frequency | Joint collections working group convened. |
| M13 | Time | To develop and disseminate collection emphasis message. |
| M14 | Percent | Of theater collection requirements integrated into collection plan. |
| M15 | Time | To coordinate collection capabilities shortfalls through national and component command collection staffs. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Is visibility maintained on range and scope of joint operations area-wide operations and their corresponding discipline specific intelligence requirements (IRs)? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are request for information (RFI) processes established? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are emergency dissemination authority |

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| | | for imagery and imagery products obtained? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are signals intelligence (SIGINT) operational tasking authority obtained for specified assets? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are theater-specific collections management/ operational training programs established? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are collection plans focused on combatant commander (CCDR) critical information requirements (CCIRs), priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and subordinate joint forces intelligence requirements (IRs)? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are theater collection strategies developed, and synchronized with theater campaign or operation plan (OPLAN), and published? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are collection assets and capabilities allocations sufficient to meet collection requirements? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Are essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the combatant commander (CCDR) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs)? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Is the joint collection management board (JCMB) process responsive to adjustments in collection priorities and tasking based on emerging situation and combatant commander (CCDR) guidance? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Are collection capability shortfalls coordinated through national, component command, and multinational collection staffs? |
| M28 | Yes/No | Are theater collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)? |
| M29 | Yes/No | Are collection plan synchronized with guidance and applicable operation plans (OPLANs)? |
| M30 | Yes/No | Are collection plans tasking integrated into air tasking order and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex? |
| M31 | Yes/No | Is collection management authority established for assigned collection assets? |

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| M32 | Yes/No | Are collection operations management processes established? |
| M33 | Yes/No | Are operational status of collection systems maintained and updated? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Are subordinate joint force and component collection and production responsibilities monitored? |

ST 2.2.1 Conduct Collection Operations Management (COM)

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Conduct collection operations management and associated processing, exploitation, and information reporting resources, including the selection and tasking of specific assets and sensors. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: The collection operations management (COM) process is directly linked to collection plan execution through intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) tasking and visualization. Assessing threat countermeasures against intelligence collection sensors is implied when assessing sensor capabilities against collection targets. This task may involve collection operations management (COM) which synchronizes the timing of collection with the operational scheme of maneuver and with other intelligence operations such as processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is collection management authority established for collection assets assigned? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements? |
| M3 | Instances | Of intelligence information flow degraded due to communications and intelligence systems downtime. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the collection manager have thorough and detailed knowledge of theater and component intelligence units and collection, exploitation, and processing capabilities and limitations? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is the collection plan updated and adjusted as requirements are satisfied |

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| | | or new requirements are identified? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization? |
| M7 | Time | To request support and reallocation of additional assets from national and multinational partners when theater assets are not available. |
| M8 | Percent | Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for federated processing and exploitation. |
| M9 | Time | To re-task collection assets. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is visibility maintained on range and scope of theater-wide operations and their corresponding discipline specific intelligence requirements (IRs)? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint Service and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, asset managers, and exploitation centers/sites? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is there the ability to monitor subordinate joint force and component collection and production responsibilities? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is the operational status of collection systems maintained and updated? |
| M14 | Percent | Of theater collection requirements satisfied. |
| M15 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) collected in time to meet current operational needs. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are collection Operations Management (COM) processes established? |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 2.2.2 Manage Collection Requirements

Management (CRM)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Direct, organize, and monitor the intelligence requirements (IRs) process. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 3-13, CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSI 3241.01, CJCSM 3314.01A, DODI 3325.08

Notes: During collection requirements management (CRM), all collection requirements are validated, prioritized, and appropriately registered. Prioritization should be based on the commander's intent, objectives, approved priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and the current situation to ensure limited assets or resources are directed against the most critical requirements (CRs). A coordinated, coherent, target-specific strategy is developed to satisfy validated and prioritized collection requirements. This task may determine which assets will collect on which requirements and prepare tasking for submission to asset managers. It may also coordinate tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors and develop, prioritize, validate, and distribute intelligence requirements (IRs). CRM normally results in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection mission. Finally, it will conduct CRM for intelligence requests levied to national signals intelligence (SIGINT), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), counterintelligence (CI)/human intelligence (HUMINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT) resources and may coordinate integration of collection requirements for all intelligence disciplines, including CI and HUMINT activities into intelligence operations and production.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Are Collection requirements management (CRM) processes established? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are processes developed for organizing collection requirements by type, commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), latest time intelligence of value, or intelligence discipline? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are theater collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are theater collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB)? |

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| M5 | Percent | Of collection focused on national, theater, and subordinate joint force requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of theater collection requirements coordinated in joint collection working group. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the combatant commander's priority intelligence requirements (CCIRs)? |
| M8 | Time | To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers. |
| M9 | Frequency | Of collaboration between collection operations and collection requirements management (CRM) in developing collection strategy. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements coordinated through joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X)? |
| M11 | Percent | Of contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, Service, and functional components, and subordinate unit collection managers, asset managers, and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M12 | Percent | Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection efforts. |
| M13 | Percent | Of theater requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are collection requirements prioritized in accordance with commander's guidance? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are communications and intelligence systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage theater requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization? |
| M16 | Time | To identify requirements requiring long lead times and/or close coordination with other combatant command (CCMD) staff elements identified (for example, information operations [IO] requirements). |

ST 2.2.3 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-16

Description: Collect meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) imagery data. JP 3-14, JP 3-40, JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01D

Notes: This task may include collection and assessment of significant meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information on friendly and enemy force strengths and vulnerabilities and forces. It includes collecting climatic and hydrographic information necessary to understand the nature and characteristics of the area, and how the climate affects the adversary's use and friendly forces defense of nuclear and chemical and biological warfare. It may also include producing and assessing decision aids and weather effects matrices for the planning and execution of operations. Collection includes sensing, acquiring, measuring and monitoring METOC imagery data. This task may involve collecting environmental measurements from air, land, maritime, and space.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Has the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) apportioned resources for biological planning and mission execution, coordinated interagency support for biological forensics operations, and synchronized information sharing with affected combatant commands (CCMDs) and supporting combat support agencies (CSAs)? |
| M2 | Days | To identify and characterize the total extent of the biological incident (agent identity, physical properties and amount of agent, exposed area, and release mechanism). |
| M3 | Days | To support an interagency investigation of biological incidents. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has biological forensic interagency memorandum of agreement or understanding been vetted and executed? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is the biological lab role fully defined and coordinated by the Department of Defense (DOD) with interagency partners? |

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| M6 | Yes/No | Are plans in place for decontamination of personnel and equipment following sample collection of biological agent? |
| M7 | Number | Of national strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets for biological incident zone determination, hazard detection, identification, quantification, and attribution. |
| M8 | Days/Weeks | To analyze interagency intelligence information and data provided by intelligence agencies or resources collaborating with interagency and international entities. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have combatant command (CCMD) requests for information/requests for assistance (RFIs/RFAs) been processed and prioritized to properly allocate deployable assets and reachback support? |
| M10 | Days | For the rapid fusion of technical data with intelligence and law enforcement information. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are biological forensic collection protocols established in a Department of Defense instruction/manual (DODI/M) or standard operating procedure (SOP)? |
| M12 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

ST 2.2.4 Conduct Collection Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide a comprehensive assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of intelligence collection efforts. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 2.0, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60, JP 5-0, DODI 3325.08

Notes: At the theater level, this assessment covers intelligence collection supporting a broad range of ongoing, daily requirements; collection in support of specific joint operations; long-range theater warning intelligence; and theater campaign plan. The collection assessment is incorporated in the overall evaluation of the theater intelligence enterprise. Daily collection assessment focuses on the effectiveness of theater collection in support of the commander's critical information

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requirements (CCIRs), threat assessment and warning, intelligence analysis and production, target development, database development, joint operation planning, theater security cooperation, joint training, exercises and experimentation, and other functional tasks assigned to the combatant commands (CCMDs). Assessment of theater collection in support of specific operations focuses on warfighting requirements associated with priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), combat assessment, targeting, mission rehearsal and execution, force protection (FP), personnel recovery (PR), and near-term future operations planning. The effectiveness of theater collection is continuously assessed by the CCMDs collection managers. To provide a comprehensive assessment, they must have visibility into the CCIRs, PIRs, and measures of effectiveness of national, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate commands and agencies. Successful performance of this task requires a detailed knowledge of the theater intelligence architecture and the collection, processing, and exploitation capacity of supporting and subordinate commands. It also requires full understanding of the joint operation planning and execution cycles and joint force battle rhythm. This task may assess the intelligence enterprises collection activities in satisfying the commander's critical information requirement (CCIR)/priority intelligence requirement (PIR) in the collection strategy, and the combatant commanders (CCDRs) broad range of intelligence collection missions.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) met. |
| M2 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) met. |
| M3 | Time | To provide combatant commander (CCDR) with threat assessment and warning. |
| M4 | Percent | Of intelligence production requirements fully met. |
| M5 | Instances | Of strategic surprise. |
| M6 | Instances | Of unanticipated/unreported destabilizing events in theater. |
| M7 | Instances | Of unanticipated/unreported threats emerging in theater. |
| M8 | Instances | Of inaccurate and/or incomplete theater intelligence estimates. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does theater intelligence sufficiently support the joint operation planning? |

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| M10 | Instances | Theater intelligence insufficiently supports the combatant commander (CCDR) decision-making cycle. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the joint intelligence operations center facilitate the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate commander's situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the operational environment (OE)? |

ST 2.2.5 Analyze Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Information

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Analyze, process, interpret, fuse, and evaluate meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data into actionable information. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-59 (primary)

Notes: Meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data is transformed into actionable information by assessing and analyzing all collected data.

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| M1 | Days/Hours | To provide significant climate and hydrographic assessment products to operational planners. |
| M2 | Days/Hours | Capability to analyze ground, soil, terrain, river, oceanic, close-in surf, littoral and/or volcanic measurements. |
| M3 | Days/Hours | Capability to ingest and analyze environmental properties of the atmosphere. |
| M4 | Days/Hours | Capability to analyze space weather characteristics. |
| M5 | Days/Months | Of systems operational for environmental analysis. |
| M6 | Full/Partial/No | Of authorized personnel fully trained on equipment and current in methods for the analysis of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data. |
| M7 | Amount | Of required analysis products produced and disseminated on time. |

ST 2.2.6 Predict Meteorological and

Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Predict and describe the anticipated future state of the meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) environment. JP 3-59 (primary)

Notes: In order for meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data to be of value, it must be provided in a timely, accurate, and relevant manner.

| | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Capability to predict environmental properties of the air, sea, and land. |
| M2 | Percent | Capability to predict environmental properties of the atmosphere and ocean through the use of numerical ocean and weather prediction models. |
| M3 | Percent | Capability to predict space weather characteristics. |
| M4 | Days/Months | Of systems available for numerical ocean and weather prediction. |
| M5 | Full/Partial/No | Of authorized meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel fully trained on equipment and current in methods for the prediction of the METOC environment. |
| M6 | Amount | Of forecast products produced and disseminated on time. |
| M7 | Percent | Accuracy of operational forecasts and products. |

ST 2.3 Manage Collected Information

DJS Approval Date: 09-AUG-16

Description: Direct and supervise conversion of data and information collected from human or technical means into usable analysis and production of intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, JP 3-24

Notes: This task may include management of initial imagery interpretation, analysis, and other related geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) support; electronic (signals) data conversion and correlation; decryption; and reporting the results to national intelligence analysis and production elements, joint interrogation and debriefing center [JIDC].

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This task may ensure unanalyzed reporting from operational forces is simultaneously available to the commander for time-critical decision making and to analysts for production of current intelligence.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is warning criteria disseminated to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) single-source and all-source analysts? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are intelligence report formats incorporated into joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have information exchange requirements for sensor data (e.g., processing, exploiting, and disseminating) been incorporated into the information management plan (IMP)? |
| M4 | Time | To process collected material from receipt. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are joint exploitation centers/sites production monitored? |
| M6 | Time | To receive processed and exploited information from national and multinational exploitation centers. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is unanalyzed combat information made available to combatant commander (CCDR) for time-critical decision making? |
| M8 | Time | To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material. |
| M9 | Percent | Of intelligence collection data processed for further exploitation. |
| M10 | Time | To produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and detainees. |
| M11 | Time | To produce initial sensitive site exploitation reports. |
| M12 | Time | To translate and disseminate captured foreign material into English. |
| M13 | Time | To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts report of information obtained in processing. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are federated exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities coordinated and established? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are unanalyzed combat information |

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| | | made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Is connectivity established between joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and all joint task force joint exploitation centers/sites? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is connectivity established between joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and theater and national exploitation centers/sites supporting theater operations? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are intelligence report formats coordinated with joint exploitation centers/sites? |
| M19 | Time | To disseminate information meeting warning criteria. |
| M21 | Time | To exploit collected information from receipt. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive target (TST) planning? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are communications and intelligence systems sufficient to support geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) processing, exploitation and dissemination? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are joint exploitation centers/sites focused on commanders critical information requirements (CCIRs)? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Have information exchange requirements for sensor data (e.g., processing, exploiting, and disseminating) been identified? |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.3.1 Conduct Single-Source Exploitation

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DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Provide single-source reports in useable formats. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, JP 2-03, JP 3-15.1, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 3300.03

Notes: All-source, fused intelligence results in a finished intelligence product that provides the most accurate and complete picture possible of what is known about an activity. While the level of detail in single-source reports may be sufficient to meet narrowly defined customer needs, fused reports are essential to gain an in-depth understanding of the operational environment (OE). Single-source reporting may also include unanalyzed combat information for time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. Single-source reporting can include signals intelligence (SIGINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), counter intelligence (CI), measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), technical intelligence (TECHINT), and open-source intelligence (OSINT).

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is single-source reporting pushed to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence? |
| M3 | Time | To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material. |
| M4 | Time | To receive processed and exploited information from national and multinational exploitation centers. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is single-source reporting pulled by joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites? |
| M6 | Time | To provide joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts report of information obtained in processing. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional |

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| | | and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
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ST 2.3.2 Collate Information

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Group together related items of information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 4-10

Notes: N/A

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|----|--------|--|
| M2 | Yes/No | Are theater mission area related items accurately identified and grouped for comparison? |
| M1 | Time | To collate theater threat and warning data. |

ST 2.3.3 Correlate Strategic Information

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

Notes: N/A

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is theater-wide intelligence reported information graded as credible? |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater-wide reported information graded as highly reliable. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are separate sources used by Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) analysts available to determine credibility of information? |
| M4 | Percent | Of theater mission area related items accurately associated and combined. |
| M5 | Time | To correlate new intelligence data. |
| M6 | Time | To correlate theater threat and warning data. |

ST 2.4 Develop Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 25-SEP-17

Description: Develop intelligence from multiple sources which produce finished intelligence products that satisfy the commands intelligence requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-09, JP 3-33, JP 3-60

Notes: Intelligence production should include all doctrinal categories of intelligence products; including Warning Intelligence, Current Intelligence, General Military Intelligence, Target Intelligence, Scientific and Technical Intelligence, Counter Intelligence, Identity Intelligence, and Estimative Intelligence Establish production schedule and guidelines to ensure intelligence products satisfy user requirements and are provided in time to meet user needs. Receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements and control automated data process online updates. Synchronize analysis and production with national and subordinate intelligence staffs and joint force battle rhythms. Integrate information from multiple intelligence disciplines into a single, clear intelligence picture.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence received from components, joint task force ISR assets, combatant command Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), and national sources incorporated into all-source products. |
| M2 | Yes/No | JIOC production synchronized with combatant command plans and operations staffs. |
| M3 | Time | To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Intelligence products made available via collaborative tools to combatant command staff, components, and subordinate joint forces. |
| M5 | Frequency | Intelligence products updated on collaborative tools. |
| M6 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements satisfied. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Active collaboration was done in near to real time. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Process established to receive, review, validate, prioritize, and coordinate production requirements. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Current intelligence picture |

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| | | incorporated into common operational picture. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Information from multiple intelligence disciplines is integrated into a single, clear intelligence picture. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Fused intelligence assessments updated as new information is acquired. |
| M12 | Percent | Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time, format and content). |
| M13 | Percent | Of daily intelligence production requirements identified and incorporated into a production schedule (daily intelligence summary, intelligence summaries, current situation, update to CCDR, etc.). |
| M14 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M15 | Time | To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the CCDR, staff, and subordinate commands intelligence requirements. |
| M16 | Frequency | Intelligence products meet the CCDRs decision-making cycle. |

ST 2.4.1 Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Conduct the analytical process to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and other intelligence products that provide the joint force commander (JFC) with a systems understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint operational planning process (JOPP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.02G (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3810.01D, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) is conducted both prior to and during a joint force's operation, as well as during planning for follow-on missions. The most current

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information available regarding the adversary situation and the operational environment (OE) is continuously integrated into the JIPOE process. JIPOE supports planning by identifying, assessing, and estimating the adversary's center of gravity (COG), critical vulnerabilities, capabilities, limitations, intentions, adversary course of action (COA), and their impact on friendly forces and mission accomplishment. This task may require language proficiency and/ or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task may assist the combatant commander (CCDR) and staff to visualize and understand all relevant aspects of the OE. Assess the adversary/threat capabilities and will, identify adversary/threat center of gravity (COG), and discern the adversary's probable intent.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process adequately depicted the operational environment (OE) for the combatant commander (CCDR) and staff. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)? |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process completed prior to subordinate joint force deployment. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provides combatant commander (CCDR) full spectrum of adversary capability. |
| M6 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) incorporated into war-gaming process. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process/products completed in time to incorporate into planning process. |
| M8 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which |

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| | | mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M9 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct theater intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct theater joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)? |
| M12 | Time | To identify adversary courses of action (COAs) and centers of gravity (COGs). |
| M13 | Time | To analyze relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) (including political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure [PMESII] as well as meteorological and oceanographic [METOC]). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.4.2 Provide Warning Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Provide warning intelligence criteria to assist in determining when and in what manner to implement plans. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01

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Notes: The intelligence directorate provides the resulting threat assessments and warning to the combatant commander (CCDR), joint force, and its components in a manner consistent with the intelligence principle of excellence (i.e., the product must be anticipatory, timely, accurate, usable, complete, relevant, objective, and available). This task includes assessing mid- to long-term military and non-military trends, issues and/or opportunities for preemption, to include political, societal, environmental, energy-related, economic, and institutional trends, as well as other trends associated with globalization such as understanding the threats, and vulnerabilities from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) aspects such as the proliferation, development, or use of precursors and components. For WMD aspects, this task may involve specialized, technical capabilities to understand the current environment, detecting anomalies, and continually assessing the WMD threat and related networks to extrapolate possible future threats. Ensure current warning intelligence criteria have been developed and promulgated. Identify and assess mid- to long-term regional issues, trends, and situations that could either: adversely impact United States (US) national security interests and objectives of the US, US military forces, and the countries and forces of our multinational partners; or offer opportunities for intervention/preemption leading to positive changes in either actor behavior or previously negative trends/issues.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Is warning intelligence criteria developed during the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M2 | Time | To develop and update threat indicators during execution. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has warning intelligence criteria been disseminated to individuals responsible for monitoring criteria and providing alert notifications? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does criteria include threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in the estimated threat courses of action (COAs) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does criteria include threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does warning intelligence criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an |

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| | | acceleration of friendly decision cycles? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are reporting instructions included in Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for warning triggers to provide sufficient threat warning of time-critical information to plans and operations? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is warning intelligence criteria updated in accordance with (IAW) plan developments? |
| M9 | Minutes | To transmit indications and warning information within theater after detection, identification, or receipt. |
| M10 | Minutes | Between obtaining indications of enemy missile launch and dissemination of warning to friendly forces. |

ST 2.4.3 Provide Theater Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Produce theater intelligence products supporting the combatant command (CCMD), subordinate joint force, and component command intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2, CJCSI 3241.01

Notes: Fused joint intelligence assessments, such as military capabilities assessments, military-related subjects assessments, or adversary course of action (COA) assessments, are also frequently used to present the commander with the most thorough and accurate description and analysis of adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, center of gravity, (COG) and probable intentions. This task may integrate, evaluate, analyze, and interpret information from single or multiple sources and fuse into finished intelligence products. The task may also focus intelligence products and services on the fusion of all-source intelligence from components; joint task force (JTF) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; CCMD joint intelligence operations centers (JIOCs); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs); support the commander's decision-making cycle; and planning, operations, and targeting cycles.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do capabilities exist to produce all |
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| | | eight categories of intelligence products: warning intelligence, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence, and estimative intelligence? |
| M2 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M3 | Time | To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product. |
| M4 | Time | To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the combatant commander (CCDR), staff, and subordinate commands intelligence requirements (IRs). |
| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time, format, and content). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do intelligence products meet the combatant commander's (CCDR's) decision-making cycle? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is intelligence received from components, joint task force (JTF) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets, combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations center (JIOC), and national sources incorporated into all-source products? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is intelligence production synchronized with combatant command (CCMD) plans and operations? |

ST 2.4.4 Conduct Sociocultural Analysis (SCA)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Conduct research, analysis, assessment, and leverage information to improve understanding of the social, cultural, historical, political, and/or economic environment. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-29, JP 3-57

Notes: This information received typically is derived from intelligence and

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non-military knowledge sources outside the Department of Defense (DOD) to gain understanding. The performance of this task supports command planning, operations, and military engagements. Activities may include undertaking original research, sociocultural analysis (SCA) and/or providing advice in support of planning, exercises, humanitarian civic actions, information operations (IO), military information support, military-to-military engagements, and contingency operations. Topic examples: Provide information on key ethnic, cultural, religious, tribal, economic, and political relationships within security forces within civilian communities and between security forces (SFs) and the communities in which they operate; characterize infrastructure, sanitation and health structures, border controls, and customs processes; prepare products on the diversity of people and how United States (US) Military activities may affect them. May also be referred to as sociocultural.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of field research products completed on or prior to the established due date. |
| M2 | Number | Of communities of interest (COIs) contacted monthly. |
| M3 | Percent | Of products integrated into the intelligence production cycle. |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) plans and operations that have been provided a sociocultural based product. |
| M5 | Percent | Of sociocultural products provided to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and/or mission analysis. |
| M6 | Percent | Of short-response requests for information (RFIs) completed per schedule. |
| M7 | Percent | Of sociocultural research branch personnel rated deployable. |
| M8 | Percent | Of plans receiving sociocultural summaries. |

ST 2.5 Disseminate Strategic Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Disseminate strategic intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3340.02B, CJCSM 3115.01D

Notes: Timely dissemination of critical information and finished

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intelligence to appropriate consumers is paramount to attaining and maintaining information superiority (IS). This task may include dissemination by all means including verbal reports, documents, textual reports, graphic products, soft-copy products, and automated databases. Smart "push" is based on dynamic operator requirements, particularly for intelligence that requires immediate dissemination. This includes warning data initially received only at the national or theater level; other critical, previously unanticipated material affecting joint operations; intelligence which satisfies standing information requirements (IRs) by a subordinate unit; or specially prepared studies requested in advance by the subordinate joint force intelligence directorate. The "pull" concept enables operators and other intelligence analysts to pull additional data to meet specific informational needs. This task may identify dissemination means, including personal contact, physical transfer, message traffic, webpages/portals, e-mail, collaborative software applications, secure voice/fax, video teleconferencing (VTC), newsgroups, broadcasts, and tactical radio circuits. Implement smart "push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminate intelligence to be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the theater intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in command information management plan (IMP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are intelligence systems, communication applications, and tools established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint task force (JTF) staff, Service, and functional components, and subordinate units? |
| M3 | Percent | Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence systems and communication downtime. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are matrices developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are theater-wide distribution lists established and maintained? |
| M6 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to combatant |

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| | | commander [CCDR], etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are intelligence information/products to be pushed identified? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are intelligence information/products to be pulled identified? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP)? |
| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence products made available via collaborative tools to combatant command (CCMD) staff, subordinate joint forces, and component commands. |
| M11 | Percent | Of available intelligence databases accessible to analysts and operators to access. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are intelligence warnings provided in accordance with (IAW) established criteria? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are requests for information (RFIs) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are requests for information (RFIs) received from higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies? |
| M15 | Hours | For intelligence producers to follow-up or contact customers during planning or execution. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Is collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies? |
| M17 | Percent | Of products disseminated to customers on time in accordance with (IAW) dissemination matrix. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are dissemination management duties designated? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure office procedures? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is dissemination processes and procedures captured in theater tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP)? |

ST 2.5.1 DELETED Manage Intelligence Dissemination

ST 2.5.2 Integrate Strategic Intelligence into Operations

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate intelligence into a user's decision-making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-33

Notes: These products and services can be provided to the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs) to satisfy the operational needs of the decision makers. The joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) is the focal point for intelligence planning (IP) and integrating intelligence products and services into CCMD planning, execution, targeting, and decision-making cycles. This task may also provide timely, complete, and accurate understanding of the operational environment (OE). Integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization information; current intelligence situation; and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into the common operational picture (COP).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are priority intelligence requirements (IRs) updated in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence assessment incorporated into operational assessment? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are intelligence products provided in accordance with combatant command (CCMD) battle rhythm requirements? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is the current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are current and accurate intelligence products and information available via theater command and control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) architecture? |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence reports written for release to multinational partners. |

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|-----|--------|---|
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the intelligence request for information process established and procedures promulgated across the theater? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are the daily intelligence operations synchronized with current operations and future plans? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Do intelligence personnel attend designated boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, and planning sessions supporting plans, operations, and fires? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are theater intelligence enterprise daily briefings, meetings, updates, and production and reporting requirements integrated into battle rhythm? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are continuous near real-time monitoring of the status, location, and reporting of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms and sensors (ISR visualization) provided to the common operational picture (COP)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are current threat situation developed and graphically displayed in joint intelligence operations center (JIOC)? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is current intelligence integrated into combatant commander's (CCDR's) battle update assessment? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Do intelligence products meet the combatant commander's (CCDR's) decision-making cycle? |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.5.3 Disseminate Time-Sensitive Information

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Provide time-sensitive combat information to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate and supported commands for immediate decision making and analysis for production of current

Unclassified

intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: Unanalyzed combat information is unevaluated data provided directly to the commander for immediate decision making and may include, but is not limited to, time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Time | To transmit warning intelligence within theater after detection, identification, or receipt. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) analysts for production of current intelligence? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is unanalyzed combat information made available to joint commanders for time-critical decision making? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are procedures in place for rapid dissemination of time-sensitive information? |

ST 2.6 Maintain Situational Awareness (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Generate and maintain a shared awareness of the operational environment (OE), and comprehend the operational context. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: Situational awareness (SA) is an operational activity that addresses procedures for describing the strategic environment, including threats to national security. This occurs while continuously monitoring the national and international political and military situations so that emerging crises can be determined and analyzed, decision makers notified, and the specific nature of the threat determined. This activity emphasizes timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning the status of enemy, friendly, and neutral forces (such as enemy capabilities and intentions), and resources. It is the preceding component to situational understanding. SA is conveyed through a common operational picture (COP). SA is maintained through consistent collaboration with higher and lower echelon intelligence centers. It is also important to

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determine whether the adversarial information satisfies the combatant commander's (CCDR's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate joint force and component intelligence requirements (IRs). Additionally, with regard to combating weapons of mass destruction, this task may include the characterization of the global weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat and proliferation situation for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), national defense decision makers, and CCDRs, through the enabling programs of command and control (C2); communications systems; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR);, interagency coordination; and commanders communications synchronization (CCS), for the purpose of detecting, deterring, disrupting, and defeating WMD hazards. This task may determine current threats and adversary activities through intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization, warning intelligence; the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process; and current intelligence products to facilitate the commander's understanding.

| | | |
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| M1 | Time | To provide shared visualization of the current threat picture across theater. |
| M2 | Time | To provide shared visualization of a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) across theater. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are current threats and adversary activities identified? |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate joint force intelligence requirements (IRs) satisfied. |
| M5 | Time | Since last review of current joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products. |
| M6 | Time | Since last review of current intelligence products. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is warning intelligence criteria identified? |

ST 2.7 Integrate Intelligence Support into Plans

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate strategic intelligence into the command planning efforts. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3110.02H, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3314.01A

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Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports joint operation planning through three or four products: the combatant command (CCMD)-produced annex B (Intelligence) to the plan or order, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)-produced dynamic threat assessment (DTA) for the plan, the DIA-produced theater intelligence assessment (TIA) for the plan, and when required, the National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP) produced by the Joint Staff J-2 [Directorate of Intelligence]. Together, annex B and NISP integrate and synchronize the intelligence capabilities of the CCMD and the Department of Defense (DOD) portion of the intelligence community (IC) and as agreed to, the intelligence capabilities of the non-DOD portion of the IC and, of allied/partner countries to answer the commander-focused intelligence requirements (IRs) to help achieve the combatant commander's (CCDR's) objectives. This task can provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a course of action (COA) and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) by phase. Ensure pertinent intelligence information is shared horizontally and vertically through participation in CCMD boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups (WGs) applicable to planning operations.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Have priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been identified by phase? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has participation in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have intelligence gaps have been identified? |
| M4 | Time | To integrate theater intelligence plans with combatant commanders (CCDRs) concept of operations (CONOPS). |

ST 2.7.1 Conduct Intelligence Planning (IP)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Plan intelligence support for mission analysis, and operation plan (OPLAN) development, execution, and assessment. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3314.01

Notes: Intelligence planning (IP) supports joint operation planning through three or four products: the CCMD or Joint Staff produced Annex B (intelligence) for the plan or order, the Defense Intelligence Agency

(DIA)-produced Dynamic Threat Assessment (DTA) and Theater Intelligence Assessment (TIA) for the plan, and as required the National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP) produced by the Joint Staff J2. Together, the Annex B and the NISP integrate and synchronize the intelligence capabilities of the CCMD and the Department of Defense (DOD) portion of the intelligence community (IC) and as agreed to, the intelligence capabilities of the non-DOD portion of the IC and allied/partner countries to answer commander focused intelligence requirements to help achieve the combatant commander's (CCDR's) objectives. This task can aid to develop an understanding of the mission and commanders intent. Analyze the impact of the operational environment (OE) on national intelligence capabilities. It can also identify specified and implied intelligence tasks and review the availability of intelligence assets and capabilities. Can also determine intelligence support limitations and propose acceptable risk guidelines while determining facts and assumptions, as well as assessing the amount of time available for further planning.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence participation in planning related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Intelligence plans synchronized with theater concept of operations. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Intelligence annex and appendices for theater plans developed. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Intelligence staff estimate developed and presented during joint operation planning process (JOPP). |

ST 2.7.2 Lead Development of Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Lead development of theater intelligence requirements (IRs) for designation as the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0

Notes: Ultimately, the combatant commander (CCDR) designates priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that, together with friendly force intelligence requirements (FFIRs), constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs). The CCDR's total number of PIRs for

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any phase of an operation should reflect a reasonable balance between mission critical requirements and a finite intelligence support capability. Excessive PIRs may result in unfocused intelligence collection and production. The CCCR will develop PIRs that support critical decisions over the course of an operation. Using the PIRs to focus intelligence collection is key to making critical decisions. The CCCR focuses the intelligence system and avoids being overwhelmed with information of peripheral interest. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. In addition to focusing on the CCCR's IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, and supporting elements. The CCCR's PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements. This task can consolidate PIR nominations and make overall staff recommendations to the commander regarding their approval. It can also identify significant gaps in what is known about the adversary and other relevant actors and aspects of the operational environment (OE), formulate PIRs, and consolidate IRs.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Frequency | Current situation reviewed to determine if priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) change is necessary. |
| M2 | Time | To communicate intelligence recommendations to the combatant commander (CCDR) for priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) approval. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are excessive priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) causing unfocused collection and production? |
| M4 | Time | To identify key intelligence gaps. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are key intelligence gaps reflected in priority intelligence requirements (PIRs)? |

ST 2.8 Integrate Intelligence Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 30-JAN-18

Description: Integrate intelligence capabilities into the joint planning, execution, and assessment. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, CJCSI 3340.02B

Notes: Task Note: Combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence

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operations centers (JIOCs) integrate intelligence capabilities through planning and directing intelligence operations in accordance with annex B (Intelligence) concept of intelligence operations in the , plan, order or instructions from the CCMD J-2. Successful integration of intelligence capabilities requires optimizing the use of limited intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets and maximizing the efficiency of intelligence operations.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is timely intelligence provided for mission execution? |
| M2 | Frequency | Current threat picture is updated for operations. |
| M3 | Frequency | Coordinate intelligence requirements based on emerging situation with operations directorate (J-3) and intelligence directorate (J-2) planning sections. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are recommend changes in collection plan based on current situation? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations coordinated in the theater? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are recommended priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes based on current situation? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is participation in operations-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells and working groups and planning teams planned? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are strategies developed to integrate intelligence capabilities with theater operations? |

ST 2.8.1 Produce Targeting Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Provide specific target information in support of current operations, monitor the evolving combat situation, maintain situational awareness (SA) and ensure intelligence collection assets are available or able to be diverted away from other targets in order to find, fix, track, target, engage, and assess (F2T2EA) time-sensitive targets (TSTs). JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) are normally executed dynamically;

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however, to be successful, they require considerable deliberate planning and preparation within the joint targeting cycle. Exploitation of TSTs requires robust and responsive intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support. Once identified and prioritized, a comprehensive ISR plan must be implemented to effectively detect, identify, precisely locate, and monitor these targets. These requirements must also be incorporated into the combatant commander's (CCDR's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Support operations by identifying no-strike entities, managing no-strike lists (NSLs) and aiding capabilities analysis. Support operational estimates and assessments by aiding in identifying collateral objects, collateral damage effects, and munitions effectiveness. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Provide updated intelligence data on targets, target material, and geo-spatial products. Produce intelligence to support target engagement and targeting assessment.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Frequency | Current intelligence information resulted in location of time-sensitive target (TST). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Provided initial assessment of attack results. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Intelligence personnel co-located with time-sensitive target (TST) cell. |
| M3 | Time | To provide re-tasking recommendation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of time-sensitive targeting missions/operations that achieve aim or objective by providing intelligence support. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations? |
| M8 | Percent | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities that provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations. |

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| M9 | M/H/D/W | To produce and nominate no-strike entities to defense intelligence agency for verification. |
| M10 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated provide intelligence support to theater time-sensitive target (TST) operations. |
| M11 | M/H/D/W | To produce target information for collateral damage estimates. |
| M12 | Percent | Of targets listed on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that are synchronized with joint integrated collection list. |
| M13 | Number | of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M14 | Number | of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M15 | Number | of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 2.8.2 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Theater Dynamic Re-tasking

ST 2.8.3 Conduct Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct Department of Defense (DOD) human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5200.37

Notes: This task may be performed in response to geographic, specified, or unified combatant commands (CCMDs) or specified/Service component commands. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of information (EEIs). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are contacts established and maintained with all human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements managers for theater operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations? |
| M8 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M9 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan. |
| M11 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |

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| M12 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place for coordination of activities in accordance with (IAW) Intelligence Community Directive 304? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are category I packages forwarded to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final approval? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is approval received from theater Military Source Operations Approval Authority for Category II and III military source operations? Are category I packages forwarded through Theater Defense Human Intelligence Element for approval and submission to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final concurrence? |
| M15 | Percent | Of source database information registered in the designated source registry. |
| M16 | Percent | Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate. |
| M17 | Time | To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), and time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC). |
| M18 | Instances | Of source issues requiring deconfliction. |
| M19 | Hours | To review and publish intelligence information reports. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel? |
| M22 | Frequency | Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are Human intelligence (HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective |

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| | | multinational/national guidelines? |
| M24 | Percent/Number | Of human intelligence (HUMINT) performance objectives met. |
| M25 | Percent | Of human intelligence (HUMINT) missions/operations that achieve aim or objective. |
| M26 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M27 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M28 | Percent | Of advisory tasking coordinated with special operations forces (SOF) collectors. |
| M29 | Hours | To respond to priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes and adjust collection requirements. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M31 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M32 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M33 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M34 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources. |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

ST 2.8.3.1 Provide Interrogation Support

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct joint interrogation operations with a joint force or interagency organization to extract information for intelligence purposes from enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and dislocated civilians (DCs). JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), JP 3-63, FM 2-22.3

Notes: Intelligence interrogation is the systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law. Tactical questioning may be conducted by any trained Department of Defense (DOD) personnel; however, in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3115.09, DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning, intelligence interrogations will be conducted only by interrogators properly trained and certified. Joint interrogation operations are normally conducted at higher echelons, usually at, and in coordination with, detainee internment facilities. DOD personnel operating as part of a joint force should pursue their strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence needs through thorough, disciplined interrogations conducted IAW applicable United States (US) guidance. The commander ensures these rigorous and disciplined interrogations are conducted in a humane and legal manner. Conduct interrogation in support of law enforcement efforts to adjudicate enemy combatants who are believed to have committed crimes against US persons or property.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are interrogation operations/techniques conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational/national guidelines? |
| M2 | Percent/Number | Of interrogation information proven reliable. |

ST 2.9 Provide Target Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 20-APR-15

Description: Identify and track target intelligence requirements and maintain the required Target System Analysis (TSA), perform target development to support planning and phased operations. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: This task may be conducted during planning through phased

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operations as a continuous analytical process that analyzes, assesses and documents enemy military entities that are related to the enemy's center of gravity, and critical vulnerabilities. Target intelligence supports all phases of operations, most notably currently as non-lethal discussion articulate demands on target intelligence during planning and early phased operations. Targets, directly support the success of every phases of objectives and end states. This task may also include target system analysis (TSA), electronic target folder (ETF) modernized integrated database; modernized intelligence database (MIDB), candidate target list (CTL) to support target vetting, the joint target list (JTL), the restricted target list (RTL) for the plan, and the target nomination for execution during all phased operations. It may also include the discovery and nomination of no-strike entities and support maintenance of strike lists (NSL). May also provide target coordinate mensuration, target graphics, collateral estimates, and assessments and weaponeering, identify target development and assessment collection requirements, and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations. The task may also assess effects to target systems and targeting audiences resulting from target engagement. It may ensure target intelligence is shared vertically and horizontally in accordance with combatant commander's guidance.

| | | |
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| M1 | Time | To produce target development nominations (TDNs) in accordance with (IAW) targeting guidelines. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Provide target analysis and input to the restricted target list (RTL). |
| M3 | Time | To assist with force assignment recommendations. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Provide target analysis and input to the joint target list (JTL). |
| M5 | Percent | Of targeting collection requirements satisfy command objectives. |
| M6 | Frequency | Of participation in targeting related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups and planning teams. |
| M7 | Percent | Of concept plans (CONPLANS), operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) with target intelligence tasks identified. |
| M8 | Percent | Of target intelligence requirements satisfied. |
| M9 | Percent | Of target intelligence products produced in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense (DOD) and |

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| | | national intelligence policies, direction, and guidance. |
| M10 | M/H/D/W | To produce target system analysis (TSA) in accordance with (IAW) command policies. |
| M11 | M/H/D/W | To produce electronic target folders (ETFs) in accordance with (IAW) command policies. |

ST 2.9.1 Manage Target Lists

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Provide intelligence input for the maintenance of target lists to include: the candidate target list (CTL), restricted target list (RTL), joint target list (JTL), target nomination lists (TNLs), and joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL). Document part or all of the vetted target intelligence and operational targeting data for selected and validated entity-level targets. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Target list management (TLM) begins when an entity is nominated to become a target and ends with the creation and maintenance of a prioritized target list. Various target lists may be identified for use by the combatant commander (CCDR). Target lists are the most efficient mechanism to organize, prioritize, schedule, deconflict, and execute military operations against multiple entity-level targets. Commanders should be aware of the larger impact when individual targets are removed from the target list. The removal of one seemingly isolated target may cause an entire target set to be invalid and require a different set of targets to create the same effect. Target lists are the primary means by which joint forces coordinate and achieve the commander's desired effects against targets associated with a directed planning effort.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | M/H/D/W | To provide target list information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of target lists regularly reviewed for validity. |
| M3 | Frequency | Of collaboration conducted between intelligence, operations, and joint fires regarding target lists. |
| M4 | Percent | Of target lists documented in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense (DOD) and command standards. |

ST 2.9.2 DELETED Support Munitions Effectiveness Assessment (MEA)

ST 2.9.3 DELETED Support Re-Attack Recommendations

ST 2.9.4 DELETED Conduct Theater Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

ST 2.9.5 Produce Target System Analysis (TSA)

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Produce and maintain target system analysis (TSA) to identify, understand, and describe adversary target system components, and explain their functional and spatial/geographic relationships with other components within the same target system. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Produce functional and spatial relationships among complementary target systems. Continuously identify and develop target system analysis (TSA) products well in advance of and throughout military operations. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD)/latest time information of value (LTIOV) currency requirement for TSAs. The TSA ultimately results in a targeting strategy for the system of subject.

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| M1 | Percent | Of relevant adversary target systems identified. |
| M2 | Percent | Of target systems relevant to the planning effort in coordination with joint force commanders (JFCs) objectives or desired effects. |
| M3 | Number | Of intelligence gaps identified. |
| M4 | M/H/D/W | To post and disseminate target system analysis (TSA) products on accessible web pages on appropriate security domains and encrypted portals. |
| M5 | Percent | Of target system analysis (TSA) |

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| | | reviewed for currency within established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD)/latest time information is of value (LTIOV). |
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ST 2.9.6 Manage Targeting Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Plan, direct, and ensure timely and accurate estimate of damage or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target; determine weapons configuration/employment effectiveness; and determine if re-strikes are required to meet targeting objectives. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Establish policy for battle damage assessment (BDA) in support of combat assessment (CA) process. Establish and monitor a quality control process to ensure targeting assessment standards are met and target intelligence information and products are properly documented. Establish and maintain targeting assessment, standards, procedures, and environment for target analysis, production, and federation. Oversee the three phases of battle damage assessment (BDA): physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment, munitions effectiveness assessments (MEAs), collateral damage assessments, and re-strike recommendation. Determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives. Ensure dissemination of target intelligence to the right users, at the right time (including time-sensitive and dynamic situations), and in the right format.

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| M1 | M/H/D/W | To complete full battle damage assessment (BDA) of attacks after engagement, incorporating physical, functional, and target system assessments of attacks after target engagement. |
| M2 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) reports that provide actionable information on the status of targets and target systems. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected. |

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| M4 | Percent | Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected by more than one intelligence discipline. |
| M5 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) requests filled. |
| M6 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) results databased in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |

ST 3 Employ Fires

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Deliver fires through available positions, units, or weapons systems. JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Task may involve Service, joint, or multinational forces (MNFs). Delivery of fires may be planned or immediate. Apply lethal and/or nonlethal means to achieve the desired impact in the conduct of theater strategy, theater campaigns, and joint operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by forces from outside theater. |
| M2 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) receive desired damage levels on initial attack. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy high-value targets (HVTs) and decisive points developed as strategic targets in accordance with national strategy and military objectives. |
| M4 | Percent | Of known enemy strategic command and control (C2) nodes targeted for strategic attack. |
| M5 | Percent | Of attacks on selected targets having the desired effect on enemy centers of gravity (COGs). |
| M6 | Percent | Of known/suspected enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets identified and targeted for strategic attack. |
| M7 | Percent | Of target sequence reflecting joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) priorities. |
| M8 | Percent | Of targets reviewed for collateral damage/effects and political |

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| | | ramifications/interests. |
| M9 | Number | Of collateral damage/effects incidents as a result of friendly weapon employment. |
| M10 | Hours | Required to complete the targeting cycle. |
| M11 | Percent | Of available firepower assets considered for use in development of master attack plan. |
| M12 | Percent | Of attacking systems that penetrate to target(s) and deliver ordnance. |
| M13 | Percent | Of friendly attacking manned weapon systems lost during mission(s). |
| M14 | Percent | Of reattacked targets that achieve desired effects during reattack mission(s). |
| M15 | Number | Of target sets assigned to inappropriate strike assets. |
| M16 | Percent | Of targets attacked by first assigned friendly mission that achieve desired effects. |
| M17 | Hours | To provide integrated and released national, federated and theater combat assessments (CAs) during execution of full spectrum operations. |
| M18 | Hours | From receipt of imagery or other validated and appropriate intelligence sources relevant to the weapon employed until battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 1, 2 and supplemental reports are released. |
| M19 | Hours | From time of attack to initial and/or supplement brigade (BDE) reports. |
| M20 | Hours | To submit recommendations for reattack, from information receipt. |
| M21 | Percent | Difference between theater and national battle damage assessment (BDA) estimates. |
| M22 | Percent | Of available tactical/theater operational and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) sources, e.g. heads-up display (HUD) video, Hercules (AC-130) video, weapon system video (WSV), Predator video, U2 imagery, unmanned combat air vehicle (UCAV) video, special operations forces (SOF) hand-held, etc.) integrated with intelligence all-sources information for |

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| | | combat assessment (CA). |
| M23 | Percent | Of targets correctly assessed as captured, destroyed, delayed, disrupted, degraded, neutralized, deceived or exploited commensurate with the commander's objectives. |
| M24 | Number | Of targets restruck unnecessarily. |

ST 3.1 Perform the Joint Targeting Cycle

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Perform all six steps of the joint targeting cycle across all echelons ensuring the joint force commander (JFC) is presented a range of options to achieve objectives. JOINT STAFF/J-2 NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TEAM CONOPS, JOINT STAFF/J-2 QUICK RESPONSE TEAM CONOPS, JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: The six phases of the joint targeting cycle include: 1) end state and commander's objective, 2) target development prioritization, 3) capabilities analysis, 4) Commander's decision and force assignment, 5) mission planning and force execution, and 6) assessment.

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| M1 | Hours | For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR's) apportionment guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | For identification of enemy's center of gravity (COG) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Hours | For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR's) high-payoff target (HPT) categories (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M4 | Hours | For issuance of combatant commander's (CCDR's) prohibited target and collateral damage/effects guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Hours | For issuance of fire support coordinator (FSC) measures guidance (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of |

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| | | Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M6 | Hours | To develop plan to attack target, after identification as high-payoff target (HPT). |
| M7 | Percent | Difference between joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) target priorities and those in combatant commander (CCDR) and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance. |
| M8 | Percent | Of desired results, achieved by theater strategic firepower within specified time/phase. |
| M10 | Percent | Of selected targets have desired mean point of impact identified. |
| M9 | Percent | Of immediate targets, passed to attack assets quickly enough to allow effective ordnance delivery. |
| M11 | Percent | Of selected targets have suitable munitions available in theater. |
| M12 | Percent | Of selected targets have vital areas identified. |
| M13 | Percent | Of targets selected by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB), reviewed for political ramifications. |
| M15 | Percent | Of time, joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) guidance passed to targeting agencies (e.g., joint force air component commander [JFACC]), before air tasking order (ATO) cycle begins. |
| M14 | Percent | Of targets best served by nonlethal means, allocated to attack by nonlethal systems. |
| M16 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device available). |
| M17 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon against one target (target detection device not available). |
| M18 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon (air launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/Gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched ballistic missile [ALCM/ACM/Gravity/ICBM/SLBM]) |

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| | | against one target (target detection device available). |
| M19 | Hours | To construct a theater option consisting of one weapon (air-launched cruise missile/advanced cruise missile/Gravity/intercontinental ballistic missile/submarine-launched ballistic missile [ALCM/ACM/Gravity/ICBM/SLBM]) against one target (target detection device not available). |
| M20 | Hours | To complete target weaponeering in support of one mensurated desired mean point of impact/desired point of impact (DMPI/DPI). |
| M21 | Percent | Of all valid theater-nominated nuclear targets represented in the theater planning support document (nuclear). |

ST 3.1.1 Attack Targets

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Evaluate each strategic target to determine if and when it should be attacked for optimum effect on enemy centers of gravity (COGs) and strategic decisive points, and is in conformance with the combatant commander's (CCDR's) strategic concept and intent. JP 3-0, JP 3-03 (primary)

Notes: Included here are the destruction and degradation of enemy information operations (IO) means and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production, infrastructure, and delivery systems.

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| M1 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M2 | Days | Until phased theater strategic attack plan available for execution. |
| M3 | Percent | Of known enemy information operations (IO) capability, targeted for strategic attack. |
| M4 | Percent | Of known enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) |

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| | | capabilities, targeted for strategic attack. |
| M5 | Weeks | To initially prepare theater no-strike and restricted target lists (during deliberate planning). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Provide detailed targeting objectives, to include a full description of the amount of damage required for each target, with zero route-back requests for supplemental information. |
| M7 | Instances | Brief and explain the Theater Nuclear Planning Document, if available, and the advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear weapons systems available for each target in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04B (TS), Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY (05) (U). |
| M8 | Percent | Of strategic targets prosecuted as immediate targets. |
| M9 | Hours | Request a theater planning response cell (TPRC), quick response team (QRT), or other targeting intelligence specialty support team, as required. |
| M10 | Percent | Comply with guidance concerning selection of nuclear targets and their inclusion in respective operation plans in concept format/operation plans (CONPLANS/OPLANS); evaluate each target to determine if and when it should be attacked with nuclear weapons for optimum effect on enemy centers of gravity (COGs), strategic decisive points, and conformance with the combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater strategic high-payoff targets (HPTs) (discovered within execution cycle) reprioritized. |
| M12 | Weeks | To initially prepare theater strategic target list (during deliberate planning). |
| M13 | Percent | Of targets selected reflect the Secretary of Defense's (SecDef's) and combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance. |
| M14 | Percent | Of attacks on selected targets, cause political consequences outweighing strategic benefits. |
| M15 | Percent | Of targets selected, deemed illegal for |

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| | | attack. |
| M16 | Percent | Of targets, reviewed for collateral damage/effects and political ramifications/interests. |
| M17 | Percent | Of target sequence reflects joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) priorities. |
| M18 | Percent | Of attacks on selected targets, had desired effect on enemy center of gravity (COG). |
| M19 | Hours | To revise phased theater strategic attack plan. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M21 | Percent | Of enemy decisive points, translated into high-payoff targets (HPTs). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M23 | Percent | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M25 | Percent | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M26 | Percent | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

ST 3.1.2 Assign Joint/Multinational Theater Fires to Targets/Target Systems

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Assign theater strategic fires to classes or types of strategic targets, or targets themselves. JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03 Series

Notes: Task includes assigning targets/target systems to the appropriate joint force component. The joint force commander (JFC) should consider if any theater strategic targets should be treated as immediate targets; if so, then the JFC should articulate his risk tolerance and his guidance for coordinating rapid attacks. Target selections are then made in accordance with his strategic plan and intent. Immediate targets are targets that have been detected too late to be included in the normal

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targeting process, and therefore, have not been scheduled as planned targets. Immediate targets are usually time-sensitive, requiring immediate response as they pose imminent danger to friendly forces or are highly lucrative and present fleeting opportunity for attack.

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| M1 | Days | To complete targeting cycle (deliberate/air tasking order [ATO] planning). |
| M2 | Hours | To complete immediate targeting cycle, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations. |
| M3 | Hours | To reattack theater strategic objective not neutralized (from original time on target [TOT]). |
| M4 | Instances | Of theater strategic firepower assignments, appealed to the joint force commander (JFC). |
| M5 | Percent | Mismatch between target systems and assigned strike assets. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force operations, delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified because of improper firepower allocation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of land, air, and sea delivery systems targets (not targets of opportunity), coordinated by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). |
| M8 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint force as immediate targets. |

ST 3.1.3 Conduct Combat Assessment (CA)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Determine the overall effectiveness of Service, joint, and multinational attacks employed in the theater, as it relates to the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign objectives. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task includes assessing theater battle damage; munitions effectiveness; consequence analysis for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets (as necessary); reassessing mission requirements (e.g., reattack the target); and analyzing/reporting the effects of combat missions in achieving the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign objectives. This task also includes operational

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assessments for phases of the campaign to determine if operational objectives have been achieved and by when in order to establish conditions for subsequent operations in the campaign. It includes an evaluation of all force employment supporting the theater campaign plan.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish coordination process between collection elements and targeting elements (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | To provide integrated national/federated and theater assets combat assessments (after execution of first combat fires time on target [TOT]). |
| M3 | Hours | From receipt of imagery until battle damage assessment (BDA) report. |
| M4 | Hours | To conduct theater battle damage assessment (BDA) (from time attack completed). |
| M5 | Hours | To submit recommendations for reattack (from original time on target [TOT]). |
| M6 | Percent | Difference between theater and national/federated battle damage assessment (BDA) estimates. |
| M7 | Percent | Of available operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video), integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA). |
| M8 | Percent | Of reconnaissance assets, employed in theater battle damage assessment (BDA). |
| M9 | Percent | Of targets correctly assessed as destroyed, neutralized, or suppressed. |
| M10 | Percent | Of targets have applicable operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video) integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA). |
| M11 | Percent | Of targets, restructed unnecessarily. |
| M12 | Hours | To prepare estimates of collateral effects from attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapon targets. |
| M13 | Hours/Days | To prepare an assessment of collateral damage/effects resulting from attacks which exceeded planned/expected |

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| | | estimates. |
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ST 3.10 Manage No-Strike List (NSL)

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Produce, maintain and disseminate no-strike lists (NSLs). Enter, remove and record no-strike entities on the NSLs. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A, CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: The no-strike list (NSL) is distinct from the joint target list (JTL) and restricted target list (RTL). The NSL consists of a list of objects or entities whose function is characterized as protected from the effects of military operations under the law of war, international law, and/or rules of engagement (ROE). Document NSLs in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Document changes or deletions to the NSL in the MIDB on a continual basis. Document changes in status for no-strike entities to expedite target engagement in the MIDB. Verify entities on the NSL are not on the joint target list (JTL)/restricted target list (RTL) and vice versa. Ensure routine and timely dissemination of NSLs to all subordinate and supporting commands and supported functional commands with a periodicity appropriate for the tempo of operations. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for entities on NSLs.

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| M1 | Percent | Of approved category codes reflected on no-strike lists (NSLs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of no-strike entities on no-strike list (NSL) developed to standard. |
| M3 | Percent | Of engaged no-strike entities with status removal documented in modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M4 | Percent | Of entities that lose their protected status assigned a second category code and O-suffix reflecting the new functional characterization. |
| M5 | M/H/D/W | To disseminate no-strike lists (NSLs). |
| M6 | Percent | Of subordinate and supporting commanders with access to no-strike lists (NSLs). |
| M7 | Percent | Of targets verified against the latest no-strike list (NSL) prior to engagements. |

ST 3.2 Attack Theater Strategic Targets/Target Systems

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Attack the enemy to destroy or neutralize strategic-level targets/target systems and to shape and control the tempo of theater campaigns and joint operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Use all available Service, joint, and allied/coalition firepower assets against land, air (including space), and maritime (surface and subsurface) targets having strategic significance.

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| M1 | Percent | Of missions that violate the rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M2 | Days | Until arrival of first military information support (MIS) units in theater (after initial landings). |
| M3 | Min/Hours | To complete air tasking order (ATO) or immediate targeting cycle, to include collateral damage/effects mitigation analysis/recommendations. |
| M4 | Percent | More time than allocated in campaign plan, needed to achieve desired damage levels on high-payoff targets (HPTs). |
| M5 | Percent | Of air sorties, covered by electronic warfare (EW), support requests unfilled. |
| M6 | Percent | Of all available joint and allied firepower assets, considered for use in development of master attack plan. |
| M7 | Percent | Of attacking systems penetrate to target and deliver ordnance. |
| M8 | Percent | Of friendly attacking manned weapons systems, lost during mission. |
| M9 | Percent | Of friendly operations employ nonlethal systems. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operations and operational phases, covered by deception plan. |
| M11 | Percent | Of reattacked targets destroyed by reattacking mission. |
| M12 | Percent | Of target systems assigned to inappropriate strike assets. |
| M13 | Percent | Of targets destroyed by first assigned friendly mission. |

ST 3.2.1 Conduct Attack on Theater Strategic Targets/Target Systems Using Lethal Means

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Engage strategic targets (other than air defense [AD] or defensive counterair [DCA] targets) with available Service, joint, and allied/coalition delivery systems, delivering lethal ordnance. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-30, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Lethal means may include, among other operations, forcible entry, direct action (DA), unconventional warfare (UW), and information and theater of war operations in depth. Paramount consideration must be given to how best to hold at risk what the enemy values most. The objective of such attacks may be to delay, disrupt, defeat, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and to affect the enemy's will to fight for strategic results. Alternatively, the objective may be to damage or destroy critical facilities (including command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence [C4I] and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] weapon targets) or to delay, disrupt or degrade critical tasks, achieving strategic results. Means may include surface and subsurface land and sea based joint and multinational theater systems and air and space forces (aircraft, missiles, helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicle [UAV], and space vehicles). This activity includes the attack of offensive counterair (OCA) targets.

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| M1 | Percent | Loss rate for attacking systems (of total sorties). |
| M2 | Percent | Of attacking systems penetrate to target to deliver ordnance. |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacked targets incurring desired damage levels. |
| M4 | Percent | Of scheduled time, used for execution of strategic target program. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapon capability destroyed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Engage targets with available nuclear delivery systems to delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and the enemy's will to fight or overcome a critical enemy advantage gained as the result of enemy use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and |

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| | | high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons. |
| M7 | Number | Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission. |
| M8 | Incidents | Of errors in crew force response when execution directed by the President. |
| M9 | Percent | Of mission completed as planned. |
| M10 | Percent | Of uncovered targets, not due to enemy action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of crew response and authentication of emergency action messages (EAMs). |

ST 3.2.2 Conduct Nonlethal Attack

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Conduct nonlethal attack against land, sea, air, and space (less air defense [AD]) targets. JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-24, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01C

Notes: This task may use joint and multinational means to achieve strategic results. These means include the use of electronic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), operations security (OPSEC), computer network and cyberspace operations (CO), military information support operations (MISO) or other information-related capabilities (IRCs), and special operations forces (SOF). Nonlethal means also includes employment of MISO to shape foreign audience perceptions across the spectrum of military operations. In these cases the objective is to foster favorable attitudes toward the host nation (HN) and modifies insurgent behavior. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Nonlethal means are designed to impair, disrupt, or delay the performance of enemy forces, activities, and facilities.

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| M1 | Days | Until arrival of first military support to information operations (MISO) units in theater (after initial landings). |
| M2 | Percent | Of all targets, evaluated by joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) as candidates for attack using nonlethal means. |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means on |

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| | | selected targets, achieve desired damage criteria. |
| M4 | Hours | To establish joint military information support task force (JMISTF) (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Percent | Of time nonlethal means are integrated into daily air tasking order (ATO). |
| M6 | Hours | Until combatant commander (CCDR) requests and coordinates military support to information operations (MISO) , electronic warfare (EW), and deception appropriate element, activity and joint agency support to joint task force (JTF) components information operations (IO) cells (after establishment of a JTF). |
| M7 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets, achieve desired nonlethal effect. |
| M8 | Hours | To establish and integrate information operations (IO) cell into planning process (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M9 | Instances | Of information warfare (IW)/information operations (IO) planners not being included in campaign planning inner circle (from warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M10 | Percent | Of increase in support for United States (US) activity in country of operation resulting from military support to information operations (MISO) efforts. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater strategy, operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and component plans, have integrated theater military information support operations (MISO) plan. |
| M12 | Percent | Of air sorties, covered by electronic warfare (EW), support requests unfilled. |
| M13 | Instances | Of uncoordinated information operations (IO) element or activity actions causing disruption or delay of theater plans and objectives. |
| M14 | Percent | Of theater information operations (IO) objectives verifiably achieved. |

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| M15 | Hours | To achieve information superiority (IS), after crisis onset or the Presidential or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) direction to engage in planning and implement operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M16 | Percent | Of applicable information operations (IO) targets included in the joint targeting plan. |
| M17 | Percent | Of planners with access to the information operations (IO) plan within 12 hours of plan initiation. |
| M18 | Percent | Of enemy operations distributed, canceled, or modified, attributable to the information operations (IO) plan. |
| M19 | Percent | Of mission essential United States (US) command, control, and communications (C3); computers; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems remaining after enemy information operations (IO) attack. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct attack using nonlethal means? |
| M21 | Percent | Of nonlethal attack missions/operations that achieve aim or objective using nonlethal means. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means? |
| M23 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means. |
| M24 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct attack using nonlethal means. |
| M25 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means. |
| M26 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct attack using nonlethal means. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct attack using |

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| | | nonlethal means? |
| M28 | Number | of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M29 | Number | of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M30 | Number | of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 3.2.2.3 Attack Theater Information Systems

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Employ offensive information warfare capabilities to achieve theater objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-01, JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | Of decrease in enemy message traffic on command nets after one week of information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack. |
| M2 | Percent | Of decrease in significant enemy message traffic on command nets after initial information warfare/command and control (C2) warfare attack. |
| M3 | Percent | Of adversary information conduits, penetrated, corrupted, or monitored. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy command and control (C2) facilities, attacked. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy command and control (C2) facilities, in high-payoff target (HPT) category. |
| M6 | Percent | Of fixed location enemy command and control (C2) facilities, destroyed within one hour. |
| M7 | Percent | Of selected access programs, employed with intended effect. |
| M8 | Weeks | To achieve information superiority in theater. |

ST 3.2.3 Synchronize Strategic Fires

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DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Integrate and synchronize attacks on single or multiple targets. JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-13, JP 3-60, JP 5-0

Notes: Synchronize fires across strategic targets and to strategic depths. This synchronization includes lethal and nonlethal means, to include friendly information operations (IO), cyberspace operations (CO), space operations, and the minimization of their effects on friendly forces, neutrals, and noncombatants. It also includes integrating theater strategic fires with national military strategic firepower and operational firepower within the theater to ensure unity of effort, and avoid disrupting supporting campaigns and major operations, or revealing friendly force intentions at any level.

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| M1 | Hours | To reattack theater strategic objective (from original time on target [TOT]). |
| M2 | Casualties | Caused by friendly fires. |
| M3 | Hours | To reattack theater strategic target (from original time on target [TOT]). |
| M4 | Instances | Of national strategic missions aborted because lack of necessary theater/joint operations area (JOA) support. |
| M5 | Instances | Of operational, strategic theater, and strategic national fires, not integrated into attack plan. |
| M6 | Instances | Of special access programs (SAPs) cannot be integrated with non-SAP systems for security reasons. |
| M7 | Instances | Of strategic attacks originating from out of theater, not synchronized with those tasked from within theater. |
| M8 | Percent | Of attacks, deconflicted with friendly forces operating in area of operations (AO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy offensive capability, diverted to defensive reaction. |
| M10 | Percent | Of failed attacks on high-payoff targets (HPTs), attributed to lack of integration of fires assets. |
| M11 | Percent | Of friendly casualties, caused by friendly fires. |
| M12 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs), attacked by joint force as immediate targets. |
| M13 | Percent | Of operational attacks, aborted because of planned, but unavailable theater support. |

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| M14 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) missions, executed without notification of non-SOF operating forces in area. |
| M15 | Percent | Of strategic national assets, used to attack targets suited to available theater assets. |
| M16 | Percent | Of strategic national missions, aborted because of lack of necessary theater support. |
| M17 | Percent | Of theater assets, used to attack targets better suited to available operational assets. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Integrate theater attacks on single or multiple theater targets of strategic significance. |
| M19 | Instances | Provide support to combatant commanders in fulfilling supported combatant commander (CCDR) nuclear requests as identified in the emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS). |
| M20 | Days | Request nuclear planning in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04, Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY 05 (U), and emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS). |
| M21 | Hours | Request a theater nuclear strike in accordance with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3110.04, Nuclear Supplement to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan for FY 05 (U), and emergency action procedures of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (EAP-CJCS). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Present a comprehensive description of commander, United States European Commands (USEUCOMs) relationship with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with respect to emergency action message (EAM) that result from a NATO-involved conflict at the level of understanding of the decision maker. |
| M23 | Instances | Minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide using strike warning messages or other |

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| | | communications to notify intent of attack. |
| M24 | Percent | Of attacks deconflicted with friendly information operations (IO)/command and control (C2) warfare plans. |

ST 3.3 Coordinate Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate counter countermeasure operations to neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures used to degrade/neutralize our ability to compile a high-value asset (HVA) target list, as well as our ability to attack these high-value targets (HVTs) with precision engagement. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: Task includes degrading threat countermeasures against intelligence collection sensors and precision engagement weapon systems and employing electro-optical/infrared, radio frequency (RF), millimeter wave, Global Positioning System (GPS), and acoustic technologies. Task also includes target signature alteration, decoy/deception, target obscuration and sensor/signal processing jamming/disruption.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do commands responsible for developing operations plans identify threat countermeasures to precision engagement as part of the intelligence preparation of the environment? |
| M2 | Percent | Of high-value target (HVT) protected by countermeasures. |
| M3 | Number | Of effective counter countermeasures identified. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Commander's guidance includes counter countermeasure information? |

ST 3.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Intelligence Collection Sensors Counter Countermeasures

ST 3.3.2 DELETED Coordinate Precision

Engagement Counter Countermeasures

ST 3.4 Coordinate Counterinsurgency (COIN)

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may be conducted with assistance from host nation (HN) military and civilian assets and resources, in conjunction with HN desires to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Though COIN emphasizes military actions in some phases, successful long-term solutions demand nonmilitary contributions (including contract options). COIN military efforts focus on destroying an insurgency's military wings and creating a secure physical and psychological environment that establishes firm government control of the populace and area, and gains the populace support. A successful COIN may simultaneously operate against more than one insurgency operation. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Was the basis of the insurgency identified to determine its form, centers of gravity (COGs), and the root cause? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Were long-term effects of all United States (US) assistance considered before executing counterinsurgency (COIN) operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Were personnel recovery (PR) operations implemented as required to |

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| | | support counterinsurgency (COIN) operations? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Was transition planned as part of the mission planning for counterinsurgency (COIN)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was insurgent information operation (IO) threat to mission identified? |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M13 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations? |
| M16 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

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| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

ST 3.4.4.1 Conduct Force Protection (FP)

DJS Approval Date: 05-SEP-18

Description: Mitigate hostile actions directed against personnel, resources, facilities, and critical information. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-10, JP 3-30, JP 3-31, JP 3-32, JP 3-34, CJCSI 3280.01D, DODI 2000.12, DODI O-2000.16

Notes: Force protection (FP) preserves the force's fighting potential through four primary means. They are active defensive measures, passive defensive measures, application of technology, and procedures to reduce risk of friendly fire incidents, and emergency management and response. This task includes assisting in identifying operational and technical solutions, including conducting the research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) to meet current and future requirements and reviewing FP plans or FP elements within concept plans (CONPLANS) and/or operation plans (OPLANS) to protect against hostile action which may impact not only organic capabilities but those capabilities offered by non-organic (commercial) resources and personnel.

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| M1 | Days | To provide written report of observations/vulnerabilities to the combatant commander with mitigating options. |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified defensive measures validated by installation / unit commander to ensure the physical security of personnel, facilities, and equipment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of the time force protection (FP) enhancement recommendations have been taken to reduce risk from threats to acceptable levels based on FP operational risk assessment. |
| M4 | Days | To determine force protection (FP) |

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| | | enhancement processes/procedures/facility modifications, etc. and provide answer to the combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M5 | Percent | Of required installations receive periodic force protection (FP) assistance visits. |
| M6 | Months | To respond to combatant command (CCMD) request; complete plans review process. |
| M7 | Percent | Of research and development (R and D) funding used to meet defense technology objectives in the scientific and technical (S and T). |

ST 3.5 Coordinate Space Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Direct the activities associated with space operations. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space capabilities are essential to overall military mission accomplishment, provide the advantages needed for success in joint operations, and support the principles of war. United States (US) military space operations are comprised of the following mission areas: space force enhancement, space support, space control, and space force application.

| | | |
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| M1 | Months | To place systems in space. |
| M2 | Percentage | To operate systems in space. |

ST 3.5.2 Manage Space Control

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Ensure freedom of action in space for the United States (US) and its allies, and deny it to adversaries. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space control consists of offensive space control (OSC), defensive space control (DSC), and space situational awareness (SSA). This task may include surveillance of space and terrestrial areas of interest (AOIs) that could impact space activities; protecting the ability to use space; preventing adversaries from exploiting United States (US), multinational,

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or neutral space services and capabilities; and negating the ability of adversaries to exploit space services and capabilities.

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| M1 | Percent | Of space surveillance systems operational. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does space control negate ability of adversaries to exploit space services and capabilities? |
| M3 | Percent | Of contingency requirements for space support met. |

ST 3.5.2.2 Manage Space Protection

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Direct those activities that preserve the operation of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities and activities. JP 3-01, JP 3-14 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: Space protection includes operations that prevent adversaries from exploiting United States (US) or third-party space capabilities. These actions protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference (such as Global Positioning System [GPS] and satellite communications [SATCOM] jammers), or unintentional hazards (such as space debris, radio frequency [RF] interference, and other naturally occurring phenomenon such as radiation). Space protection also includes actions to influence adversaries perceptions of US space capabilities and makes them less confident of success in interfering with those capabilities, as well as the capability to detect, characterize, attribute (who attempted), and defeat or deter an attack.

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| M1 | Percent | Of space platforms orbits adjusted from original orbit plans because of conflicts with other space objects. |
| M2 | Minutes | To report a threat to a friendly space asset after its initial detection and/or assessment. |
| M3 | Days | To locate source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). |
| M4 | Days | To stop electromagnetic interference (EMI). |

ST 3.5.2.3 Manage Space Negation

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Manage measures to deceive, disrupt, deny, degrade, or destroy an adversary's space systems and services, or any other space system or service used by an adversary that is hostile to United States (US) national interests. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: See also space control.

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| M1 | Percent | Of enemy space capability destroyed/degraded/disrupted (as ordered by Secretary of Defense [SecDef]). |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy space-related targets scheduled for targeting by warfighting combatant commander (CCDR). |

ST 3.5.2.6 Manage Space Situational Awareness (SSA)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage space capabilities operations within the terrestrial environment and space domain. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This task includes planning, executing, and assessing space operations. Space situational awareness (SSA) leverages space surveillance, collection, and processing of space intelligence data; synthesis of the status of United States (US) and cooperative satellite systems; collection of US, allied, and coalition space readiness; and analysis of the space domain. It also incorporates the use of intelligence sources to provide insight into adversary use of space capabilities and their threats to our space capabilities while in turn contributing to the joint force commander's (JFC's) ability to understand enemy intent. SSA is typically important to the delivery of 1) position, navigation, and timing (PNT); 2) satellite communications (SATCOM); and 3) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

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| M1 | Days | To synthesize status of satellite systems. |
| M2 | Days | To analyze space domain. |
| M3 | Days | To process space intelligence data. |

ST 3.5.2.6.2 Manage Space Surveillance

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage the systematic and continuous observation and information collection on all man-made objects orbiting the Earth. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Space surveillance contributes to orbital safety, indications or warning of space events, initial indications of where threats may be located, and assessment. Space events include satellite maneuvers, anticipated and unanticipated launches, reentries, and mission-impacting space weather. Surveillance data, for example, is used to produce the satellite catalog which is the fused product that provides the location of on-orbit satellites, as well as man-made space debris. Information from the satellite catalog is used by predictive orbital analysis tools to anticipate satellite threats and mission opportunities for friendly, adversary, and third party-assets.

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| M1 | Hours | To locate threats. |
| M2 | Hours | To produce satellite catalog. |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct predictive orbital analysis. |

ST 3.5.2.6.3 Manage Space Reconnaissance

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Manage the detailed characterization of a specific object needed to analyze and assess the operational environment (OE). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Reconnaissance data, for example, may come from an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) providing visual images of a mobile satellite ground station to aid in the planning of a strike against that ground station. Assets that perform reconnaissance may also conduct surveillance. Space reconnaissance may support targeting and post-strike assessment.

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| M1 | Hours | To analyze reconnaissance data. |
| M2 | Hours | To assess reconnaissance data. |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct post-strike assessment. |

ST 3.5.2.6.4 Manage Space-Related

Environmental Monitoring

DJS Approval Date: 16-APR-15

Description: Manage the monitoring of the environment as it relates to space operations and activities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: This environmental information must be accurate and timely to protect space systems and support space control planning and execution. Predictions of natural environmental effects should be synchronized with military commander's courses of action (COAs) to enhance military effectiveness. Environmental monitoring, analysis, and prediction are critical in space control and space force enhancement operations. Natural phenomena, such as solar activity and lightning, can interfere with space systems. Operators must be able to differentiate between natural phenomena interference and an intentional attack on a space system in order to formulate an appropriate response.

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| M1 | Hours | To characterize space and terrestrial weather. |
| M2 | Hours | To analyze space and terrestrial weather. |
| M3 | Hours | To predict space and terrestrial weather. |

ST 3.5.3.8 Manage Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Deliberate military operations to gain and maintain a positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information advantage. JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: Desired effects are generated through the coordinated deployment of components within information operations (IO), space operations, and cyberspace operations (CO), including electronic warfare (EW), space control, space force enhancement, and computer network operations.

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | To respond to a combatant commander (CCDR) or joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic navigation warfare (NAVWAR)-related support. |
| M2 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) assets |

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| | | identified as having positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities and/or vulnerabilities completed. |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) missions identified as having positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) capabilities and/or vulnerabilities completed. |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) operational plans assessed in order to identify positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) dependence for successful completion. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) concept of operations (CONOPS) published? |

ST 3.7 Conduct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Conduct cyberspace operations (CO) in support of assigned missions. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 8530.1

Notes: This task includes coordination with United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), other commands, United States Government (USG) agencies, and other partners. Cyberspace operations (CO) can include providing commanders enemy-focused situational awareness (SA), indications of cyberspace attack, integrated operational cyberspace planning, and timely and accurate assessment of the cyberspace domain.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is command able to maintain common situational awareness with United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), other commands, United States Government (USG) agencies, and other partners? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the command's joint cyber center provide information and recommendations on cyberspace issues to the commander? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the command's joint cyber center provide the commander with a functional theater and/or regional cyberspace common operational |

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| | | picture (COP)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the command's joint cyber center conduct mission assurance and critical cyberspace infrastructure protection analysis and planning? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are the command's mission-critical networks synchronized, prioritized, and adjusted for planned cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do the command's intelligence directorate/staff provide intelligence and warning of cyber threats? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the command monitor, assesses, and synchronizes adversary cyberspace capabilities and integrates into cyberspace and non-cyberspace operations and planning? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the command's joint cyber center able to support the commander and command with cyberspace expertise? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the command have a targeting process that is based on commander's objectives, guidance, and intent that results in validated targets that are consistent with the law of armed conflict (LOAC)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is the command's joint cyber center able to plan, integrate, synchronize, and direct cyberspace operations (CO) that meet the commander's intent? |

ST 3.8 Direct Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct the integration of counter threat finance (CTF) into existing staff structures. JP 3-24 (primary), Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Handbook

Notes: Directing counter threat finance (CTF) may include the coordination with interagency organizations and other partners counter threat finance activities and support to organizations leading CTF efforts.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is counter threat finance (CTF) addressed throughout the joint |
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| | | operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is counter threat finance (CTF) addressed in the campaign plan? |
| M3 | Days | To develop guidance complying with national guidance. |
| M4 | Days | To promulgate guidance complying with national guidance. |
| M5 | Days | To promulgate policy complying with national guidance. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) organizations been established? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is counter threat finance (CTF) represented in applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (B2C2WG)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are counter threat finance (CTF) operations assessed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has the organization established clear mission requirements of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the organization established clear command and control of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is counter threat finance (CTF) incorporated into strategic communication (SC)? |

ST 3.9 Prioritize Targets

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Produce and maintain the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) and review, combine, and prioritize target nomination lists (TNLs) at a joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) or at a similar review and approval session. JP 3-13, JP 3-60 (primary), JP 3-61, CJCSI 3205.01 Series, CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: A joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) is a prioritized list of targets approved and maintained by the joint force commander (JFC). Information operations (IO) has the responsibility of integrating the efforts of all information-related capabilities (IRCs). An IO Cell or information operations coordination board (IOCB) will often provide an integrated IRCs target nomination list (TNL) for inclusion in the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) process. In prioritizing TNLs, the JTCB will seek to integrate both lethal and nonlethal effects to best achieve the commander's objectives and end state. Enter, remove, or

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record prioritized targets selected from the TNLs on the draft JIPTL.
Submit draft JIPTL to joint force commander (JFC) for approval.
Document JIPTL in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).
Continually monitor and update targets on the JIPTL to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on JIPTL.

| | | |
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| M1 | M/H/D/W | To complete approval of the draft joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL). |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) prioritized based on the joint force commander's (JFC's) objectives and guidance. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL) and the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) synchronized. |
| M4 | Percent | Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that meet execution criteria. |
| M5 | Percent | Of on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) with complete electronic target folders (ETFs). |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets on joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) with valid collateral damage estimates. |
| M7 | Percent | Of targets on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) who's vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency with-in established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD). |
| M8 | Percent | To disseminate joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL). |

ST 4 Sustain Forces

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Provide logistics functions necessary to maintain and prolong operations until mission accomplishment and redeployment of the force. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09, CJCSI 3110.03, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Logistic support activities will aid in the execution of theater

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strategy, campaigns, joint and multinational operations, using all available resources (Service, civilian, host nation [HN]) Operational Contract Support [OCS], and Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement [ACSA]. This task may include sustaining the tempo and continuity of operations (COOP) in a theater of war during theater campaigns and joint operations; and sustaining forces using geographic combatant command resources. Continual assessment of the overall theater logistics status is essential to the accomplishment of this task. Obtaining sustainment can also refer to support from sources other than Service components combat service support (CSS) organizations and includes obtaining the following: host-nation support (HNS), civil logistic augmentation, Service headquarters civilian support, and captured materials.

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| M1 | Hours | To perform the assessment of all logistics functional areas. |
| M2 | Hours | Since last update of assessment of logistics functional areas. |
| M3 | Tons | Of backlogged support requirements at designated logistic nodes at theater (at execution). |
| M4 | Tons | Of backlogged high-value items at designated logistic nodes in theater (at execution). |
| M5 | Percent | Of required logistics, in place to support campaign (at execution). |
| M6 | Percent | Of planned sustainment delivered to theater customers (during execution). |
| M7 | Days | Delay in operations because of logistic shortfalls. |
| M8 | Percent | Of personnel and military animals, provided field and health services. |
| M9 | Percent | Of required supplies and equipment, delivered daily. |
| M10 | Days | Of supplies, stocked in theater. |
| M11 | Days | To achieve minimum theater supply stock levels. |
| M12 | Days | To provide field and health services to all personnel. |
| M13 | Percent | Visibility of units/cargo/personnel transiting the ports of debarkation (PODs). |
| M14 | Percent | Of maintenance support to be provided to deployed forces. |
| M15 | Percent | Of visibility of units/cargo/personnel from port of debarkation (POD) to final destination. |

ST 4.1 Coordinate Equipment Maintenance

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate efforts to establish facilities for repair and replacement of materiel. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-02, JP 4-09, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task also includes establishing policies for maintenance and evacuation of materiel as well as the coordination of maintenance contracts for theater and external support. This activity includes all maintenance services including recovery, battle damage assessment, repair or disposition, and appropriate levels of Class IX supplies. Further, in order to maintain sustain or restore required materiel readiness of theater of war forces. This task also includes the provision of maintenance services to sustain the tempo of strategic operations. However, Service unique materiel maintenance support normally remains the responsibility of Service component commanders. This task applies to the communications zone as well as actions in the combat area.

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| M1 | Days | To establish a theater maintenance depot system. |
| M2 | Days | Delay for items in theater repair system awaiting repair. |
| M3 | Days | Delay for items in theater awaiting evacuation. |
| M4 | Percent | Of repair items, identified in theater fix-or-evacuate policy. |
| M5 | Percent | Of repair facilities capacity, in operation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of major end items can be repaired in theater. |
| M7 | Days | Items remain in theater repair system. |
| M8 | Days | Delay in initiating operations because of late upgrades to weapons systems or equipment items. |

ST 4.2 Coordinate Support for Forces in Theater

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate the provision of trained and organizationally sound units and replacements and to provide necessary personnel

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administration, supply, field, and health services to support theater strategy, campaigns, and joint support area support. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

| | | |
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| M1 | Minutes | From wound or injury until surgery. |
| M2 | Minutes | Awaiting surgery (in theater). |
| M3 | Minutes | Awaiting routine medical services (in theater). |
| M4 | Percent | Of support forces, trained and equipped for salvage and battle damage repair. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) have reconstitution provisions. |
| M6 | Personnel | Maximum handling capacity of reception areas. |
| M7 | Percent | Of personnel have viable rotation policy. |
| M8 | Percent | Of personnel support can be contracted. |
| M9 | Shortfalls | Identified for personnel. |
| M10 | Constraints | Identified for personnel. |
| M11 | Hours | Delay for replacements at theater base before joining a unit. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personnel receive at least one hot meal per day. |
| M13 | Percent | Of forces supplied by theater commander, rated C1 for readiness and no forces supplied by theater commander, below command and control (C2). |
| M14 | Percent | Of major units remain untrained in at least one of their mission-essential task list (METL) tasks. |
| M15 | Percent | Manning level for deployed units during operation. |
| M16 | Percent | Of individual personnel augmentation requirements, validated by appropriate combatant commander approval authority. |
| M17 | Percent | Of personal daily water requirement provided. |
| M18 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) have medical force protection programs and guidelines. |
| M19 | Personnel | Per assigned legal officer in theater. |
| M20 | Days | To establish personnel policies for all deployed forces. |

ST 4.2.1 Integrate Personnel Services

DJS Approval Date: 11-DEC-14

Description: Provide personnel service support and accountability (includes administration (includes education, development, promotion, assignment, retention), finance, legal services and personnel support activities, to include morale and welfare activities in the theater (for example, rest and relaxation) in preparing theater forces for joint operations and theater level campaigns and joint security area support and for the sustainment of the tempo of operations once begun. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 4-0

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| M1 | Percent | Of required aerial mail terminals and military post offices (MPOs), established within planned timelines. |
| M2 | Days | Delay from standard in distributing mail to unit level. |
| M3 | Personnel | Per assigned chaplain in theater. |
| M4 | Personnel | Per assigned legal officer in theater. |
| M5 | Personnel | Per assigned morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) person in theater. |
| M6 | Months | To establish rest and relaxation (RR) facilities in a protracted operation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of protracted operations having a joint force commander (JFC) established rest and relaxation (RR) policy. |

ST 4.2.1.1 Provide Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Provide contingency contract administration services (CCAS) for administering the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP), Air Force Civil Augmentation Program (AFCAP), external support contracts, system support contracts and theater support contracts with place of performance in theater. JP 4-10 (primary), DoD Operational Energy Implementation Plan, DoD Strategy Energy for the Warfighter, DoDD 4180.01

Notes: Primary Contracting Officers (PCO) in-theater are typically responsible for theater contingency contract administration services (CCAS), while Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) is typically

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the combat support agency responsible for ensuring CCAS for major Department of Defense (DOD) acquisition programs. However, if delegated by a PCO in theater, DCMA may provide CCAS for selected external contracts. This task may include administration of US property accountability and quality assurance during contingency operations. This task may include incorporating operational energy security considerations into contingency contracts.

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| M1 | Percent | Of contingency contract administration services (CCAS), support requirements are integrated into applicable combatant command (CCMD) operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment lists (TPFDDLs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of deployable personnel meet training and combatant command (CCMD) specified requirements prior to deployment. |
| M3 | Days | To provide comprehensive contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support based on customer requirements. |
| M4 | Days | To provide initial capability. |
| M5 | Percent | Of deployable personnel meet certification levels. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Incorporate operational energy into contingency contracts. |
| M7 | Annually | Incorporate operational energy consideration in the evaluation of contracts for support, supply, and construction. |

ST 4.2.1.2 Support Contingency Contract Administration Services (CCAS)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide contingency contract administration services (CCAS) support. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task also includes delegated contract administration at multiple sites and continuous coordination with supporting and supported commands and staffs.

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| M1 | Days | To provide initial capability personnel to build to full site and limited additional site support. |
| M2 | Days | To receive follow-on augmentation and replacement personnel for multiple site operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of deployable personnel have completed all unit and combatant command pre-deployment training requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of appropriate certification levels for assigned positions are met. |

ST 4.2.1.3 Provide Initial Response Capability

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide a deployable initial response capability in support of a contingency operation. JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task includes determining initial support requirements through joint site surveys for follow-on contingency contract administration services (CCAS) resources and limited contract administration.

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| M1 | Hours | To develop an engagement strategy based upon delegation to provide contract management functions. |
| M2 | Days | To provide mission support initial response capability to execute delegated contract management functions. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel required to conduct the mission (functions include contract administration, quality assurance, and property administration). |

ST 4.2.10 Distribute Funds

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Perform finance and accounting functions that include payment of bills, capturing and/or auditing payments/costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means, and the

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management of the financial operating processes that pay personnel and/or providers (contractors, host nation (HN) suppliers, etc.). JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DOD 7000.14-R Volumes 1-15

Notes: This task includes providing the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), as they work with other DOD Components, insurances that financial and accounting records are maintained and are providing full disclosure and support of the financial operations and resource utilization applicable at each successive organizational level.

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| M1 | Percent | Of funding distributed, amount whose distribution or management (at all levels) cannot be reconciled due to lack of accountability. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units/personnel experiencing pay problems (weekly, monthly) in theater/JOA. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are unit level personnel performing as non-acquisition Contracting Office Representatives (COR) trained on the policies, legalities, and proper management of funds? |

ST 4.2.2 Coordinate Health Service Support (HSS)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate health service support (HSS) including, but not limited to, first responders, forward resuscitative surgery, theater care, en route care, preventive medicine, mental health, dental, and veterinary services, in preparing and sustaining theater forces. JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCJSM 3122.05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: During contingency operations in austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments, contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) will most likely be unable to access medical support from local sources. The Department of Defense (DOD) policy requires the supported commander and subordinate commander to provide emergency medical care to contractor personnel who are injured in the immediate vicinity of United States (US) forces or on a US base. When DOD policy allows medical care, and the contract terms and conditions require it, the joint force needs to be prepared to provide primary medical

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care to all CAAF as associated with the treatment and transportation of contractor personnel to the selected civilian facility are reimbursable to the United States Government and shall be the responsibility of the contingency contractor personnel, their employer, or their health insurance provider. Ensure programs are in place to identify health threats, apply risk management, and abate such risk. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment.

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| M1 | Percent | Accountability of personnel entering Joint Health Service Support system. |
| M2 | Days | Since inspection of local sources of subsistence items in the operations area. |
| M3 | Minutes | From wounding or injury to receipt of stabilizing. |
| M4 | Percent | Of United States (US) service members receiving required preventive treatment (i.e., immunizations, chemoprophylaxis, etc.), and counseling while deployed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of patients who died of wounds (DOW). |
| M6 | Patients/day | Returned to duty. |
| M7 | Patients/day | Provided medical treatment. |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) military patients treated in US medical facilities versus percent who are other than US forces. |
| M9 | Percent | Of in-theater procured fresh meat, inspected by a United States (US) inspector. |
| M10 | Percent | Of required United States (US) health service support personnel, by specialty, in theater. |
| M11 | Hours | Turnaround for medical lab serology and other technical lab testing results. |
| M12 | Percent | Of patients returned to duty (RTD) versus evacuated to definitive care facilities outside of the theater. |
| M13 | Days | Supply of whole blood held (in theater). |
| M14 | Percent | Of patients treated for disease and nonbattle injuries (DNBI) versus wounded in action (WIA) count were nonbattle injuries (NBIs). |
| M15 | Percent | Of mortality results from |

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| | | non-availability of blood products. |
| M16 | Percent | Of mortality results from delay in regulation of patient to further care. |
| M17 | Percent | Of loss of limb resulted from delay in regulation of patients to further care. |
| M18 | Percent | Of patients regulated to facilities with required capability. |
| M19 | Days | For patients to arrive at definitive care facility. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Force health protection guidance published. |
| M21 | Percent | Of force completed pre and post deployment medical programs. |
| M22 | Days | To establish a comprehensive environmental surveillance capability within the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M23 | Days | To coordinate preventive medicine procedures with allied forces and/or host nation in theater of operation/joint operations area (JOA). |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

ST 4.2.2.1 DELETED Manage Theater Joint Blood Program

ST 4.2.2.2 Coordinate Patient Movement

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate the movement of patients within and from theater. Designate medical treatment facilities (MTFs) by matching existing medical capabilities with reported patient needs; scheduling and arranging movement of DOD patients and authorized beneficiaries; establishing procedures regulating the evacuation of patients; determining eligibility for others, such as United Nations (UN) personnel

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and foreign national; and making special arrangements for enemy prisoners of war (POW). JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3122.05

Notes: This task can also include operating a theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) under operational control of the Command Surgeon. This task may also include designating the joint patient movement requirements center (JPMRC), Electronic Data Services United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM), and the Theater Patient Movement Requirements Center - Americas.

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| M1 | Days | To establish procedures for regulating movement evacuation of patients within and from theater of war, including decontaminating casualties prior to evacuation. |
| M2 | Hours | To determine policy for eligibility for treatment of non-Department of Defense (DOD) personnel, such as United Nations (UN) personnel and foreign nationals. |
| M3 | Days | To establish theater patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Percent | Of patients, processed at aeromedical staging facility/mobile aeromedical staging facility(ASF/MASF) and passed on first time. |
| M5 | Days | To establish liaison and coordination with United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and Defense Medical Systems Support Center. |
| M6 | Percent | Of Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC)-generated schedules must be modified for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M7 | Percent | Difference between projected bed capacities of designated medical treatment facilities and actual patient population in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M8 | Days | To coordinate patient movement activities between theater patient movement requirement center (TPMRC) and Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC). |

ST 4.2.2.3 Manage Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Services and Laboratories

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Provide medical, dental, and veterinary services programs. JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: These programs include provision of laboratory support and medical supply. This task also covers responsibility for ensuring preventive medicine and veterinary services for all Services on a theater-wide basis.

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| M1 | Days | To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the joint operations area (JOA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)). |
| M2 | Days | To establish medical laboratories in the joint operations area (JOA) (after organizational C-Day). |
| M3 | Days | To inspect all facilities supplying, storing, and issuing subsistence items in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Hours | To inspect subsistence items contaminated by chemical, nuclear, biological, and radiological attack in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M5 | Days | To evaluate size and duration of operation and project levels of dental care required for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M6 | Percent | Difference between projected and actual levels of dental care required for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M7 | Percent | Of personnel, incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M8 | Hours | To verify first use and identify type(s) of agents used. |

ST 4.2.2.4 Coordinate Medical Surveillance

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

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Description: Implement a military medical surveillance program that includes collection and analysis of health status and threat information. JP 3-11, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 6490.03, DODI 6490.04

Notes: Minimum required elements are identification of the population at risk, continuous surveillance of health status and disease/injury events, and implementation of protective countermeasures based on analysis of data at all levels of command.

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| M1 | Days | To establish preventive medicine policy including appropriate countermeasures for identified medical threats for the joint operations area (JOA) (after unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)). |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel incapacitated by disease and non-battle injury in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are pre-deployment guidance, including health risk, published? |
| M4 | Percent | Of force completed pre-deployment screening. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force completed post-deployment screening. |
| M6 | Percent | Of force completed deployment medical training and preparation. |

ST 4.2.3 Reconstitute Theater Forces

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Restore combat-attrited units in the theater to a desired level of combat effectiveness. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-02, JP 4-09

Notes: Reconstitution is a melding of personnel, training, and logistics. It is a series of operational decisions and actions that begin with removing a unit from the battlefield/space, allocating and establishing priorities and resources, and making the decision to re-employ once a readiness standard is achieved. The two types of reconstitution activities are reorganization and regeneration. On a broader scale, this task includes planning for and being prepared to execute operations for deploying and employing reconstituted forces to counter the emergence of a global threat. The reconstitution of the equipment and units is key to homeland

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security, particularly if those resources will be used domestically in the consequence management role.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) have reconstitution provisions. |
| M2 | Percent | Of all assigned aircraft in theater. |
| M3 | Days | Of major end items in theater. |
| M4 | Percent | Of support forces trained and equipped for salvage and battle damage repair. |
| M5 | Percent | Of plans with requirements for decontamination as part of restoration in branches or sequels. |
| M6 | Hours | To build recovery plan for aircraft to aircraft and mobile support teams (MSTs) to alternate recovery base (ARB). |
| M7 | Hours | To communicate plan to Strategic Command and Control System (SCACS). |

ST 4.2.4 Coordinate Joint Training

DJS Approval Date: 19-MAR-15

Description: Establish training programs, execute joint training events and exercises, and assess joint training effectiveness. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.03 Series

Notes: This task may include joint and combined training programs. Such activities may include organizing and conducting joint exercises and training, and evaluating joint training events. Joint training programs derive from joint mission-essential task list (JMETL).

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| M1 | Annually | Conduct a combatant command (CCMD) staff training exercise to train internal training requirements, (i.e., crisis action team [CAT], crisis response team, etc.). |
| M2 | Biennially | Components exercise pre-positioning (PREPO) stocks in theater. |
| M3 | Percent | Of training events that involve formal or informal collection of observations, lessons learned, and conducting an after action review or joint after action report as part of the evaluation |

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| | | process. |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR)-designated component functional responsibilities trained/exercised during a two-year training cycle. |
| M5 | Percent | Of designated and alternate joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receive at least one Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise, with after action review (AAR) each year. |
| M6 | Biennially | Combatant command (CCMD) subordinate commands conduct an exercise. |
| M7 | Biennially | Combatant command (CCMD)-friendly countries conduct an exercise. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) trained per year. |
| M9 | Months | Since policy, education, and training vision, reviewed. |
| M10 | Weeks | From mission change until required training program established. |
| M11 | Percent | Of exercises include joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs). |
| M12 | Annually | Combatant command (CCMD) staff conducts a major coalition staff training exercise. |
| M13 | Biennially | All combatant command (CCMD) internal staff are trained/exercised. |
| M14 | Percent | Of operation plan (OPLAN), operation plan in concept format (CONPLAN), functional plan (FUNCPLAN) requirements, identified in joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |
| M15 | Percent | Of required linguists, available to train host-nation personnel during military operations. |
| M16 | Months | Since combatant command (CCMD) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL), updated. |
| M17 | Percent | Of joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) conducting major joint exercises, receive augmentation by joint task force (JTF) augmentation cell from theater command. |
| M18 | Percent | Of joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receiving at least one academic training exercise in crisis action |

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| | | planning (CAP) procedures (each year). |
| M19 | Percent | Of joint exercises training objectives reflect participating units joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) assessment. |
| M20 | Hours | For major theater units (major commands/corps/fleet/Naval air facility (NAF)-level headquarters) to provide an assessment to combatant commander (CCDR) of capability to accomplish each joint mission-essential task (JMET). |
| M21 | Percent | Of primary and alternate joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receive at least one Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise with after action review (AAR) each theater training cycle. |
| M22 | Percent | Of joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) conducting joint exercises receive required theater Joint Staff augmentation. |
| M23 | Percent | Of contingency joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) receiving periodic academic training in crisis action planning (CAP) procedures and joint procedures. |
| M24 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks trained under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions. |
| M25 | Annually | Conduct a combatant command (CCMD) staff major staff training exercise that is joint mission-essential task list (JMETL)-based to train the boards, bureaus, centers, and offices. |
| M26 | Biennially | All combatant command (CCMD) boards, bureaus, centers, and offices are trained/exercised. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces? |
| M28 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces? |
| M29 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives |

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| | | are integrated to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces. |
| M30 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities are integrated to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to establish and coordinate training of joint and combined forces? |

ST 4.2.5 Coordinate Religious Support (RS)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate chaplain facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the dead, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on matters pertaining to morals, ethics, and morale as affected by religion. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Religious support (RS) may include but is not limited to: The provision and facilitation of religious worship, pastoral counseling, and Department of Defense (DOD) support to accommodate the free exercise of religion for all authorized personnel; advising on ethics, morals, and morale; and pastoral care, counseling, and coaching which attend to personal and relational needs. Task includes recommending policy concerning provision of ministry and religious support activities, developing religious support annexes, coordinating religious support with Service component commands, determining personnel and faith group requirements within theater and maintaining liaison between command and host nation (HN) religious leaders (when appropriate and directed by the commander).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are lay leaders/worship leaders/distinctive faith group leaders available for accommodation of faith groups? |
| M2 | Percent | Of medical treatment facilities with on-site pastoral care. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with nongovernmental organizations |

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| | | (NGOs)? |
| M4 | Days | Since last chaplain visit to isolated location or unit. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) available during reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI)? |
| M6 | Percent | Of requested short term seasonal religious support (RS) needs met. |
| M7 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled. |
| M8 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IAs) filled. |
| M9 | Percent | Of required high demand/low density chaplains assigned and present for duty. |
| M10 | Percent | Of authorized chaplain assistants/Religious Program Specialists assigned and present for duty. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Do plans have religious support appendices? |
| M12 | Months | Between review of current religious support annexes. |
| M13 | Time | To respond to commander's request for information (RFI) on religious matters. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do subordinate commands have a religious support (RS) Plan? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with multinational/coalition/allied forces? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with interagency organizations? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) for civilian internees coordinated? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are deceased receiving final ministrations in a mass casualty event? |

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| M22 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) for enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPW) coordinated? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated through appropriate bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working groups? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working groups? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) for isolated personnel and their families planned and coordinated? |

ST 4.2.6 DELETED Determine Residual Capabilities

ST 4.2.7 Provide Legal Services

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Provide legal services; develop plans and guidance for legal services for the full range of military operations; and ensure effective use of legal personnel and resources. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes recommending policy concerning provision of legal support activities and developing legal annexes to plans. This task also includes providing legal advice to the commander on local legal issues that may impact planning or execution of an operation or campaign.

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| M1 | Days | To provide legal opinion on international agreements, memorandum of understanding (MOU), letter of agreement (LOA), executive agreements, acquisition actions, or rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M2 | Hours | For legal review of ROE change request. |
| M3 | Percent | Of legal professionals are in deployable units. |
| M4 | Percent | Of times lack of access to legal support caused delay in military operations. |

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| M5 | Days | To provide legal opinion on preplanned strategic target. |
| M6 | Hours | To provide legal opinion on adaptively planned strategic target. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is legal support provided in response to attacks? |
| M8 | Hours | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF). |
| M9 | Hours | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to the Contingency Operations Response Program. |
| M10 | Days | To provide legal review of time-sensitive issues, including contingency acquisition action, fiscal law issues, and actions pertaining to Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA). |
| M11 | Days | To process claims for compensation bases on the actions of the Joint Force. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is legal support provided for disciplinary actions? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is legal support provided for reporting and gathering of evidence concerning alleged violations of the law of war and crimes against humanity? |

ST 4.2.8 Acquire Funding

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Estimate the costs for operations and request funds from appropriate authority. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DOD 7000.14R, Volumes 1-15

Notes: Task includes informing commanders of availability and types of funding. Officials responsible for incurring obligations and making expenditures must be particularly cognizant of reimbursable authority received plus sources and accountability of those funds.

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| M1 | Hours | Time required for the establishment of |
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| | | a theater central currency fund support location for OCONUS operation(s). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the financial management support annex written, available as guidance, and does it follow the combatant commander's strategic concept for the campaign/operations plan? |
| M3 | Percent | Of financial resources identified and available to support Command(er) operations/missions. |
| M4 | Instances | Of delays in receiving, processing and/or relaying/transmitting coordinated messages to Command(ers) concerning resource/funds availability? |

ST 4.2.9 Manage Funds

DJS Approval Date: 05-APR-16

Description: Track and report the actual costs involved in operations. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series, DOD 7000.14-R, Volumes 1-15

Notes: This task includes identifying, managing and allocating of authorized funds used at theater and operational levels to pay for immediate operational expenses. Management internal controls must be carefully followed to avoid obligating and expending in excess of the amount of appropriated funds available, plus the amount of reimbursements that will be earned and collected. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), working with other Department of Defense (DOD) components, must ensure financial and accounting records are maintained and provide full disclosure and support of the financial operations and resource utilization applicable at each successive organizational level.

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| M1 | Percent | Of commanders/components authorized funding obligated and expended. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is there a record of funding requests processed, approved, and authorized? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are there policies established for processing funding in a timely manner? |

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| M4 | Instances | Number of violations of Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) regulations identified by internal management controls or appropriate audits. |
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ST 4.3 Direct Distribution Operations

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize and integrate the flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel. JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Distribution execution at the theater level is typically the responsibility of the geographic combatant commander (GCC), specifically the GCC J-4 and the associated centers and boards to operate and perform day to day distribution functions. The distribution process within the area of responsibility (AOR) enables them to conduct the physical movement of material, move necessary information in the various Service and joint systems, and integrate the management process of the Service components into a seamless joint theater distribution system from the intermediate staging bases and ports of debarkation (PODs) throughout the operational area. This task typically is conducted within theater to meet the geographic combatant commander's missions.

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| M1 | Days | Of operations delayed because of fuel shortages. |
| M2 | Days | Of planned fuel deliveries destroyed by enemy action. |
| M3 | Days | Of planned fuel delivered to theater forces. |
| M4 | Days | Of required fuel in place to support campaign. |
| M5 | Incidents | Of executed support missions not fired or not completed because of ammunition shortfall, enemy action, pilferage, and accidents over timeframe. |
| M6 | Hours | Of operations delayed because of late distribution of ammunition (Class V). |
| M7 | Percent | Of required munitions in place to support joint operations. |
| M8 | Percent | Of total munitions delivered but not fired by conflict end. |
| M9 | Days | To begin unloading ships (upon arrival in theater). |

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| M10 | Days | To begin unloading fuel tankers (upon arrival in theater). |
| M11 | Percent | Of classes of supplies/services in theater identified and sourced within first 30 days of operation. |
| M12 | Percent | Of active acquisition and cross-servicing agreements, confirmed by combatant command within 5 days of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order. |
| M13 | Hours | For combatant command to confirm all active acquisition and cross-servicing agreements. |
| M14 | Days | To inventory and report all war reserve stocks. |
| M15 | Days | To establish a joint task force (JTF) supply-service reporting system (from establishment of JTF). |
| M16 | Hours | For combatant command staff to identify operational requirements and coordinate with global providers to identify potential sources for classes of supplies (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] Warning Order). |
| M17 | Hours | For all pertinent host-nation legal and support arrangements to be identified and reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] Warning Order). |
| M18 | Hours | For all relevant acquisition and cross-servicing agreements to be identified and reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order). |
| M19 | Hours | For estimates of potential subordinate command (e.g., JTF) sustainment requirements to be reviewed (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order). |
| M20 | Percent | Of supply classes that drop below minimum stockage levels and effect mission completion (during execution). |
| M21 | Days | Of delay in attacks because of lack of adequate munitions in theater. |
| M22 | Percent | Of required sustainment supplies arriving at customer destination by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M23 | Percent | Of support cargo and equipment arriving at customer destination by |

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| | | required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M24 | Percent | Of required medical forces deployed in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M25 | Number | Of blood products that are not available for medical care needs. |
| M26 | Percent | Of forces supplied by geographic combatant commander (GCC) meeting readiness requirements. |
| M27 | Hours | Of delay for replacements at theater base before joining a unit. |
| M28 | Percent | Of major units remaining unqualified in any of their mission-essential task list (METL) tasks. |
| M29 | Percent | Of manning level for deployed units during operations. |
| M30 | Percent | Of all individual personnel augmentation requirements filled. |

ST 4.3.1 Coordinate Movement Services

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Allocate transportation resources and move personnel, equipment, and supplies. JP 3-17, JP 3-35, JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task does not include conducting intratheater deployment of forces or providing onward movement in theater, which are the end of the strategic deployment process. This task may involve the movement of personnel, equipment, and supplies to sustain strategy, campaigns, and operations.

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| M1 | Hours | For priority cargo to move from reception in theater to customer. |
| M2 | Days | For general cargo to move from reception in theater to customer. |
| M3 | Instances | Of changes in transportation mode from theater reception until end-delivery. |
| M4 | Passenger miles | Provided per day. |
| M5 | Percent | Of key movement facilities (such as ports of embarkation (POEs), intermediate staging bases (ISBs), and ports of debarkation (PODs)) involved in theater movement plans, identified during course of action (COA) |

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| | | development. |
| M6 | Hours | For a passenger to move from reception in theater to closure. |
| M7 | Tons | By category of supply held at reception awaiting movement to final destination in theater. |
| M8 | Hours | By category of supply awaiting movement from reception to theater destination. |
| M9 | Hours | To unload materiel and supplies at receiving air, shipping, and ground terminals. |

ST 4.3.2 Provide Field Services

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Support the deployed joint force with essential field services. JP 2-03, JP 3-34, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: Field services includes manpower, classes of supply, geospatial information and services (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy), and logistic services for sustaining forces. Logistic services encompass the logistics, materiel, and transportation required to support domestic and worldwide deployed forces. These services include water production, storage and distribution, mortuary affairs, laundry and bath, maintenance and recovery, contracting, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous material. This activity includes requesting, receiving, producing, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating, and issuing supplies; creating, processing, submitting, and capturing in-transit visibility (ITV) data; and providing personnel and logistic services. It also includes coordinating the building up of the necessary stockage levels in forward staging areas for conducting a theater campaign or joint operation.

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| M1 | Days | Delay in operations because of late redistribution of ammunition (Class V) from less affected area in theater. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required ammunition (Class V), in place to support campaign (at execution). |
| M3 | Percent | Of planned ammunition (Class V), delivered to theater forces (during execution). |
| M4 | Percent | Of total munitions, delivered but not |

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| | | fired by conflict end, to support campaign (at execution). |
| M5 | Percent | Of required fuel (Class III), in place to support campaign (at execution). |
| M6 | Days | Of planned fuel (Class III), delivered to theater forces (during execution). |
| M7 | Days | Delay in operations because of fuel (Class III) shortages. |
| M8 | Percent | Of constraints/shortfalls in supply have alternatives. |
| M9 | Shortfalls | Have been identified for supply. |
| M10 | Constraints | Have been identified for supply. |
| M11 | Days | Of supply, in place to support campaign (at execution). |
| M12 | Tons/Day | Capacity to process and issue supplies. |
| M13 | Percent | Of planned supply deliveries, actually delivered (at execution) to customer in theater. |
| M14 | Percent | Of priority one geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M15 | Percent | Of priority two geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M16 | Percent | Of priority three geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M17 | Hours | To assess availability of Supply Class III, VII, and IX war reserve stocks and report to combatant commander in terms of percent of mission sorties that can be supported throughout all phases of the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M18 | Hours | To develop and recommend actions to correct/ overcome shortfalls of supply class III, VII, and IX items. |
| M19 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) include tasks to establish a joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO). |

ST 4.3.2.1 Allocate Classes of Supply

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Allocate required supplies. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-03, JP 4-08, JP 4-09

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Notes: This task includes the design, development, and maintenance of a sustainment system that allocate the storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel so that the relative combat power that theater military forces can bring to bear against an enemy provides the combatant commander's (CCDR's) freedom of action across the range of military operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of required ammunition (Class V), in place to support campaign. |
| M2 | Percent | Of planned ammunition (Class V), delivered to theater forces during operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of total munitions, delivered but not fired by conflict end. |
| M4 | Percent | Of required fuel (Class III), in place to support campaign. |
| M5 | Percent | Of planned fuel (Class III), delivered to theater forces. |
| M6 | Days | Of supply, in place to support campaign. |
| M7 | Tons/Day | Capacity to process and issue supplies. |
| M8 | Days | Delay in operations because of late redistribution of ammunition (Class V) from less affected area in theater. |
| M9 | Percent | Of required materiel and supplies by category in place to support a campaign. |
| M10 | Percent | Of planned materiel and supplies by category delivered to customer in theater during operation. |

ST 4.3.2.2 Build-Up Stockage Levels

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Achieve designated inventory stockage level objectives. JP 4-0, JP 4-02, JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task includes coordinating supply support, establishing supply build-up rates, and establishing required stockage levels in accordance with appropriate national military strategy or theater campaign plan. This task may be the combatant commander's (CCDR's) responsibility when coordination between the Service components is required. The CCDR is typically responsible for effectively coordinating supply support between the Service components, establishing supply

build-up rates, and establishing required theater stockage levels. This task includes identifying the commands capability to acquire, manage, receive, store, and issue the materiel required by the operating forces to equip and sustain them from deployment through combat operations and their redeployment.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) address time-phased operating and safety levels (of supply). |
| M2 | Hours | For determination of availability of suitable munitions within theater (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order). |
| M3 | Percent | Of end items in operational maintenance. |

ST 4.3.2.3 Coordinate Maintenance Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate provision of maintenance services and establishment of integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes establishing theater-wide maintenance priorities that emphasize those mission-essential weapons systems that can be rapidly returned to combat readiness. Where practical, the combatant commander (CCDR) should establish integrated maintenance facilities for joint or cross-Service use and should coordinate inter-Service use of salvage assets. However, Service peculiar item maintenance support normally remains the responsibility of Service component commanders. This task also facilitates coordination of inter-Service use of salvage assets.

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| M1 | Percent | Of items can be repaired in theater. |
| M2 | Percent | Of non-US coalition items can be maintained in theater. |
| M3 | Hours | To process requisitions for items from out of theater. |
| M4 | Days | For system updates or upgrades to systems in theater. |
| M5 | Days | Delay in operations because of late updates or upgrades to systems. |
| M6 | Days | To comply with technical orders. |

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| M7 | Days | Awaiting repair for items in theater repair system. |
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ST 4.3.3.1 Provide Consolidated Shipments

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide consolidated shipment requirements. JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the use of the strategic distribution platform (SDP) consolidation and containerization point (CCP) operation and fixed-base forward stock theater consolidation and shipping point (TCSP).

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| M1 | Numbers | CCP (consolidation and containerization point) performance, number of air shipments? |
| M2 | Numbers | CCP (consolidation and containerization point) performance, number of surface shipments? |
| M3 | Numbers | TCSP (theater consolidation and shipping point) performance? |

ST 4.4 Provide Sustainment Locations

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate construction and maintenance of enduring and contingency or principal and supplementary support locations. JP 3-10, JP 3-34, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task includes the planning and development work accomplished prior to construction. It also requires for coordination of common administrative and interservice support for the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support normal or contingency operations from an enduring location (garrison, base, or installation) or contingency location (bare base). These bases function as theater sustainment activities to support theater strategy and to conform with national and multinational military policy, strategy, and war plans. Support to minimum essential facilities may include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. Lead or dominant Service component assigned by the combatant commander

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(CCDR) provides common servicing or cross servicing (reimbursable or otherwise) as required. This task should consider impact of contractors gaining access on and their sustaining base activities.

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| M1 | Hours | To reestablish damaged theater lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M2 | Days | To construct a standard runway. |
| M3 | Weeks | To build a base facility within theater base. |
| M4 | Days | To establish required theater hospital capability. |
| M5 | Percent | Of construction material acquired or produced locally. |
| M6 | Percent | Of total engineering manpower supplied by host nation (HN). |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater base engineering work, allocated to dismantling fortifications and obstacle systems. |
| M8 | Weeks | Before sustainment facilities, operational. |
| M9 | Percent | Of sustainment facilities, relocated in course of supporting a series of campaigns. |
| M10 | Percent | More theater support base construction was needed than identified in operation plan (OPLAN) (after OPLAN unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is the Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation considered in developing and maintaining bases? |

ST 4.4.1 Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Establish lines of communication (LOCs) and determine the location and number of sustaining bases. JP 3-10, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: This task is designed to best support the joint force commander's (JFC's) strategy and plans. A related task is to allocate space and facilities, as available, in the theater rear (to include theater of war, theaters [and areas] of operations, and the combat zone) for sustainment

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operations in conformance with the theater strategic concept and national/multinational objectives.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) address main and alternate supply depots. |
| M2 | Weeks | Before sustainment facilities, operational. |
| M3 | Percent | Of sustainment facilities had to be relocated to support a particular campaign. |
| M4 | Kilometers | Backhaul distance for equipment requiring theater level repair or evacuation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of theater level sustainment, not under weather shelters. |
| M6 | Percent | Of theater level sustainment, protected from the elements. |
| M7 | Percent | Of sustainment facilities, capable of being relocated. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operations in theater have adequate sustainment base/infrastructure. |
| M9 | Percent | Of supporting base plans addressing alternate recovery base support. |

ST 4.4.2 Coordinate General Engineering

DJS Approval Date: 03-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate the construction and maintenance of facilities and communications networks establishing the capacity of combat service support (CSS) organizations to provide materiel and services to subordinate commanders. JP 3-34 (primary), CJCJSM 3130.03

Notes: This activity includes: dismantling fortifications, construction, support and maintenance of theater forward staging bases; rear area restoration; lines of communications (LOCs) sustainment; construction support; and acquisition or production of construction material for the theater.

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| M1 | Hours | To restore essential utilities (in rear areas). |
| M2 | Weeks | To let a procurement contract valued at over \$500,001. |
| M3 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to |

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| | | construct hospitals (in theater). |
| M4 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard fighter/attack suitable runway. |
| M5 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard intratheater airlift suitable runway. |
| M6 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to restore a standard runway to full operation. |
| M7 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to construct a standard runway. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater base engineering work, allocated to dismantling fortifications and obstacle systems. |
| M9 | Percent | Of planned transportation, available. |
| M10 | Percent | Of planned capacity to process and issue supplies, available. |
| M11 | Percent | Of planned administrative support services, available. |
| M12 | Percent | Of supplies, under weatherproof cover at theater sustainment bases. |
| M13 | Percent | Of construction material, acquired or produced locally. |
| M14 | Days | To let a procurement contract valued from \$2,501 to \$500,000. |
| M15 | Days | To identify and marshal forces to construct a base facility (in theater). |
| M16 | Dollars | Administrative cost for procurement contracts under \$2500 (micro-purchases). |
| M17 | Dollars | Administrative cost for procurement contracts over \$500,001. |
| M18 | Dollars | Administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$2,501 to \$100,000. |
| M19 | Dollars | Administrative cost for procurement contracts from \$100,001 to \$500,000. |
| M20 | Percent | Of total procurement costs in contract administrative costs. |
| M21 | Percent | Of engineering requests, satisfied by theater assets. |
| M22 | Percent | Of engineering requests, satisfied by contractor assets from outside theater. |
| M23 | Percent | Of tasks correctly assigned (right engineers/location/time). |
| M24 | Hours | To respond to a request for assistance by the joint task force (JTF) or other subordinate command for facilities |

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| | | contracting requirements external to the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M25 | Hours | To respond to a request for real estate coordination by joint task force (JTF) or other subordinate command. |
| M26 | Percent | Of main supply routes, pipelines, airfields, and maintenance facilities in joint operations area (JOA) that have accurate condition assessments. |
| M27 | Days | To restore port of debarkation/aerial port of debarkation (POD/APOD) to handle required shipping. |
| M28 | Hours | To reestablish damaged lines of communication (LOCs). |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

ST 4.4.3 Conduct Military Law Enforcement

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

Description: Enforce military law and order. JP 3-10, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: This task does not cover combat area circulation control.

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| M1 | Casualties/week | Among prisoners. |
| M2 | Incidents/Week | Involving off-duty United States (US) military personnel, local nationals, alcohol, or drugs. |
| M3 | Percent | Of requests for rail and road movement escorts, met. |
| M4 | Incidents/month | Of accidents involving military vehicles. |
| M5 | Percent | Of felony cases in theater, cleared within first month. |
| M6 | Incidents | Of shortfalls in security forces to meet operational requirements. |
| M7 | Incidents | Of law and order policy not covered by existing/established policy/standing operating procedure (SOP). |

ST 4.4.3.1 Manage Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Accountability and Reporting

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate procedures for enemy prisoner of war (EPW), detainee, and civilian internee status. JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), DODD 2310.01E

Notes: This task ensures compliance with the laws of the United States (US); the law of war, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949; and other applicable policies, directives, and issuances. It includes collecting data from subordinate commands, organizations, and units for reporting enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and detainee numbers through the chain of command to the National Detainee Reporting Center (NDRC).

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| M1 | Hours | To inform the chain of command of the numbers and status of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and civilian internees. |
| M2 | Days | To determine status of arriving enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), detainees, and civilian internees in the theater of operations or joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Percent | Develop reporting procedures. |
| M4 | Daily | Submit accountability reports. |

ST 4.4.4 DELETED Integrate Third Party Logistics

ST 4.5 DELETED Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds

ST 4.5.1 Perform Contract Support Integration

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and execute contract support. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 3020.41, DODI

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Notes: This task typically occurs in a designated operational area and is a vital function within the Operational Contract Support (OCS) process that involves OCS planning, validating and prioritizing requirements, collaboration in Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells and Working Groups (B2C2WGs), sharing information via web portals and maintaining an OCS common operating picture (COP) that will keep the command informed of the OCS mission support status. The OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC) and Senior Contracting Officer (SCO) (if appointed) should maintain a COP during Phases 0. Various Continental United States (CONUS) or Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply.

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| M1 | Percent | Of command priority plans with completed Annex Wsl. |
| M2 | Percent | Of Level 3T and 4 Plans with Annex W, Appendices 1 thru 3 completed . |
| M3 | Yes/No | Were potential contract support sources documented to an 80 percent level of fidelity (with Forces as the denominator)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are the Operational Contract Support (OCS) contractor management requirements coordinated during planning? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have the other staff Annexes for operational contract support (OCS) equities supporting the Annex W been considered? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Did operational contract support (OCS) planners participate in in-progress reviews (IPRs) A, C and F ensuring OCS equities were documented in the outcome? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was an operational contract support (OCS) Estimate used to prepare the Annex W? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is an operational contract support (OCS) Estimate maintained for priority countries, the region, or Joint Operational Area (JOA)? (Recommend 80 percent of total priority countries). |
| M9 | Yes/No | Did the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) estimate contract support requirements? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Was the estimate of contract support |

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| | | requirements used to determine contracting command and control requirements in the plan? |
| M11 | Days | To develop initial contractor management policies and procedures. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data reporting requirements identified and officially published? |
| M13 | Days | To prepare a detailed operational contract support (OCS) aspects of the operational environment for a priority country. |
| M14 | Percent | Of designated priority countries with completed operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data maintained for use in planning, exercises and contingencies. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Was the frequency of operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data reporting identified and published? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Does a process exist to collect operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data from theater security cooperation efforts and exercises? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment (OE) data collaborated with other staff for a holistic view of the OE? |
| M18 | Hours | To establish coordination with Service components and Joint Force Command (JFC) staff elements to support the commands mission. |
| M19 | Hours | To identify operational contract support (OCS) assumptions. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Does the operational contract support (OCS) estimate provide impacts to planning course of action (COAs)? |
| M21 | Hours | To identify operational contract support (OCS) essential elements of information (EIs) and contribute to Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Have the operational contract support (OCS) inputs been identified in the Theater Posture Plan? |

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| M23 | Days | To describe the situation and conditions as it relates to operational contract support (OCS) requirements and functions. |
| M24 | Days | To collaborate a shared view of the operational contract support (OCS) aspects of operational environment data with other staff sections. |
| M25 | Hours | Have the operational contract support (OCS) minimum data elements of a common operational picture been determined? |
| M26 | Percent | Of operational contract support (OCS) common operational picture data populated versus the total minimum data elements- consider quality, reliability, and quantity of the data. |
| M27 | Percent | Of data gathered that is used to support the commander's decision cycle. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Have organizations been officially tasked to provide data to support the common operational picture (COP)? |
| M29 | Hours | To prepare the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) fragmentation order (FRAGO) for official publication. |
| M30 | Hours | To establish the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) on the command battle rhythm. |
| M31 | Days | To coordinate specific dollar and/or special commodity acquisition thresholds with the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) Chairman for items to appear before the JRRB. |
| M32 | Days | To determine possible effects of the contract support requirement to the operational environment (OE) and commands mission. |
| M33 | Yes/No | Were the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) priorities relayed to the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB) of contract support requirements? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Did the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) advise Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB) members of any requirements planned but not yet at the JRRB for review? |

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| M35 | Yes/No | Was a requirements flow process established that explained how requirements flow from the requiring activity through a Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB)? |
| M36 | Hours | To provide a subordinate organization operational contract support (OCS) integration cell staffing recommendation. |
| M37 | Yes/No | Are all operational contract support (OCS) tasks identified that are required to be performed by the JFC or Service component during each phase? |
| M38 | Yes/No | Has the risk to the mission been identified if the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) is not staffed to support the required tasks? |
| M39 | Yes/No | Have contract support requirements been planned to support shortfalls in organic, host nation, or acquisition cross service agreements? |
| M40 | Yes/No | Is a communications infrastructure in place to support operation/maintenance of the common operational picture (COP)? |
| M41 | Percent | Of contracting support requirements documented and entered into the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |

ST 4.5.2 Perform Contractor Management

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Provide oversight and facilitate the integration of contractor personnel and associated equipment. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50

Notes: Various Continental United States (CONUS) or Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. This task may require the Operational Contract Support Integration Cell (OCSIC) to coordinate with their Service Components and Joint Force Command (JFC) staff sections to ensure accountability of contractors deployed in support of the commands mission. The OCSIC should be able to determine the capability contractors are providing, and coordinate their government furnished support (GFS) requirements. This

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task may require support/planning for contractor personnel services.

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| M1 | Percent | Of accuracy in accountability data of contractors authorized to accompany the force. |
| M2 | Days | To ensure requiring activities and supported units have received pre-deployment training on contractor management, theater policies and procedures prior to place of performance. |
| M3 | Days | To integrate contractors with military units. |
| M4 | Percent | Of contractor personnel arriving with approved Letters of Authorization (LOA) that correspond to online Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) registration that validate or certify the supported Commander theater entrance guidance. |
| M5 | Days | To determine requirements for Contractor Accountability. |
| M6 | Days | To establish guidance for Government Furnished Support. |
| M7 | Days | To determine oversight procedures for Government Furnished Equipment. |
| M8 | Days | To specify responsibilities of the government to provide reasonable force protection to both Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) and non-CAAF operating in the vicinity of U.S. Forces. |
| M9 | Days | To specify exceptions to US laws and/or US Government Regulations for Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) and non-CAAF. |
| M10 | Days | To specify theater notification procedures, entrance and deployment/training requirements Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) must complete in order to deploy. |
| M11 | Days | To coordinate Joint Force Commander (JFC) guidelines on the arming of contractors. |
| M12 | Days | To specify procedures allowing for contractor-provided private security |

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| | | contractor services for other than inherently governmental functions. |
| M13 | Hours | To determine Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) and non-CAAF contractor numbers. |
| M14 | Days | To select an appropriate Unit Type Code (UTC) for contractor personnel. |
| M15 | Hours | To validate contractor flow in the time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) with the contract statement of requirements. |
| M16 | Days | To synchronize contracting command and control organizations with the flow of contracted support requirements. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Does the theater contractor management policy follow Department of Defense (DoD) policy? |
| M18 | Days | To conduct legal review of contractor management policy. |
| M19 | Days | To establish clear, enforceable, and well understood theater entrance requirements. |
| M20 | Days | To identify all Contracting Officer Representative (COR). |
| M21 | Days | To coordinate the use of Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT) and Joint Asset Management Movement System (JAMMS) to support contractor accountability. |
| M22 | Days | To coordinate Contractor Accountability, Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), reporting responsibilities and procedures. |
| M23 | Days | To coordinate Government Furnished Services (GFS) across staff sections and with operating facility managers. |
| M24 | Days | To coordinate Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) procedures for Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) personnel. |
| M25 | Hours | To access Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) location and contract data. |
| M26 | Days | To establish contractor reporting and communication guidelines. |
| M27 | Hours | To establish communications with contractor organizations. |

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| M28 | Percent | Of Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) reflected in Synchronized Pre-Deployment Operational Tracker (SPOT). |
| M29 | Hours | To post updated Government Furnished Services (GFS) information to Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) operational contract support (OCS) webpage. |
| M30 | Days | To coordinate contractor billeting as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS). |
| M31 | Yes/No | Has the contractor medical/dental care, costs, emergency care, primary care, quarantine/restrictions of movement, and evacuations been coordinated as a part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Has contractor mortuary affairs been determined as a part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |
| M33 | Yes/No | Has contractor subsistence been determined? |
| M34 | Days | Has contractor personnel recovery been determined as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |
| M35 | Yes/No | Has contractor signal support been determined as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |
| M36 | Yes/No | Has contractor exchange and commissary privileges, Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) facilities, religious support, mail support, and legal assistance been coordinated as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |
| M37 | Yes/No | Have requirements for contractor use of military clothing and protective gear been coordinated as part of Government Furnished Services (GFS)? |

ST 4.6 Minimize Safety Risks

DJS Approval Date: 20-MAR-15

Description: Ensure programs are in place to identify potential safety threats, apply risk management, and take action to abate such risks. JP

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3-0, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: null

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| M1 | Incidents | Of Class A accidents (last 12 months). |
| M2 | Incidents | Of Class B accidents (last 12 months). |
| M3 | Days | To complete accident investigation and report. |
| M4 | Fatalities | In last 12 months. |
| M5 | Hours | To report Class A mishaps to combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M6 | Man-hours | Lost because of accidents (last 6 months). |
| M7 | Percent | Of accidents attributed to human error (last 12 months). |
| M8 | Percent | Of combat assets (by \$ value), lost to accidents (last 12 months). |
| M9 | Percent | Of flying accidents attributed to human error (last 12 months). |
| M10 | Percent | Of force lost to nonbattle injury (NBI) or disease in theater of operation/joint operations area (JOA). |
| M11 | Percent | Of people with lost time, because of contact with hazardous materials. |
| M12 | Percent | Of people with lost time, because of non-work-related accidents. |
| M13 | Percent | Of people with lost time, because of work related accidents. |
| M14 | Incidents | Of Class A flying mishaps per 100,000 flying hours. |

ST 4.7 Establish Civil Information Management (CIM)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Establish information from data about civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events (ASCOPE) that can be fused or processed to increase interagency, intergovernmental organization (IGO), and nongovernmental organization (NGO) situational awareness (SA). JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil information management (CIM) is the process whereby civil information is collected, entered into a central database, and fused with the supported joint force commander (JFC); higher headquarters (HHQ);

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Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations; and other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organization (NGOs), and the private sector to ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to military and nonmilitary partners. CIM is not solely the task of civil affairs (CA) personnel in the CIM Cell. It is an essential task for all components of a CA unit in coordination with the J-2 (intelligence directorate of a joint staff), and should be broadly-tasked to the supported unit's intelligence and maneuver elements to enhance the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. The CIM goal is the enhancement of situational awareness (SA) and understanding for all elements in the operational environment (OE) to achieve decision superiority.

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| M1 | Days | Identify an issue-resolution body for information sharing. |
| M2 | Days | Develop a set of standards for unclassified information exchange in support of civil support and stability operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Products from civil information management (CIM) influence the joint operations planning process (JOPP). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Share civil information management (CIM) to attain synergistic effects. |
| M5 | Number | Tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for civil information management (CIM) used at all units conducting civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M6 | Instance | To develop education and training materials. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Establish civil information management (CIM) on classified and unclassified networks / systems. |
| M8 | Weeks | Develop the concept of operations (CONOPS) for joint civil information management. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Develop a formal approach that ensures information sharing activities (policies, procedures, and technologies) are systematically nested and integrated into already scheduled, appropriate joint experiments, demonstrations, and exercises. |

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| M10 | Yes/No | Design a process for handling internal and domestic Department of Defense (DOD) information sharing disclosure and release requirements. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Develop a converged architecture for the Secret domain that will provide a common suite of information services to all coalition partners and controlled access to command and control (C2), and intelligence applications in support of mission planning and execution, based on the trust level and duties of the individual user. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Support plans for improving information sharing across the Federal government and with external mission partners. |

ST 4.8 Conduct Operational Contract Support (OCS)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JAN-15

Description: Plan for and obtain supplies, services, and construction from non-organic sources in support of joint operations along with the associated contract support integration, contracting support and contractor management functions. JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50

Notes: Various Continental United States (CONUS) or Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. This task may include all functions associated with contract support integration, contracting support, and contractor management in phases 0-5. This task may affect various commands and staffs that should address operational contract support (OCS) requirements and incorporate OCS planning into commands planning and execution cycle. The OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC) may serve as the primary collector and consolidator of all major OCS related information from various sources. An OCSIC may be established at the Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) and subunified commands during Phase 0 and in Joint Task Forces (JTFs) when necessary. The OCSIC can be established during any and all phases as the need arises.

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| M1 | Percentage | Of trained and qualified operational |
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| | | contract support (OCS) personnel in the OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the Geographic Combat Command (GCC) operational contract support (OCS) webpage maintained per office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) policy? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are operational contract support (OCS) equities addressed and incorporated throughout the Base Plan and/or Annexes and Appendices where required? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are operational contract support (OCS) tasks included for theater campaign, region or country plans for Phase 0 operations? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has Operational Contract Support (OCS) aspects of the Operational Environment data for priority country(ies), priority region(s), Level 3T and/or Level 4 contingency plan(s) been prepared and collected? |
| M6 | Hours | To establish operational contract support (OCS) analysis of the operational environment data collection requirements during phase 0 theater security cooperation (TSC) efforts, exercises, and site surveys. |
| M7 | Days | To achieve full operational capability of a subordinate Joint Force Command (JFC) operational contract support (OCS) Integration Cell (OCSIC). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Did the OCS Integration Cell (OCSIC) participate in one Chairman's sponsored exercise in the past 12 months? |
| M9 | Days | To identify tasks in the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) or other plan for the designated Lead Service for Contracting Coordination (LSCC), Lead Service for Contracting (LSC) or Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (JTSCC) to perform during phase 0. |
| M10 | Days | To establish an operational contract support (OCS) board, bureau, center, cell or working group on the commands battle rhythm, examples are the Joint Requirements Review Board (JRRB), Joint Contracting |

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| | Support Board. |
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ST 5 Provide Command and Control (C2)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces (MNFs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3110.10F, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: For combatant commanders (CCDRs), this is the exercise of combatant command (command authority) (COCOM). This task includes providing command, control, and communications (C3) systems policy, plans, programs, and systems to shape the environment and ensure information superiority (IS) and interoperable C3 systems. It may also include the development and revision of theater strategy, based upon national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS). A theater strategy may be designed to link strategic and operational strategies to attain a desired strategic end state by matching objectives, threats, and opportunities in light of resource constraints. The geographic combatant commander (GCC) provides strategic guidance and direction for the employment of single service and joint and multinational forces through both the theater strategy and campaign plans. The result of the three levels of strategy (and related strategic plans) is an integration of national and military ends, ways, and means, as well as theater ends, ways, and means. These activities may pertain across the range of military operations. If in support of homeland security (HS), spectrum restrictions may apply.

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| M1 | Days | To issue letter of instruction (LOI) for plan development (after receipt of combatant commanders (CCDRs) strategic concept for deliberate plan). |
| M2 | Days | To submit courses of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategy direction). |
| M3 | Hours | To provide combatant commands (CCMDs) execute order (EXORD) to components (after receipt of a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] EXORD). |
| M4 | Months | To complete combatant commanders (CCDRs) strategic concept (after publication of Joint Strategic |

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| | | Capabilities Plan [JSCP]). |
| M5 | Months | To update combatant command (CCMD) published strategy (after major shift in United States [US] midterm strategy). |
| M6 | Months | To update combatant command (CCMD) published strategy. |
| M7 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) orders, properly executed by command and supporting components. |
| M8 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) suggested changes to joint strategy review (JSR), national military strategy (NMS), and other strategy development and strategy documents are accepted. |
| M9 | Percent | Of selected courses of action (COAs), agreed to by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |

ST 5.1 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems to receive and relay strategic direction or orders. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, DODI 8110.01

Notes: These systems are used to obtain information for the combatant commander (CCDR) or staff, maintain that information, and communicate it to those who need it to accomplish CCDR objectives. Such information can include national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), theater missions and military objectives, enemy theater forces and centers of gravity (COGs), friendly forces and vulnerabilities, in-transit visibility (ITV) of forces and supply, and terrain and weather. This task includes informing and advising the Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), multinational heads of state, defense ministers, and multinational chiefs of staff (COSs), and developing an understanding of strategic guidance or an understanding of national and multinational policies, objectives, strategic aims, and other elements of national and multinational power (political, economic, informational). In addition, this task should ensure interoperability, anticipate information requirements, and program future

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command, control, communications, and computers designs/architecture to best support information requirements. This activity includes interfacing with friendly and enemy (in occupied territory) civilian government authorities in the theater. It includes the translation, retention, and dissemination of all types of information. This task may also include the consideration of requirements for both enduring and episodic mission partner environments.

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| M1 | Instances/Month | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning systems down and antiterrorism (AT)/force protection (FP). |
| M2 | Percent | Of requirements for Department of Defense (DOD), Mission Partners, and other government agency support identified and forwarded for resolution. |
| M3 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) nodes that are established with required equipment to maintain the network. |
| M4 | Percent | Of communications outages having redundant communication paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of information. |
| M5 | Percent | Of commander's critical communications systems that are fully operational (external). |
| M6 | Percent | Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes that are identified in planning. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance & Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M8 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M9 | Percent | Percent of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |

ST 5.1.1 Communicate Information

DJS Approval Date: 20-MAR-15

Description: Send and receive strategic orders, significant information, and data by any means. JP 6-0 (primary)

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| M1 | Minutes | Of queuing time for critical-high precedence messages being sent. |
| M2 | Minutes | To deliver FLASH message to action addressee (after receipt in servicing communication center/facility). |
| M3 | Minutes | To receive FLASH message in working spaces (from release at originating communication center). |
| M4 | Minutes | To receive IMMEDIATE message in working spaces (from release at originating communication center). |
| M5 | Percent | Of action addressees received strategic orders and significant information by any means. |
| M6 | Percent | Of addressees received message. |
| M7 | Percent | Of Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) messages transmitted FLASH or IMMEDIATE. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Defense Switched Network (DSN)/Defense Red Switched Network (DRSN)/tactical automated switch system (TASS) calls completed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of messages go outside normal communications channels. |
| M10 | Percent | Of messages queued in Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) backlog (each week). |
| M11 | Percent | Of messages sent outside doctrinal/Service channels for message classification. |
| M12 | Percent | Of messages transmitted emergency FLASH precedence. |
| M13 | Percent | Of messages transmitted IMMEDIATE precedence. |
| M14 | Percent | Of traffic sent in Department of Defense (DOD) or dedicated commercial lines or channels. |
| M15 | Percent | Of strategic orders and significant information received by addressees in time to allow appropriate action in required time frame. |

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| M16 | Instances | Send and receive strategic orders, significant information, and data pertaining to nuclear operations by all appropriate means. |
| M17 | Minutes | To process emergency action message (EAM). |
| M18 | Minutes | To transmit emergency action message (EAM) to executing platform. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

ST 5.1.1.1 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage communications security (COMSEC) policies and procedures. JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes transmission security, emission security, and physical security of communications security materials and information. This task could include the diverse tasks of developing the requisitioning, distributing, accounting, of COMSEC material, as well as policies dealing with compromises, emergency suppression and destruction of COMSEC keying material and equipment.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Communications security (COMSEC) requests received. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Communications security (COMSEC) requests processed within required time. |
| M3 | Number | Of communications security (COMSEC) discrepancies processed within required time. |

ST 5.1.1.2 Maintain Joint Operations Center (JOC) Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Maintain situational awareness (SA) for all critical joint

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operations center (JOC) command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) assets. JP 2-01, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

Notes: This task could include maintaining the situational awareness (SA), strategic oversight, and real-time monitoring and outage reporting for all critical theater command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I) assets. Combatant commanders (CCDRs) identify, categorize (based on mission criticality), and assess risks to their mission critical assets.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are requests for information (RFIs) received? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are requests for information (RFIs) processed within 36 hours? |

ST 5.1.14 DELETED Establish Knowledge Management

ST 5.1.18 (URGENT Proposed Task) Manage Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-JUN-18

Description: Manage terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 3-72 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | (U) Of NC3 systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | (U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | (U) Of survivable and endurable NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations |

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| | | to support mission requirements. |
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ST 5.1.2 Manage Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems requirements. Provide for oversight of transmission, message, and switching systems. JP 3-0, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F

Notes: This task may include establishing theater unique communications requirements such as telemedicine, command and control (C2) networks with allies or coalition forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, as well as state and local authorities, etc. This task includes establishing the requirement for joint command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems to operate within the Global Command and Control System (GCCS), to include the National Military Command System (NMCS). This task includes the integration of various means, such as DOD, commercial, and host-nation communications. This task includes employment of theater C4I tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for contingency operations and the restoration of C4I systems.

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| M1 | Days | To define theater communications requirements for military operations (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Days | To integrate new headquarters into existing Global Command and Control System (GCCS). |
| M3 | Hours | To identify surge capacity requirements in Department of Defense (DOD) long-haul communications channels (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M4 | Hours | To provide command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) planning guidance and assistance to forces on joint |

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| | | telecommunications/data systems (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Minutes | To report critical theater command, control, communications, and computers outages to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M6 | Percent | Of command and control (C2) nodes have all required communications capabilities. |
| M7 | Minutes | To update status of critical circuits to commander. |
| M8 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) planning guidance and assistance, provided to supporting, apportioned, allocated, and assigned forces on joint telecommunications and data systems during planning process. |
| M9 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) resources (required to support force redeployment), identified. |
| M10 | Percent | Of communication outages have redundant communication paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of record traffic. |
| M11 | Percent | Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M12 | Percent | Of communications networks (critical to operations), fully operational. |
| M13 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) Defense Information System Network (DISN) long-haul communications channels saturated. |
| M14 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) local area networks (LANs), authorized to interoperate, capable of interoperating (e.g., Global Command and Control System [GCCS], Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System [JDISS]). |
| M15 | Percent | Of joint force classified systems can be networked. |
| M16 | Percent | Of joint force voice and data communications (secure and |

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| | | unsecured) have combatant command (CCMD) functional. |
| M17 | Percent | Of joint force voice and data communications (unsecure and secure) have National Command Authorities functional. |
| M18 | Percent | Of Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) available (via Global Command and Control System [GCCS]). |
| M19 | Percent | Of potential crisis areas, where existing terminals and lines of communications (LOCs) throughput capability, are known or estimated. |
| M20 | Percent | Of requirements for support from Department of Defense (DOD) agencies identified and forwarded for resolution (prior to execution). |
| M21 | Percent | Of surge capacity, available (Department of Defense [DOD] Defense Information Systems Network [DISN] long-haul communications). |
| M22 | Percent | Of theater command, control, communications, and computer outages reported to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) within standards established in CJCS initiating directive. |
| M23 | Percent | Of traffic sent on commercial, host nation (HN) support non-dedicated or non-Department of Defense (DOD) circuits or channels. |
| M24 | Percent | Of intelligence communications systems, available to joint task force (JTF). |
| M25 | Percent | Of communications systems, available to joint task force (JTF). |
| M26 | Instances | Integrate national and theater communications to provide critical information to decision makers regarding employment of nuclear weapons. |
| M27 | Instances | Of delays in receiving, processing, and transmitting/relaying messages over established communications systems. |

ST 5.1.2.1 Manage Programs, Resources, and

Requirements to Support a Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4I) Architectures

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Oversee the acquisition, development, and implementation of new theater command, control, communications, and intelligence (C4I) programs; command chief information officer (CIO) responsibilities; combatant command (CCMD) responsibilities; and C4I architectures. JP 2-01, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3110.10F, DODI 8110.01

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are architectural changes updated within 72 hrs? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are personnel actions processed within the required time? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are the Chief information officer (CIO) actions accomplished within required time? |

ST 5.1.2.2 DELETED Maintain a Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO)

ST 5.1.2.3 DELETED Manage Information Assurance Policies

ST 5.1.2.4 DELETED Manage a Theater Communications Control Center

ST 5.1.3 Maintain Force Status

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-16

Description: Maintain visibility over status and location of resources,

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over the current and future requirements of the force, and over the joint and component processes that deliver support to the joint force. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCJSM 3122.05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task requires the joint logistician to provide, capture, screen, process, circulate, store, and display information, data, and force status in a form suitable for the decision making and planning processes. The task can include support for friendly nations.

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| M1 | Hours | To update and confirm data reported to combatant commander (CCDR) (after daily briefing). |
| M2 | Minutes | To access and display shared local databases. |
| M3 | Minutes | To access and display shared remote databases. |
| M4 | Minutes | To post unit data to appropriate databases or pass to work centers (after receipt of reports). |
| M5 | Minutes | To process and disseminate status information. |
| M6 | Minutes | To update current information on status-of-forces. |
| M7 | Percent | Of appropriate data provided to combatant commander (CCDR), prior to decisions being made. |
| M8 | Percent | Of audited reports contained no errors. |
| M9 | Percent | Of friendly units/organizations and personnel with current status known. |
| M10 | Percent | Of reports processed and disseminated to agencies within specified time limits. |
| M11 | Percent | Of reports/messages delivered to designated recipient within specified time limits. |
| M12 | Percent | Of intelligence data base systems, available to joint task force (JTF). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Classified measures on the Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) on SIPR. |

ST 5.1.4 Monitor Strategic Situation

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DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Maintain awareness of current political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) situation of nations within the commander's area of responsibility (AOR) and the relationships between the United States (US) and allied/non-allied countries/organizations/entities, as well as other national/multinational relationships. JP 2-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Hours | Since combatant commander (CCDR) updated on overall theater strategy. |
| M2 | Hours | Since update of information on other joint force, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to joint force operating area. |
| M3 | Hours | To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation. |
| M4 | Hours | To respond to request for background on emerging theater strategic situation. |
| M5 | Hours | To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation. |
| M6 | Instances | Of information of critical/emerging event(s) provided to commander by staff prior to commander notification by source outside staff. |
| M7 | Instances | Of information on critical/emerging event provided to commander by source outside of staff (prior to being notified by staff). |
| M8 | Instances | Where commander surprised by critical/emerging political or military event (not briefed). |
| M9 | Months | To review overall theater strategy. |
| M10 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) staff political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists primarily focusing on worldwide rather than theater strategic situation. |
| M11 | Percent | Of concurrence between ambassador and combatant commander (CCDR) inputs for security assistance (SA). |
| M12 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations, that affected course of campaign, forecast. |

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| M13 | Percent | Of information (regarding emerging political events) provided to commander by staff. |
| M14 | Percent | Of political-military (POLMIL) specialists and subspecialists on staff, focus on worldwide and theater strategic situation. |
| M15 | Percent | Of staff possess current knowledge of strategic intent and plans. |
| M16 | Percent | Of commander's or senior staff member's knowledge of emerging political events (which could impact theater), come from sources outside staff. |
| M17 | Weeks | To review strategic options in contingency planning. |

ST 5.1.5 Integrate Combat Camera (COMCAM)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate combat camera (COMCAM) support. Advise in the planning, tasking, sustainment, and/or employment. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), DODI 5400.13

Notes: Combat camera (COMCAM) is an essential battlefield information resource that supports strategic, tactical, and operational mission objectives. COMCAM imagery is a fundamental tool of decision makers and commanders at all levels, providing an essential battlefield information capability. Requirements for COMCAM include imagery to counter misinformation, legal and evidentiary documentation, imagery for battlefield and environmental assessments, military information support operations (MISO), and civil affairs (CA) support, in addition to media requirements of public affairs (PA) missions and historical documentation. COMCAM imagery is to be shared, as required, to simultaneously support operational and planning requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMDs), defense agencies, and other Department of Defense (DOD) components. COMCAM documentation teams will be combat trained and equipped, quickly deployable and able to operate in austere and hostile environments. COMCAM assets will provide the ability to acquire and transmit sensitive imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and product development.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Was the combat camera (COMCAM) detachment commander tasked as a joint information bureau liaison. |
| M2 | Hours | To provide finished imagery products to customers. |
| M3 | Hours | To review selected combat camera (COMCAM) materials for release (until approval). |
| M4 | Hours | To respond emergent taskings. |
| M5 | Hours | To process, transmit, and disseminate requested imagery. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were combat camera (COMCAM) forces allocated sufficient to accomplish the mission (or event)? |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations taskings filled. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Were requested combat camera (COMCAM) forces assigned? |
| M9 | Percentage | Of usable imagery acquired. |
| M10 | Percentage | Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs)/requests for information (RFIs) fulfilled. |
| M11 | Percent | Of operational phases documented. |

ST 5.1.6 Establish Cybersecurity Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Establish situational cybersecurity procedures. JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: This task includes developing cybersecurity appendices for all deliberate plans and operation orders (OPORDs), as required. Cybersecurity may be used to ensure information and information systems availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do commands responsible for design, operation, and maintenance of theater strategic command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems have information assurance (IA) and defensive information operations (IO) policies and |
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| | | procedures? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Information assurance (IA) included in the commands plans and orders. |
| M3 | Minutes | To appropriately respond to indications of hostile (domestic or foreign) information attack. |

ST 5.1.7 DELETED Develop Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan

ST 5.1.8 Provide for Historical Documentation

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Ensure preservation of historically important documentation for after-action analysis, public affairs (PA) purposes. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 5320.01 Series

Notes: This task may assist in future decision making processes, and to support creation of histories of the operation.

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| M1 | Months | Before documents are organized and available for Department of Defense (DOD) analysis or research. |
| M2 | Percent | Of significant documents returned, organized, and available for Department of Defense (DOD) analysis and research. |
| M3 | Months | Before all key combatant command (CCMD) personnel are interviewed. |
| M4 | Percent | Of key combatant command (CCMD) personnel for whom after-action interviews are completed, transcribed, and available for use. |
| M5 | Percent | Of key meetings, briefings, and significant events that are visually documented. |
| M6 | Months | Before operational chronology is completed. |
| M7 | Months | Before operational chronology is posted and available on the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater personnel strength archived. |

ST 5.1.9 DELETED Implement Theater-Positive Identification (PID)

ST 5.2 Assess Strategic Environment

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Evaluate the factors peculiar to the strategic or operational environment (OE) in which the combatant command (CCMD) operates. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the continuous monitoring and understanding of actual conditions affecting the operational environment (OE) such as friendly and adversary force postures, readiness, geopolitical conditions, and adversary perceptions. Throughout planning and execution, commanders and staff constantly assess conditions or effects to identify whether changes they observe in the OE support national strategic interests. Evaluation of information received through reports or through the personal observations of the combatant commander (CCDR) and subordinate commanders on the general situation in the theater and in the conduct of the theater strategy, campaigns, or joint operations. This task may also include deciding whether the most recent orders issued need to be changed.

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| M1 | Months | To review theater strategy. |
| M2 | Months | To review strategic options. |
| M3 | Months | To update theater strategy. |
| M4 | Percent | Of international agreements renewed before expiration. |
| M5 | Percent | Of theater significant political events occur with options available. |
| M6 | Weeks | To prepare and submit combatant command (CCMD) inputs to joint strategy review (JSR). |

ST 5.2.1 Assess Current Situation

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Review on-hand information and analyze the assigned missions. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

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Notes: This task may combine on-hand information with incoming information and separating that which is critical from that which is not critical. This task may also include assigned strategic military and political military objectives and related tasks, in the context of national military strategy (NMS) and war plans.

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| M1 | Hours | To complete review of current situation (from request or crisis event). |
| M2 | Hours | To develop and provide the combatant commander (CCDR) strategic options in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order (WARNORD) during crisis action planning (CAP). |
| M3 | Hours | To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation. |
| M4 | Hours | To respond to request for background on emerging theater strategic crisis. |
| M5 | Hours | To update combatant commander (CCDR) on overall theater strategy. |
| M6 | Hours | To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater strategic situation. |
| M7 | Hours | To update information on other joint forces, other military forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies operating adjacent to joint force operating area. |
| M8 | Incidents | Of enemy actions or operations affecting course of campaign, correctly forecast. |
| M9 | Incidents | Of combatant commander (CCDR) being surprised by critical/emerging political or military events. |
| M10 | Percent | Of emerging political events (could impact operational area [OA]) briefed to combatant commander (CCDR) or senior staff member. |
| M11 | Months | To review strategic options completed in deliberate planning cycle. |
| M12 | Percent | Of staff have current knowledge of strategic intent and plans. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 5.2.2 Assess Strategy

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Evaluate strategic reviews; raise issues; integrate theater strategies, joint operation planning, defense capabilities, and/or combatant commander (CCDR) inputs; and examine risks and program assessments. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3110.01

Notes: This task includes assessing national and multinational strategy. The product is part of a theater reassessment and is an input to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Joint Strategy Review (JSR) process. The JSR provides the principal guidance and support for developing the next Chairman's strategic guidance, the national military strategy (NMS) and CJCSI 3110.01, Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP), and Chairman's program assessment (CPA).

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| M1 | Percent | Of deficiencies in national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), identified by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M2 | Percent | Of issues generated by combatant commander (CCDR) in joint strategy review (JSR). |
| M3 | Months | To review/update theater strategy. |
| M4 | Percent | Of above-the-line forces covered by joint military net assessment (JMNA). |
| M5 | Percent | Of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and combatant commanders (CCDRs) concur in joint military net assessment (JMNA) or national military strategy (NMS) review. |
| M6 | Percent | Of theater identified major deficiencies corrected in national military strategy (NMS) review. |

ST 5.2.3 Review National Security Considerations

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Review established command relationships, national security policies, strategic direction, resources to be allocated, and the

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effects of the other elements and instruments of national power and policy. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include a review of the most recent Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) planning guidance including the Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF), the Unified Command Plan (UCP), the National Military Strategy (NMS), and CJCSI 3100.01J, The Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP).

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| M1 | Percent | Of deficiencies in national security strategy (NSS) and national military strategy (NMS), identified by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified major deficiencies, corrected in most recent published Secretary of Defense/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (SecDef/CJCS) planning guidance. |
| M3 | Months | To review/update theater strategy. |
| M4 | Weeks | To prepare and forward proposed change to theater forces or force posture (after receipt of theater national intelligence estimate). |
| M5 | Months | Since staff review of United States national political and military security objectives. |

ST 5.2.4 Review International Security

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Review international security agreements, including arms control treaties and agreements, command relationships within alliances and coalitions, collective security strategies, and regional interrelationships. JP 2-0, JP 3-16, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include considerations for ongoing negotiations and global and regional stability. Agreements are a key component of global and theater campaign planning, especially theater country plans and posture plans.

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to request for background on emerging worldwide or theater |
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| | | strategic situation. |
| M2 | Instances | Of issues and shortcomings identified by combatant commander (CCDR) in international agreements, command relationships, or collective strategies. |
| M3 | Percent | Of international agreements reviewed and or modified before expiration. |
| M4 | Percent | Of international security arrangements reviewed for impact on theater relationships. |
| M5 | Percent | Of theater political events of interest occur without options being previously considered or prepared. |

ST 5.2.5 DELETED Project Future Combatant Command (CCMD) Campaigns or Strategic Operations

ST 5.3 Conduct Strategic Estimates

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Make detailed strategic staff estimates and recommend decisions for implementing the national military strategy (NMS), Department of Defense (DOD) policy, objectives, and operation plans (OPLANs). JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C

Notes: The strategic estimate is an analytical tool available to combatant commanders (CCDRs) before developing theater or functional strategies; combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), Department of Defense-wide global campaign plans (GCPs), subordinate campaign plans; and OPLANs. Strategic estimates provide the commander's perspective of the strategic and operational levels of the operational environment (OE), threats and opportunities that could facilitate or hinder the achievement of Guidance for the Employment of the Force (GEF)-directed objectives, desired changes to meet specified regional or functional objectives, and the commander's visualization of how those objectives might be achieved. Developed annually and regularly updated, the strategic estimate is the basis for developing the CCDR's theater or functional strategy. The strategic estimate process is dynamic and continuous, and provides input for developing theater strategies and campaign plans. This strategic

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estimate is also the starting point for conducting more detailed staff estimates as well as the commander's estimate of the situation for a potential contingency.

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| M1 | Hours | To complete plan/order. |
| M2 | Hours | To issue combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) warning order (WARNORD). |

ST 5.3.1 DELETED Conduct Strategic Estimates

ST 5.3.1.1 Prepare Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Define multiple employment options in conjunction with an analysis of the geostrategic context of the mission and operational environment. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: These options should be formulated in light of the friendly situation, restrictions, assumptions, and estimates of relative combat power. Each course of action (COA) should be adequate, feasible, acceptable, distinguishable, and complete. COAs can be developed for any operation.

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| M1 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) provided an estimate of time required to reach termination objectives. |
| M2 | Percent | Of essential tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning. |
| M3 | Percent | Of essential tasks included in geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) mission statement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of implied tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning. |
| M5 | Percent | Of planning time, during crisis action planning (CAP), made available by geographic combatant commander |

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| | | (GCC) to components for planning. |
| M6 | Percent | Of potential courses of action (COAs) open to commander, if successful, will accomplish the mission. |
| M7 | Percent | Of stated tasks derived during mission analysis and used in theater planning. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater courses of action (COAs) that include concept for maintaining theater reserve. |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), acceptable. |
| M10 | Percent | Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), distinguishable. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), feasible. |
| M12 | Percent | Of theater developed courses of action (COAs), suitable. |

ST 5.3.1.2 Analyze and Compare Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Evaluation criteria change from mission to mission. The criteria may include anything the commander desires. If they are not received directly, the staff can derive them from the commander's intent statement. Evaluation criteria do not stand alone. Each must be clearly defined. Precisely defining criteria reduces subjectivity and ensures consistent evaluation. Course of action (COA) analysis should include a thorough examination of opposing COAs through the wargaming process including the effect of possible enemy COAs on the success of each friendly COA. COA comparisons should be made in the light of governing factors which include fixed values such as the principles of war; other critical factors, such as political constraints and specific factors from the commander's guidance; and mission accomplishment. If appropriate, elements of various COAs may be merged into one.

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| M1 | Hours | To conduct theater course of action (COA) analysis. |
| M2 | Percent | Of course of action (COA) assumptions tested for sensitivity. |

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| M3 | Percent | Of course of action (COA) wargaming options (available to theater planners) considered for theater COA analysis. |
| M4 | Percent | Of identified enemy courses of action (COAs) compared to (or wargamed against) each friendly theater COA. |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical problems with theater course of action (COA), identified during COA analysis. |
| M6 | Percent | Of theater course of action (COA) expenses have identified funds against them. |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater course of action (COA) wargaming assessment criteria selected before analysis began. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater courses of action (COAs) modified or discarded during COA analysis (after critical problems identified). |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater logistics problems encountered, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis. |
| M10 | Days | Analyze nuclear courses of action (COAs) to ensure major strategic and operational tasks are accomplished in accordance with governing factors, principles of war, joint doctrine and political constraints. |

ST 5.3.1.3 Select Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Decide on the best course of action (COA) (to include an initial response option). JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This is a cyclical process. The course of action (COA) not selected potentially become branches or sequels and contingencies to phases of the operation as the situation evolves. This may enable the commander to respond rapidly to changing situations. The product of this task is the commander's estimate, and contains the course of action (COA) selected by the combatant commander (CCDR) (including an initial response option) along with the rationale for choosing that COA.

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| M1 | Hours | To produce commander's estimate. |
| M2 | Hours | To synthesize theater course of action |

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| | | (COA) analysis and present recommendation to commander. |
| M3 | Percent | Of branches experienced at theater level, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis. |
| M4 | Percent | Of sequels experienced at theater level, anticipated during or before course of action (COA) analysis. |
| M5 | Percent | Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COAs), approved by Secretary of Defense (SecDef). |
| M6 | Percent | Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COAs), recommended for approval by Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). |
| M7 | Percent | Of geographic combatant commander (CCDR) recommended courses of action (COAs), recommended for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approval. |
| M8 | Days | Select the best courses of action (COAs) for employment of nuclear weapons. |

ST 5.3.1.4 Perform Mission Analysis

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Understand the problem and purpose of the operation through a study of assigned tasks and identification of all other tasks necessary to accomplish the mission. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: The combatant commander (CCDR) and staff accomplish mission analysis through a number of logical steps. Although some steps occur before others, mission analysis typically involves substantial parallel processing of information by the commander and staff. A primary consideration for a supported CCDR during mission analysis is the national strategic end state - the broadly expressed political, military, economic, social, informational, and other conditions that should exist after the conclusion of a campaign or operation. The supported CCDR typically will specify a military end state. The primary inputs to mission analysis are strategic guidance; the higher headquarters planning directive, the commander's initial planning guidance (which may include a description of the operational environment [OE]), the operational approach, initial intent, and the joint intelligence preparation of the

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operational environment (JIPOE), and initial staff estimates. The primary products of mission analysis are the mission statement, staff estimates, a refined operational approach, the joint force commander's (JFC's) intent statement, commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), and updated planning guidance.

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| M1 | Hours | To create mission statements. |
| M2 | Hours | To identify termination criteria. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify specified and implied tasks. |
| M4 | Hours | To select priorities for multiple tasks. |
| M5 | Percent | Of implied tasks derived during mission analysis. |
| M6 | Percent | Of mission statement expressed in terms of who, what, where, when, and why. |
| M7 | Percent | Of specified tasks derived during mission analysis. |
| M8 | Percent | Of stated and implied tasks translated into mission statements for subordinates. |

ST 5.3.2 Develop Strategic Concepts

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-17

Description: Develop strategies that translate direction into concepts to meet planning requirements. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Concepts relate ends, ways, and means, that is, to consider assigned objectives, the threat, and opportunities available in light of available resources. Included is an examination of risks involved in each proposed course of action (COA). In the theater strategy, the geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) translate the strategic direction contained within the national strategy into theater strategy and supporting plans. Subsequent support to the United States Government (USG)-wide plans for the conduct of operations in a theater may also be considered in the development of a strategic concept. Theater strategic concepts are statements of intent as to what, where, and how operations are to be conducted in broad, flexible terms. Theater strategic concepts allow for the employment of theater nuclear forces, conventional and special operations forces (SOF) capabilities, space assets, military assistance from all Services and supporting commands, multinational forces (MNFs), and interagency resources in each COA. GCCs and functional combatant commanders (FCCs) use the advantages and

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capabilities of assigned, attached, and supporting military forces, as well as alliance, coalition, and interagency relationships and military assistance enhancements in theater as the basis of military power. GCCs and FCCs also consider and integrate the contributions of the other instruments of national power in gaining and maintaining strategic advantage.

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| M1 | Days | To publish planning guidance (after receipt of mission). |
| M2 | Days | To submit courses of action (COAs), in crisis or wartime, after receipt of national military strategic direction developed within a theater context. |
| M3 | Hours | To develop theater strategic objectives supported by measurable-strategic and operational-desired effects and assessment indicators. |
| M4 | Instances | Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) rejection of combatant commander's (CCDR's) recommended strategy. |
| M5 | Hours | To complete combatant commander's (CCDR's) strategic concept, after receipt of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M6 | Percent | Of accepted courses of action (COAs) having feasible alternatives. |
| M7 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) currently developed in accordance with Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) requirement. |
| M8 | Percent | Of comparison criteria eliminated before comparison is redundant. |
| M9 | Percent | Of comparison criteria used to defined or weighted desired effects and strategic objectives before comparison began. |
| M10 | Percent | Of flexible deterrent options have adequate follow-on forces. |
| M11 | Percent | Of selected courses of action (COAs) with Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) concurrence. |
| M12 | Percent | Of functional areas covered by guidance. |
| M13 | Percent | Of shortfall after comparing requirements and assets estimated to be available during Joint Strategic |

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| | | Capabilities Plan (JSCP) period. |
| M14 | Days | To develop supporting plans which includes objectives supported by measurable operational-level desired effects and assessment indicators. |
| M15 | Weeks | To provide commander with an analysis of the operational environment (OE) to help joint force commander (JFC) staff develop an understanding of desired and undesired effects to coordinate and promote unified action with multinational and other agency partners. |
| M16 | Hours | To plan joint operations based on analysis of national strategic objectives and development of theater strategic objectives supported by measurable strategic and operational desired effects. |
| M17 | Days | To identify and consider potential undesired effects as risks to mission that can impact on the tasks assigned to subordinate commands. |
| M18 | Days | To provide situation understanding of the operational environment (OE) to support the planning process. |
| M19 | Days | To submit courses of action (COAs), in crisis or wartime, after receipt of national military strategic direction developed within a theater context. |
| M20 | Days | To provide commander with an analysis of the operational environment (OE) to help joint force commander (JFC) staff develop an understanding of desired and undesired effects to coordinate and promote unity of effort in planning and unified action during execution with multinational and other agency partners. |

ST 5.3.3 Issue Planning Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 30-MAR-15

Description: Establish and issue guidance for planning tasks to be

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accomplished by the combatant commander (CCDR) staff and subordinate commands in theater strategy and plans development. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This activity may include initial and subsequent planning guidance. Planning guidance may include constraints and restrictions such as rules of engagement (ROE).

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| M1 | Days | To publish planning guidance (after receipt of mission). |
| M2 | Hours | To approve/deny request for change to rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M3 | Instances | Of amendments issued to planning guidance. |
| M4 | Instances | Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M5 | Instances | Of requests for clarification of planning guidance/commander's guidance received from subordinate headquarters. |

ST 5.3.4 Prepare Combatant Command Campaign Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Promulgate the strategic concept and intent of the geographic combatant commander (GCC), functional combatant commander (FCC), the national military strategy (NMS), and the multinational military strategy. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 4-0, JP 5-0 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3100.01 (Series), CJCSI 3110.01, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes preparation of combatant command campaign plans which may theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (FCPs), designated global campaign plans (GCPs) and order developed as a result of contingency planning. This task includes coordinating and integrating planning with other combatant commands and may include coordinating with component command and other United States Government (USG) department and agency supporting plans, and obtaining approval of the President and Secretary of Defense (SecDef), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational (as appropriate) approval of the plans and orders. Further, it involves developing for the President and SecDef and CJCS a menu of preplanned options from which to choose, across a wide range of crises. Plans are

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developed in conjunction with the components, the Joint Staff (JS), the Services, the combat support agencies (CSAs), allies, and coalition partners.

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| M1 | Days | To submit courses of action (COAs) (after receipt of national strategic direction). |
| M2 | Hours | To develop and provide strategic options (after combatant commander [CCDR] receives warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Hours | To submit operation order (OPORD) for approval (after receipt of planning guidance). |
| M4 | Months | To submit operation plan (OPLAN) for approval (after receipt of letter of instruction [LOI] for plan development). |
| M5 | Percent | Of anticipated mortuary requirements (e.g., collection points, field processing centers, United States [US] cemeteries in theater) addressed in planning. |
| M6 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) developed deemed executable by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or Secretary of Defense (SecDef). |
| M7 | Percent | Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in planning. |
| M8 | Percent | Of existing terminals and lines of communications (LOCs) and known or estimated throughput capability, addressed during planning. |
| M9 | Percent | Of local customs, laws, and policies impacting presence of media, addressed in planning. |
| M10 | Percent | Of logistic support responsibilities allocated to Service components and other commands during planning. |
| M11 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) and orders receiving a legal review for compliance with rules of engagement, (ROE), United States (US)/international law, and the law of war. |
| M12 | Percent | Of pre-positioned war reserve materiel (WRM) required to support |

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| | | time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) pending resupply. |
| M13 | Percent | Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel backfill requirements for continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS), identified in planning. |
| M14 | Percent | Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel designated to move the force (i.e., Air Mobility Command [AMC]; Military Traffic Management Command; Military Sealift Command [MSC]; and headquarters (HQ), United States Transportation Command [USTRANSCOM]), addressed in planning. |
| M15 | Percent | Of Reserve Component (RC) personnel designated to support the force, (e.g., medical, dental, security, mob station staff), identified in planning. |
| M16 | Percent | Of unit requirements in operation plan (OPLAN) sourced without dual apportionment. |
| M17 | Percent | Of mission area requirements addressed in planning. |
| M18 | Time | To provide feedback on the quality of the Theater Planning Support Document-Nuclear to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is campaign planning guidance provided to assigned subordinate commanders consistent with the strategic and operational guidance and direction developed by the supported joint force commander (JFC)? |
| M20 | Hours | To develop theater campaign and operational objectives in support of the supported combatant commander's (CCDR's) goals and end state. |
| M21 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations affecting course of campaign, correctly forecast. |
| M22 | Hours | To coordinate planned activities of the combatant commander (CCDR) and non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies into planning documents during deliberate and crisis action planning (CAP). |

ST 5.3.5 DELETED Designate the Focus Area

ST 5.3.6 Develop a Systems Perspective of the Operational Environment (OE)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Develop a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) for the designated focus area. Determine the level of effort and time-line required to produce an OE baseline using the systems perspective. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: This will include an estimate of the length of time needed to identify sources and availability of information pertinent to the focus area; develop an understanding of the interrelated systems (political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure [PMESII]) through the delivery of node and potential key nodes. It also includes providing executive summaries, developing Blue / Red views and objectives. Updating of the systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) shall be maintained by planners and PMESII analysts as required.

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| M1 | Days | To identify and research sources of information on the focus area. |
| M2 | Weeks | To produce systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) through the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. |
| M3 | Weeks | To identify nodes within each system. |
| M4 | Weeks | To develop node-to-node relationships within and among political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems. |
| M5 | Weeks | To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) with node-to-node relationships. |
| M6 | Days | To develop potential objectives for military operations in the operational environment (OE). |
| M7 | Weeks | To develop links between nodes and |

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| | | effects in order to identify the resources to conduct actions. |
| M8 | Weeks | To update political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems and nodal analysis. |
| M9 | Weeks | To update secondary affects to tasks linkages. |
| M10 | Week(s) | To produce political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) deliverables. |
| M11 | Weeks | To compare and contrast Blue/Red objectives. |
| M12 | Days | To develop Blue/Red views. |
| M13 | Weeks | To provide political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander. |

ST 5.3.7 Direct Commander's Communication Synchronization (CCS)

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Direct the process of integrating commander's communication synchronization (CSS) considerations into strategy, plans, operations and assessments. JDN 2-13 Commanders Handbook for Strategic Communication and Communication, JP 1 (primary), JP 3-13, JP 3-61

Notes: This process includes understanding selected audiences and relationships, developing communications and engagement strategies, synchronizing supporting activities, and adapting and refining plans and strategies based on assessments. The commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process is designed to synchronize operations, actions, words, and images. CCS thus maximizes the impact of efforts to achieve one or more of the following depending on the circumstances: improve US credibility and legitimacy, weaken an adversary's credibility and legitimacy, convince selected audiences to take specific actions that support US or international objectives, and/or cause a competitor or adversary to take (or refrain from taking) specific actions. The use of Operational Contract Support (OCS), Host Nation Support (HNS), and Acquisition Cross Service Agreement (ACSA) could be leveraged to support CCS planning.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does the organization have a designated commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process lead? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency policy development? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the methodology include assessment of competing narratives? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have responsibilities for assessment been designated? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the methodology identify assessment criteria (e.g., Measures of Effectiveness [MOE], Measures of Performance [MOP], and Measures of Outcome [MOO])? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is the assessment methodology iterative? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are strategies modified based on assessment results? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are operations modified based on assessment results? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are plans modified based on assessment results? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the organization documented an assessment methodology? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the commander's communication strategy integrate perception effects across all planning? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is the commander's communication strategy incorporated into organizational plans? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) policy developments? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate interagency planning forums? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the representative(s) participate in appropriate Department of Defense (DOD) planning forums? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are informational elements included in the monitoring of the operational environment (OE)? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Has the organization's commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process been documented? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is the commander's communications |

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| | | synchronization (CCS) process used in Theater Campaign Plan (TCP) development? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process used in Adaptive Planning (AP)? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is commander's communications synchronization (CCS) guidance coordinated with relevant offices/agencies? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Does the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process include analysis of the informational aspects of the environment to support planning? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Does the commander's initial planning guidance and intent include commander's communications synchronization (CCS) considerations? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Does the Joint Operations Center (JOC) have adequate representation from commander's communications synchronization (CCS) supporting functional capabilities? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Does the analysis phase of the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process include examination of required authorities? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process linked to prioritization of resources for execution? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Does the commander's communications synchronization (CCS) process support synchronization of functional capabilities for execution? |

ST 5.4 Provide Strategic Direction

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Provide strategic intent, direction, and end state to subordinates. JP 1, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: At the combatant command (CCMD) level, a strategy is a broad statement of the commander's long-term vision. It is the bridge between national strategic guidance and the joint planning required to achieve

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national and command objectives and attain end states. Specifically it links CCMD activities, operations, and resources to United States Government (USG) policy and strategic guidance. This task includes the establishment of an operational climate, which places emphasis on understanding and following the commander's intent when the situation changes and revised orders are not available. Where appropriate, this task includes strategic direction to multinational forces (MNFs) in the theater. A key aspect of this task may be the degree to which conduct of an operation is decentralized or centralized.

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| M1 | Hours | To submit operation orders (OPORDs) for approval (after receipt of planning guidance). |
| M2 | Minutes | To prepare message of strategic intent (after completion by combatant commander [CCDR]). |
| M3 | Percent | Of changes issued, caused by missing or incorrect data or entries. |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant commander's (CCDR's) assigned and supporting forces commence operation on time. |
| M5 | Percent | Of proposed operation plans (OPLANs) or campaign plans, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) or Secretary of Defense (SecDef) without major changes. |
| M6 | Instances | Of misunderstanding commander's intent, missions, and tasks. |
| M7 | Percent | Of time (from receipt of planning guidance until written instructions), available to subordinate and supporting commands. |
| M8 | Percent | Of authorizations obtained to pass not releasable to foreign nationals (NOFORN) sensitive/classified information to multinational forces (MNFs) in time for those forces to conduct their own planning. |

ST 5.4.1 Issue Theater Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Issue plans, orders, and reports to subordinate or supporting organizations. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01 (S)

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Notes: This task includes the coordination of rules of engagement (ROE) between subordinate units and adjacent organizations.

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| M1 | Minutes | To transmit an operation order (OPORD) (after approval by combatant commander [CCDR]). |
| M2 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) developed, deemed executable by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M3 | Percent | Of operations in operation plan (OPLAN), conform to United States (US) and international law. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requests for exceptions to rules of engagement (ROE), determined according to policy. |
| M5 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) conforms to requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) requests consistent with current policy. |

ST 5.4.2 Synchronize Subordinate Forces

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Synchronize/integrate the activities and operations of assigned, attached, and allocated forces with subordinate and supporting commands. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Commanders (CDRs) synchronize and integrate the activities/operations of assigned, attached, and allocated forces with subordinate and supporting commands so they complement rather than compete in achieving theater/regional objectives. The purpose is to leverage assigned, attached, and allocated force capabilities in ways that achieve objectives by making the best use of their integrated capabilities. This activity may include the vertical and horizontal integration of tasks in time and space to maximize a unified effort.

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| M1 | Hours | To obtain commitment to support allies (after receipt of request). |
| M2 | Hours | To complete feasible time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct special operations forces |

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| | | (SOF) cross-border operations, prior to commencement of hostilities. |
| M4 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in operational sequence. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint force missions or component missions, completed as planned. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force operations accomplished without exceeding the joint operations area (JOA) boundaries. |
| M7 | Percent | Of subordinate missions executed without requested joint force or component support. |
| M8 | Months | To publish approved operation plan (OPLAN) with time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (after receipt of Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan [JSCP]). |
| M9 | Hours | To designate the joint operations area boundaries (after decision to stand up joint force). |
| M10 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) units arrive in accordance with (IAW) required delivery date (RDD). |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint force accommodated within boundaries. |
| M12 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation plans in concept format (CONPLANs), and functional plans (FUNCPLANs), reviewed within last 24 months. |
| M13 | Percent | Of execution taskings to coalition partners or agencies, accepted. |
| M14 | Incidents | Of requests for support (RFSs) sent directly to combatant commander's (CCDR's) Service component. |
| M15 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) assigned and supporting in-place-forces commence operation on time (e.g., right people, right place, right time). |
| M16 | Instances | Of special operational missions (e.g., unconventional warfare [UW], direct action [DA], military information support operations [MISO], military deception [MILDEC]), executed without coordinating with operating forces in target area. |

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| M17 | Percent | Of special technical operations (STO) included in planning. |
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ST 5.4.3 Establish a Force

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Establish, or participate in a force composed of significant elements of two or more Military Departments (MILDEPs) (a joint force), the militaries of two countries (a combined force), or the military elements of nations who have formed an alliance or coalition in coordinated action toward a common objective (a multinational force [MNF]). The commander should also examine the possibility and risks associated with the reliance on commercial capability against critical tasks. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 5-0, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include organizing the subordinate command and headquarters (HQ), staffing the HQ, designating the commander (CDR), issuing mission guidance, and other activities associated with establishing such a command. A joint force, when a combatant command (CCMD), would virtually consider all theater strategic-level tasks; if a subordinate joint task force (JTF), it would focus on the operational-level tasks or, if a designated subcombatant command, a combination of theater-strategic and operational tasks. In most cases, the theater-strategic environment and mission of the force will determine the relevant tasks.

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| M1 | Hours | To appoint joint force commander (JFC). |
| M2 | Hours | To define joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Hours | To deploy forward and establish in theater a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) element. |
| M4 | Hours | To establish initial communication with host nation (HN) and United States (US) Department of State (DOS) representatives (after combatant commander [CCDR] establishes joint force headquarters [JFHQ]). |
| M5 | Hours | To form the joint force staff. |
| M6 | Hours | To fully augment joint force headquarters [JFHQ] staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]). |

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| M7 | Hours | To issue tasking to initial augmentees for newly-formed joint task force (JTF). |
| M8 | Hours | To provide Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) a copy of activation (after approval by combatant commander [CCDR]). |
| M9 | Minutes | To notify joint force core staff (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M10 | Instances | Of friendly forces orders/taskings, significantly delayed because of unclear command relationships with headquarters (HQ). |
| M11 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) components and involved foreign governments, adequately represented on designated joint force staff. |
| M12 | Percent | Of designated staff positions filled. |
| M13 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of augmentees. |
| M14 | Percent | Of joint force staff augmentees have previously trained as augmentees. |
| M15 | Percent | Of nations (with allocated or apportioned forces) represented on combined force staff. |
| M16 | Percent | Of necessary augmentees identified in joint force standing operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position. |
| M17 | Percent | Of operational missions coordinated with theater and coalition command structure. |
| M18 | Percent | Of joint force actions or operations, affected by late arrival of augmentees to staff. |
| M19 | Percent | Of theater assigned joint force missions fail, because of improper integration with joint force staff. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M21 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |

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| M22 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |
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ST 5.4.3.1 Augment the Joint Force Staff

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Augment the supported joint force commander's (JFC's) staff with trained knowledgeable personnel to add specific capabilities to that staff. JP 1-0, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This augmentation may be in the form of a joint force augmentation cell or special, ad hoc augmentation on request of the joint force commander (JFC). This task is separate and distinct from the exchange of liaison officers (LNOs).

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| M1 | Hours | To augment subordinate joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | To deploy deployable joint task force (JTF) augmentation cell upon standing up a JTF. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide specialized equipment (after request from joint force commander [JFC] received by combatant commander [CCDR]). |
| M4 | Hours | To provide specialized staff personnel (after request from joint force commander [JFC] received by combatant commander [CCDR]). |
| M5 | Percent | Of augmentees required identified in combatant command (CCMD) headquarters (HQ) standing operating procedure (SOP) by at least rank and duty position. |
| M6 | Percent | Of subordinate joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of augmentees to staff. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required subordinate joint force staff positions filled. |
| M9 | Hours | To transmit mission critical information to subordinate and |

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| | | superior units. |
| M10 | Hours | To deploy a theater planning response cell (TPRC) from notification by the combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M11 | Percent | Of supported and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) platforms provided with staff liaison. |
| M12 | Percent | Of combatant commanders (CCDRs) with command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) connectivity to Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM). |
| M13 | Hours | To compose a Whiskey Message in concert with supported combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M14 | Hours | To compose a Romeo Message in concert with supported combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is 100 percent coordination in reconnaissance efforts provided within the supported combatant commander's (CCDR's) area of responsibility (AOR)? |
| M16 | Percent | Of conference calls established between Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM), and the supported combatant commanders (CCDRs) from each command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) platform. |

ST 5.4.3.1.1 Provide Contract Management Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct contract management liaison and information to combatant commanders in order to make course of action decisions on contingency support. JP 3-34, JP 4-10 (primary), DODD 5105.64

Notes: This task includes engaging internal and external acquisition expertise, serving as the single point for coordinating combatant commander concerns, contingency planning, industrial surge, readiness analysis, and deploying, as required, with combatant command staffs.

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Joint engineers are a source of project/contract management expertise.

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| M1 | Percent | Of coverage provided to combatant commanders through direct or itinerate support. |
| M2 | Percent | Of staffing / coordination of plans and orders conducted. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel completing the Combatant Command Orientation Course. |
| M4 | Yes / No | Maintain proficiency in contingency operations support requirements. |
| M5 | Yes / No | Maintain a satisfactory customer rating. |

ST 5.4.3.2 Activate Combatant Command Boards, Centers, Cells and Bureaus

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Transition from peacetime to a crisis or wartime configuration by the activation of those organizations which allow for a more rapid coordination of headquarters responses. JP 1, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: Such entities can include a joint requirements review board (JRRB), joint contracting support board (JCSB), operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC), crisis action team (CAT), Joint Transportation Board (JTB), joint visitors bureau (JVB), joint information bureau, and a joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). Transition typically is focused on the combatant command (CCMD) headquarters.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish initial communication with opposite numbers on the Joint Staff and in supporting combatant commands (CCMDs) (after combatant commander [CCDR] headquarters is organized for crisis or war). |
| M2 | Hours | To form combatant command (CCMD) staff. |
| M3 | Percent | Of sections and boards within combatant command (CCMD) established specifically to deal with crisis or war. |

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| M4 | Hours | To establish appropriate boards, cells, and bureaus activated. |
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ST 5.4.3.3 Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Establish and maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force, combat support agencies (CSAs), combatant commands (CCMDs), other United States (US) departments and agencies, and multinational forces (MNFs). JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-33

Notes: This task encourages unity of action and coordination between participating organizations. Liaison personnel generally represent the interests of the sending commander (CDR) to the receiving commander, but can greatly promote understanding of the CDR's intent at both the sending and receiving headquarters (HQ); they should be assigned early during joint planning. Liaison officers (LNOs) from supporting to supported CDRs are particularly essential in determining needs and coordinating supporting actions.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there constant communication between combatant commands (CMDs), agencies and organizations? |
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ST 5.4.3.4 Provide a Standing Joint Force Headquarters (Core Element) (SJFHQ (CE))

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Establish, organize, and provide a standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ (CE)) which provides a capability to rapidly establish a command and control (C2) element capable of planning, coordinating, and executing required operations. JP 1-0, JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: A selected standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ(CE)) team is capable of forming the nucleus of a joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) or becoming part of a larger JTF HQ staff in order to provide continuity between pre-joint task force (JTF) crisis action

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planning (CAP) and initial JTF HQ planning by providing situational understanding of the area of responsibility (AOR) and employing an operational collaborative information environment (CIE) that provides reach back and enables a dynamic knowledge-development process in response to continuous changes in the strategic and operational environment. Additionally, the SJFHQ (CE) will maintain an ongoing capability to transform into a JTF HQ capable of implementation and standardization of operations to include command and control (C2), problem solving, coordination, communication, planning, and execution. This includes developing an interagency community relationship that will facilitate reach back capability with the civilian and military communities of action.

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| M1 | Percent | Of standing joint force headquarters (SJFHQ) staff conducts/participates in Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP) training and/or exercises. |
| M2 | Percent | Of daily time spent focused on the crisis area and warfighting concepts. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel that are fully integrated participants in staff planning (deliberate and crisis action) and operations. |
| M4 | Months | To develop a pre-crisis knowledge database of the suspected future adversary's political, military, economics, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) analysis. |
| M5 | Hours | To increase awareness within the area of responsibility (AOR) by developing and disseminating comprehensive intelligence estimate of adversary's political, military, economic, social, information and infrastructure (PMESII). |
| M6 | Days | To deploy selected members of the standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ (CE)) as a command and control (C2) element to form the joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) core or augment Service Component headquarters serving as the JTF HQ. |
| M7 | Hours | To operate within the collaborative information environment (CIE) with staff, Service components, combat support activities and other |

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| | | organizations as required to collaborate near-real time planning. |
| M8 | Hours | Operate within the collaborative information environment (CIE) as part of a joint task force (JTF) to conduct near real-time planning and execution. |
| M9 | Hours | To infuse situational understanding into the crisis response forces command and control (C2) structure once its personnel are integrated. |
| M10 | Percent | Of authorized joint table of allowance equipment end items filled and operational. |
| M11 | Percent | Of standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ(CE)) manned to authorized capacity to include grade-position-skill set match. |
| M12 | Percent | Of sufficient dollars to deploy members for contingency response and to participate in Joint Exercise Lifecycle events necessary to support and facilitate joint training regimens in support of joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) training and certification requirements. |

ST 5.4.3.4.1 Provide Standing Joint Force Headquarters (Core Element) (SJFHQ-CE)) Support

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide selected personnel to the joint task force (JTF) to assist in understanding the focus area, planning, directing, and coordinating the effects approach to joint operations based on desired effects. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This will include providing an understanding of the interrelated system of the political, military, economic, social, infrastructure, and information (PMESII) to support effects assessment required in the system of systems approach in developing joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). The joint task force (JTF) commander employs assigned conventional forces, special operations forces (SOF), and multinational forces (MNFs) to accomplish assigned missions with interoperable command and control (C2) system. These

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tasks are applicable across the full range of military operations. The JTF commander will exercise authority over and direct assigned and/or attached joint forces and MNFs in the accomplishment of the assigned mission.

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| M1 | Hours | To provide personnel accompaniment to a joint task force (JTF) staff by direction of combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force personnel received and integrated into the joint task force (JTF) staff in accordance with (IAW) established procedures. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint task force (JTF) effects design of the operational environment (OE) affected by late arrivals of staff personnel. |
| M4 | Hours | To approve joint task force (JTF) staff key position augmentation by Service. |
| M5 | Hours | Lag between the joint task force (JTF) common operational picture (COP) and the real-world situation. |
| M6 | Hours | For the standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ (CE)) personnel to brief and update other joint task force (JTF) staff members on situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the crisis. |
| M7 | Hours | To augment and facilitate an effects approach to planning and operations in joint task force (JTF) boards, centers, cells, and working groups. |

ST 5.4.3.4.2 Deploy the Standing Joint Force Headquarters (Core Element) (SJFHQ-CE)) as a Joint Task Force (JTF)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Deploy the standing joint force headquarters (core element) (SJFHQ(CE)) as an operational joint task force (JTF) with its Flag or General Officer serving as the JTF commander. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-03, JP 3-30, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: While the standing joint force headquarters (core element)

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(SJFHQ(CE)) can serve as the core of a joint task force (JTF) staff, it is not meant to be a fully operational headquarters without significant augmentation, mission specific plugs, and having appropriate liaison officers assigned.

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| M1 | Percent | Loss rate for attacking systems (of total sorties). |
| M2 | Percent | Of attacking systems penetrate to target to deliver ordnance. |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacked targets incurring desired damage levels. |
| M4 | Percent | Of scheduled time, used for execution of strategic target program. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapon capability destroyed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Engage targets with available nuclear delivery systems to delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy forces and the enemys will to fight or overcome a critical enemy advantage gained as the result of enemy use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) weapons. |
| M7 | Number | Of errors in emergency action message (EAM) preparation and transmission. |
| M8 | Incidents | Of errors in crew force response when execution directed by the President. |
| M9 | Percent | Of mission completed as planned. |
| M10 | Percent | Of uncovered targets, not due to enemy action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of crew response and authentication of emergency action messages (EAMs). |

ST 5.4.4 Coordinate Security Cooperation (SC)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Provide military assessment, planning, and interaction with United States (US) missions, foreign defense establishments, and other entities. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3110.01J, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.01A

Notes: This task pertains to the mandate for combatant commands

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(CCMD's), Military Departments (MILDEPs), and defense agencies to conduct international engagement activities consistent with the National Security Strategy (NSS); National Defense Strategy (NDS); National Military Strategy (NMS); National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA); Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3100.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); and theater strategy. It typically requires assessment of the area of responsibility (AOR), development of theater campaign plans (TCPs) with supporting plans and orders, programming and application of resources, subjective and objective metrics of measurement, and Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) interaction. These activities should foster common threat awareness, coalition building, and interoperability. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional warfare and irregular warfare (IW). This task may build relationships that promote specific United States (US) security interests, develop allied and friendly military capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with peacetime and contingency access to partner nations (PNs).

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| M1 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M2 | Instances | Of engagement between GCC, country team, and PN authorities. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does Security cooperation (SC) strategy provide direction to subordinate units, government, and non-governmental supporting agencies? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are near-term (within the year) objectives established in country |

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| | | plans? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are long-term (within 5 years) objective established in country plans? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are nongovernmental agencies integrated into country plans? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are theater objectives, activities and country priorities clearly articulated in country plans? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is there Department of Defense (DODs) security cooperation guidance in security cooperation (SC) strategy and/or country campaign plans? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are country plans reviewed or update within 12 months? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are country plans in existence for applicable theater of operations? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct security cooperation (SC)? |
| M14 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC). |
| M15 | Percent | Of PN security forces who achieve predetermined standards upon completion of Security Cooperation (SC) activity. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

ST 5.5 Conduct Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Integrate and employ during military operations, information-related capabilities (IRCs). JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3205.01D, CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3211.01D (S), CJCSI 3213.01D, CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 3320.02D, DODI 3608.12, DODI 8500.1, DODI O-3600.02, DODI O-8530.2

Notes: This task may include coordination of all public communication

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activities with public affairs (PA). The employment of information operations in concert with other lines of operations (LOOs) is done to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own LOOs. This task may also require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures been implemented at the theater area (or theater of operations)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a theater area (or theater of operations) information operations (IO) cell been established? |
| M3 | Percent | Of exercises that include information operations (IO) training objectives. |
| M4 | Number | Of enemy operations disrupted, cancelled, or modified attributable to information operations (IO) appendix. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have information operations (IO) cell personnel (to include augmentation personnel) been assigned? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are theater information operations (IO) planners involved in the targeting, Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), and the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M7 | Hours | To submit information requirements (IRs) for theater area (or theater of operations) information operations (IO) planning. |
| M8 | Days | To develop the review and approval process. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are theater area information operations (IO) planners read onto relevant special technical operations (STO) programs? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do the theater plans reflect the information operations (IO) supported / supporting relationships identified in the Secretary of Defense (SecDef)/Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) execute orders (EXORDs)? |

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| M11 | Number | Of theater information operations (IO)-related objectives achieved. |
| M12 | Hours | To publish supplemental rules of engagement (ROE) for information operations (IO) targets and actions. |
| M13 | Hours | To identify information required for theater information operations (IO) planning. |
| M14 | Hours | To identify resources to conduct / support information operations (IO). |
| M15 | Hours | To allocate theater area information operations (IO) resources. |
| M16 | Number | Of theater information operations (IO) planners who are not joint IO planning course graduates or who have of the IO graduate-level education. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Do the theater area plans reflect national-level information operations (IO) guidance? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into theater area contingency planning? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into theater-level crisis action planning (CAP)? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is IO guidance being integrated into theater area security cooperation planning? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Have resource requirements been identified to conduct / support information operations (IO)? |
| M22 | Hours/Days | To develop proposed information operations (IO) theater planning guidance. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is there an assessment process in place to measure theater-level information operations (IO) effectiveness? |
| M24 | Days | To assess theater-level effectiveness. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is theater-level planning for information operations (IO) consistent with overall United States Government (USG) strategic communication (SC) objectives? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been identified? |
| M27 | Percent | Of mission essential United States (US) |

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| | | command and control (C2) communication systems and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) remaining after enemy C2 attack, electronic attack (EA), or computer network attack. |
| M28 | Number | Of information systems (ISs) capable of instantaneous detection of hostile attack and incorporating fully automated defend / repair / restore capabilities. |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M31 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 5.5.1 Coordinate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAR-15

Description: Coordinate information operations (IO) throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) and with interagency, allied, coalition, and other organizations in support of national military strategy (NMS), policy, objectives, and theater operations. JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3110.05D, CJCSI 3110.05D-1 (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03B (S), CJCSI 6510.01 Series, CJCSM 6510.01B, DODD 3600.01, DODD S-3321.1, DODI 8500.01

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to subordinate command requests for information operations (IO) support or coordination. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are allied and coalition resources and capabilities considered in theater area of operations (AO) information operations (IO) planning, as required? |

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| M4 | Yes/No | Have resource requirements been coordinated with higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has interagency coordination and de-confliction occurred? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the theater area? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been submitted? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the theater information operations (IO) cell organized to perform theater area coordination (including external augmentation)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is there a process to capture, review, and submit information operations (IO) lessons learned? |
| M9 | Days | To publish theater-level information operations (IO) lessons learned. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do mechanisms exist to verify coordination between core, supporting and related information operations (IO) capabilities? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are lessons learned being incorporated into theater information operations (IO) planning? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does theater-level information operations (IO) guidance address component inputs? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have theater information operations (IO) planners coordinated and de-conflicted trans-regional IO strategies and objectives? |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 5.5.10 DELETED Direct Electronic Warfare (EW)

ST 5.5.10.1 DELETED Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

ST 5.5.10.2 DELETED Direct Electronic Attack (EA)

ST 5.5.10.3 DELETED Direct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

ST 5.5.10.4 DELETED Direct Electronic Protection (EP)

ST 5.5.3 Establish and Monitor Information Security Policy, Plans, Programs, and Direction

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Establish and monitor theater information security policy, develop plans, and monitor programs and their direction. JP 3-13, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 5200.01

Notes: This task may include support to daily command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) and the development of theater programs and guidance for information security.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is research and analysis conducted to determine competing and complementary United States (US) and other-party goals, and possible strategies and courses of action (COAs) to achieve goals? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the perceptions, knowledge, and factors that influence particular targets evaluated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are target information-gathering interests and activities identified? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are means to convey or deny information and indicators and develop plan for general phasing of those means selected? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are tasks required to prepare and execute implementing actions and to supervise overall execution identified? |

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| M6 | Yes/No | Are themes and actions to be stressed or avoided identified? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are assets necessary to execute plan identified? |

ST 5.5.4 Plan Cross-Area of Responsibility Information Operations (IO) Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Plan and coordinate information operations (IO) across areas of responsibilities in support of combatant commanders (CCDRs). JP 3-13 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01B, CJCSI 6510.01 Series

Notes: Information operations (IO) are the integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities (IRCs), such as electronic warfare (EW), military deception (MILDEC), and operations security (OPSEC), in concert with specified supporting and related capabilities, such as cyberspace operations (CO) and public affairs (PA), to influence, disrupt, corrupt or usurp adversarial human and automated decision making while protecting our own.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are operational information operations (IO) capabilities to support efforts to create and maintain strategic-level planning documents integrated? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are operational Department of Defense (DOD) information operations (IO) capabilities crossing geographic areas of (trans-regional) responsibility or across the IO core capabilities planned, integrated, and coordinated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are coordinated tasking from headquarters (HQ) provided to other joint components and Service task forces, as necessary, for the synchronization of all information operations (IO) operational and tactical mission planning and execution needs? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is integration of specific target nominations coordinated, via the information operations working group (IOWG), with information operations (IO) mission planning partners to the |

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| | | joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are core, supporting, and related capabilities coordinated with Joint Information Operations Warfare Command for integration? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is public affairs (PA) included in information operations (IO) planning to ensure synchronization of strategic communications (SC) activities? |

ST 5.5.6 Manage Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Plan, synchronize, coordinate, and integrate Military Information Support Operations (MISO) with the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) agencies. JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3110.05E

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) in support of theater strategic operations convey selected information and indicators to adversaries, potential adversaries, and foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated and synchronized with national policy, public diplomacy, and other interagency activities? |
| M2 | Hours | To request intelligence community (IC) and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IRs) from the start of planning. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify required information for military information support operations (MISO) planning in support |

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| | | of United States Government (USG) and Department of Defense (DOD) objectives. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) product approval delegated to the appropriate level? |
| M6 | Days | To develop and forward a military information support operations (MISO) program for approval. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) activities included in the targeting board output? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated into combatant commander (CCDR) plans and operations? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information operations (IO)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated across the combatant commander (CCDR) staffs? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans and operations coordinated and synchronized with national MISO activities? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are partner nation (PN) resources and capabilities factored into theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are sufficient military information support operations (MISO) planners available to meet combatant commander (CCDR) planning and coordination requirements? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Has a military information support operations (MISO) capabilities brief been given to combatant commander |

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| | | (CCDR) leadership? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Is the theater military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint planning process? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are there published command and control relationships for military information support operations (MISO) execution in theater? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Has the requirement for military information support operations (MISO)-related contracting been identified to the contracting activity? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are theater military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with supporting interagency partners? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are interagency resources and capabilities factored into theater military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M21 | Percent | Of coordinated military information support operations (MISO) missions/operations that achieve their aim or objective. |
| M22 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled which determine military information support operations (MISO). |
| M23 | Percent | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M24 | Percent | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M25 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M27 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate military information |

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| | | support operations (MISO). |
| M28 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 5.5.6.1 Conduct Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Develop and deliver influential messages. Coordinate the execution of actions affecting the behavior of selected target audiences (TAs) in all phases of military operations to include Phase 0 shaping operations. It will also require proficiency in understanding DoS/Embassy/Interagency TTPs associated with efforts supporting Partner Nations as the ability to acquire appropriate authorities and permissions is necessary to execute MISO. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes the integration of all information-related capabilities (IRCs) in planning and execution. This task may include coordination of all public communication activities with public affairs (PA). This task may require regional expertise to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, adversaries, potential adversaries, local populations, understand and shape the operational and information environment (OE and IE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does military information support operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing MISO and other information operations (IO) and supporting and related activities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) advice/counsel provided to leadership on proposed policy and operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the military information support operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the |

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| | | combatant commander (CCDR) for guidance and intent? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Did forces arrive on date requested? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is an integrated process in place to collect, assess, and counter adversary influence activity? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has the military information support operations (MISO) plan been developed in accordance with (IAW) commander's intent and desired effects? |
| M7 | Hours | To confirm/revise military information support operations (MISO) plan after warning order (WARNORD) receipt. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill combatant command (CCMD) and component requirements? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the commander articulated his intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M11 | Weeks | From planning directive until military information support operations (MISO) efforts begin. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) for desired effect identified? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does the theater military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Do the theater military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the theater MISO plan and the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination and required support procedures in place? |
| M16 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) products developed within established time frames. |
| M17 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time |

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| | | frames. |
| M18 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) products distributed within established time frames. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M20 | Percent | Of desired effects created through military information support operations (MISO) actions. |
| M21 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) target audience (TA) that displays the desired behavior. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been identified? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Has required military information support operations (MISO) capability been requested? |
| M24 | Months | Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information support operations (MISO) billets. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on the joint manning document (JMD)? |
| M26 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOEs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M28 | Percent | Conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M29 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M30 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M31 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support |

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| | | operations (MISO)? |
| M32 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M33 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M34 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 5.5.7 Direct Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Direct any military actions involving cyberspace operations (CO) to attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit, and defend electronic information and infrastructure. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN) operations. CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and electronic warfare (EW) and that must be coordinated to ensure they are applied to maximum effectiveness.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance been developed? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance comply with |

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| | | Department of Defense (DOD) policy and presidential directives? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance been promulgated? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into theater planning? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are target sets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions identified? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has attack quality access been identified/developed for cyberspace operations (CO) target sets? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Have theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) been established? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO) planning provided? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities identified to theater-level planners? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities available? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to address cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps based on (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities [DOTMLPF]) analysis? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is adversary/neutral cyberspace operations (CO) considered in planning? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) requirements being forwarded to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Have theater cyberspace operations (CO) operational requirements been forwarded to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) via Cyber Command? |
| M16 | Percent | Of theater-level exercises that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M17 | Percent | Of theater-level experiments that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M18 | Percent | Of cyberspace operations (CO) training |

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| | | objectives met during exercises. |
| M19 | Percent | Of cyberspace operations (CO) objectives met during experiments. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Since last review of manning documents (billets/access/skill set) for cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Have resources based on doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis been allocated to conduct/support cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Is theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) guidance synchronized/de-conflicted? |
| M23 | Months | Since last review of theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) policy. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is a cyberspace operations (CO) coordination cell process established (i.e., boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups, information operations working group [IOWG], etc.)? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Do target nominations contain information to create desired effects via cyberspace operations (CO) actions to achieve objectives? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to assess intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Has a review of cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence requirements been accomplished? |

ST 5.5.7.1 Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate military actions involving the use of cyberspace operations (CO). JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3122.03 Series, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: Task Note: (Unclassified) For the purpose of military operations, cyberspace operations (CO) are divided into: offensive cyberspace

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operations (OCO), defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), and Department of Defense information networks (DODIN). CO stems from the increasing use of networked computers and supporting information technology (IT) infrastructure systems by military and civilian organizations. Due to the continued expansion of wireless networking, space-based communication paths, and the integration of computers and radio frequency (RF) communications, there will be operations and capabilities between CO and other information-related capabilities (IRCs) that must be coordinated (via information Operations (IO) to ensure they are applied to maximum combined effectiveness. In this task CO attack, deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, exploit, electronic an advisories information and infrastructure and defends ours.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are guidance and procedures in place to provide situational awareness (SA) for cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized throughout the range of military operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) synchronized with theater-wide operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) coordinated with multinational partners in accordance with (IAW) applicable guidance? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) deconflicted with interagency partners in accordance with (IAW) applicable guidance? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to determine collateral cyberspace operations (CO) effects? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has cyberspace operations (CO) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan as required? |
| M9 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) exercises that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M10 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) experiments that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is adversary/neutral cyberspace |

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| | | operations (CO) considered in planning? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is a cyberspace operations (CO) guidance established within subordinate organizations? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to affect the target? |

ST 5.5.7.2 Provide Cyberspace Attack

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Create various direct denial effects in cyberspace (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) and manipulation that leads to denial that is hidden or that manifests in the physical domains. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Days | From time of request until decision is made to conduct cyberspace attack. |
| M2 | Hours | From time of approval to execution of cyberspace attack. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to select the appropriate cyberspace attack capability to create a desired effect against a specific target? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to develop cyberspace attack target sets? |
| M5 | Percent | Of cyberspace attack target sets developed to an actionable state. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have theater-level cyberspace attack rules of engagement (ROE) been established? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the success of cyberspace attack operations? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are all targets related to cyberspace attack actions available to an interagency-level targeting process? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are attribution requirements being complied with? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace attack synchronized with other interagency planning efforts? |

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| M11 | Yes/No | Is command and control (C2) for cyberspace attack operations clearly delineated and integrated with C2 for other offensive operations? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities to conduct cyberspace attack? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Do planners have appropriate access (through intelligence or operations) to affect the target? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Have cyberspace attack operations been integrated with defensive operations? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Has a cyberspace attack risk assessment determining risk of reverse engineering, blowback, and attribution been performed? |
| M16 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M17 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |
| M18 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |

ST 5.5.7.3 Direct Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Internal Defense Measures

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Direct defensive actions within the Department of Defense information network (DODIN) to protect, monitor, analyze, detect, and respond to unauthorized activity. JP 2-0, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (U), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3320.01C, CJCSM 6510.01B

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) actions not only protect Department of Defense (DOD) systems from an external adversary, but also from exploitation from within and are now a necessary function in all military operations. Internal defensive measures are those DCO that are conducted within the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). They include actively hunting for advanced internal threats, as well as the internal responses to these threats. Internal defense measures respond to unauthorized activity or alerts/threat information within the DODIN, and leverage intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), law enforcement (LE), and other military capabilities as required.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary cyberspace capabilities? |
| M2 | Weeks | Since last theater-wide information system vulnerability assessment performed. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have incident handling and reporting procedures been established, implemented, and exercised throughout the theater? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are risk assessments conducted on information systems? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are information systems monitored in order to isolate intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten theater operations? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are information systems monitored in order to react to intrusions, disruptions of service, and other incidents that threaten theater operations? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is a disaster recovery plan for communication systems and intelligence systems exercised semi-annually? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is a continuity of operations (COOP) plan for operational missions exercised semi-annually? |
| M9 | Days | Average number of days the system is no longer providing its mission support due to malicious activity. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are processes in place to determine impact to supported missions due to network attack or exploitation? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has theater defense in depth architecture been established? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) synchronized/de-conflicted with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information operations (IO)? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are resources allocated to conduct forensic analysis of significant probes, intrusions, and malicious activity? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are processes developed to conduct forensic analysis of significant probes, intrusions, and malicious activity? |

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| M15 | Yes/No | Has an architecture summarizing defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) data for transmission to the common operational picture (COP) been established? |
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ST 5.5.7.4 Direct Cyberspace Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct actions taken to enable operations and intelligence collection capabilities conducted through the use of computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems or networks. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1

Notes: N/A

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|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Do theater cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) follow governing Department of Defense (DOD) or intelligence community (IC) directives, as appropriate? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have intelligence resources been provided for cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does targeting follow general guidelines found in Joint Publication (JP) 3-60? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) integrated (access to and information about adversary systems) into the command and control (C2) infrastructure? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronized with theater-wide operations? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is there a process to determine collateral effects of cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities to conduct |

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| | | cyberspace intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR)? |
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ST 5.5.8 Manage Operations Security (OPSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Protect critical information and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations. JP 1, JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3 (primary), JP 3-13.4, JP 3-61, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3211.01E, CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5120.02C, CJCSI 5714.01D, CJCSM 1630.01, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task includes coordinating operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect command critical information.

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) critical information identified? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a threat analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the vulnerability analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has a risk assessment been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) actions been identified to and approved by the Commander? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) actions been applied? |
| M7 | Instances | Of identified reaction to operations security (OPSEC) measures. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is there an assessment process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) actions? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is there a theater-level operations security (OPSEC) program established? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) included in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPEs) / and joint operation planning |

Unclassified

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| | | process (JOPP) Joint Operation Planning Process? |
| M11 | Months | Since last operations security (OPSEC) survey. |
| M12 | Months | Since last operations security (OPSEC) assessment. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) officer or coordinator been designated? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) working group been established? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Has theater operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been developed? |
| M16 | Percent | Of operations security (OPSEC) program managers that have attended OPSEC training. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been defined? |
| M18 | Instances | Of operations security (OPSEC) disclosures of critical information. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) issues been identified? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Annual operations security (OPSEC) program review conducted? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Is there an established feedback process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) measures? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Have required operations security (OPSEC) measures been coordinated with other core capabilities of information operations (IO)? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) survey been conducted within the past three years? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is there a procedure in place to report issues based on the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol? |

ST 5.5.8.1 Coordinate Operations Security (OPSEC)

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands, Services, and agencies in order to protect command critical information. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01C, CJCSI 5714.01C, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: null

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|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Has annual operations security (OPSEC) report been submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of subordinate organizations that have submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) review. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has operations security (OPSEC) critical information list been disseminated to subordinate organizations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have subordinate organizations identified organization specific critical information list? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been de-conflicted across other lines of operations? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is command directed operations security (OPSEC) support provided to subordinate organizations? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has theater operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been disseminated to subordinate units? |
| M9 | Instances | Of request for external operations security (OPSEC) support. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been submitted? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been forwarded to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Do the operations security (OPSEC) programs include contract review? |

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| M13 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) programs annual reviews been sent to the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I))? |
| M14 | Percent | Of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff / combatant command (command authority) (CJCS / COCOM) exercises with information operations (IO) training objectives. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) integrated into critical infrastructure protection plans, policies, and strategies? |

ST 5.5.9 Conduct Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Deliberately mislead adversary decision makers or commanders as to friendly dispositions, capabilities, vulnerabilities, intentions, and operations. Influence the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) which will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3211.01F (S)

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) attempts to influence adversary decision-making processes that oppose United States (US) theater interests and goals.

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| M1 | Days | To form the deception planning cell. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have existing theater plans been reviewed for deception applicability? |
| M3 | Hours | To initiate the deception execution cycle. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has execution of military deception (MILDEC) plan been assessed? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria being monitored? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria been achieved? |
| M7 | Hours | To provide deception support to crisis action planning (CAP). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have deception priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been developed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have feedback requirements in |

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| | | conjunction with intelligence community (IC) been developed? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is military deception (MILDEC) plan security being continuously monitored? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested? |
| M12 | Percent | Of joint military deception (MILDEC) planner's billets filled. |
| M13 | Percent | Of assigned joint military deception (MILDEC) planners that have attended joint MILDEC training course. |

ST 5.5.9.1 Coordinate Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Plan military deception (MILDEC). Support objectives detailed in global campaign plans (GCPs), concept plans (CONPLANS), operation plans (OPLANs), and operation orders (OPORDs) associated with approved military campaigns and operations. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3211.01F (S)

Notes: This concept is incorporated in the see, think, do methodology that guides military deception (MILDEC) planning, execution, and assessment and follows the five step military deception planning process. MILDEC should be planned and executed as part of the overall concept of operations (CONOPS) from its inception.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Has deception plan been integrated with theater plans? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has deception plan been synchronized with ongoing activities? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have supporting deception planning efforts been integrated? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are ongoing deception efforts coordinated vertically and horizontally? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is deception termination coordinated vertically and horizontally? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are security requirements being coordinated? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are authorized military deception (MILDEC) secure channels being used to coordinate the deception plan |

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| | | separately from the supported plan? |
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ST 5.6 Provide Public Affairs (PA)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Synchronize and integrate commanders' communication efforts up and down the chain of command; and prioritize communication assets and allocate resources based on concept of operations (CONOPS), and/or the operational environment (OE). JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Public Affairs (PA) is accomplished in support of United States Government (USG) communication efforts. Integrated communication efforts are typically accomplished through detailed public affairs (PA) annexes and proposed public affairs guidance (PPAG), and coordinate and synchronize PA annexes and PPAG with the information-related capabilities (IRCs). (a) Plan priority in-theater air and ground transportation to move media representatives, military personnel supporting PA, and their equipment. (b) Plan to provide PA resources and establish priorities for PA asset movement. (c) Provide communications assets, including Internet access and satellite or mobile telephones to PA staff and the media, if no other means of communications exist. This development effort may include coordination of public affairs (PA) information operations (IO), defense support to public diplomacy (DSPD), civil affairs (CA), coalition, host nation (HN), and interagency communication efforts to synchronize themes, messages, images, and actions. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | Developed public affairs guidance (PAG) for significant military events. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Provide public affairs (PA) advice on proposed policy and operational planning. |
| M3 | Days | Coordinated public affairs guidance (PAG) with the Joint Staff, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD(PA)), non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and other coalition forces as necessary. |

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| M4 | Yes/No | Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Operation order(s) contained requirements for subordinate units to facilitate external/internal media coverage of identified events/operations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Public affairs (PA) strategy is incorporated in all phases of plans. |
| M7 | Minutes | Provided public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points after crisis or significant events. |
| M8 | Days | Submitted, as appropriate, proposed public affairs guidance (PAG) to higher authority for approval. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Advised the commander on the employment of public affairs (PA) assets in theater. |
| M10 | Minutes | Disseminated factual information about emerging events of national/international interest. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Subordinate units received approved public affairs guidance (PAG) in time to support planning. |
| M12 | Minutes | Advised commander on public impact of emerging events. |
| M13 | Minutes | Identified disinformation, misinformation, recommended counterpropaganda techniques, and deconflicted with military information support operations (MISO). |
| M14 | Minutes | Disseminated accurate information to the media to correct misinformation/disinformation. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Produced public affairs (PA) products that meet the geographic combatant commander (CCDR) needs. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Information environment assessment used to shape future communications activities. |
| M17 | Yes/No | The information environment was evaluated in time to support policy and planning development. |
| M18 | Minutes | Produced current assessment of the significant changes in the information environment. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Planning addressed local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence |

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| | | of media in theater. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Procedures verified for obtaining Department of State (DOS) support for early entry of reporters into the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Press operational access rules and security procedures incorporated in plans. |
| M22 | Hours | Information for public release coordinated with appropriate commands, staffs, and agencies. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Assessment conducted on media coverage. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Identified events/operations, planned for execution by subordinate units, that warrant external media coverage. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

ST 5.6.1 Execute Military Public Information Activities

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Plan and execute a program that facilitates media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives. JP 3-33, JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 5714.01D, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: The program will include the necessary plans and logistics support to include transportation, product transmission, embeds, personal protective equipment, etc. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Consider the positive effects operational contract support (OCS) may have on local economy in messaging.

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| M1 | Hours | To support crisis communication. |
| M2 | Percent | Of phases of plan, that have incorporated public affairs (PA) strategy. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are media accreditation programs conducted? |
| M4 | Hours | To conduct media training to prepare senior leaders or subject matter experts for interviews. |
| M5 | Percent | Of major military events where the command released information prior to the media reporting. |
| M6 | Percent | Of media support requests answered. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the media included in the air movement plan for intra-theater? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the media included in the air movement plan for inter-theater? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is transmission capability provided to commercial media? |
| M10 | Number | Of requests for media access to key senior officials, denied (rejected). |
| M11 | Hours | Provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) media pool. |
| M12 | Hours | To disseminate corrective information identified for response. |
| M13 | Hours | Provide information to the media after an event. |
| M14 | Hours | To establish Joint Information Bureau(s) and Command Coalition Press Information Center(s) as required. |
| M15 | Hours | To establish media support facilities when required. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 5.6.2 Coordinate Command Information Support

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Unclassified

Description: Ensure command information requirements are being addressed. JP 3-61 (primary)

Notes: This task may coordinate all applicable media, to include print, broadcast, and electronic venues.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To deploy an internal broadcast capability. |
| M2 | Days | To deploy and distribute an internal broadcast reception capability. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was internal broadcast capability deployed? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are all internal information products consistent with host nation (HN) sensitivities? |
| M5 | Percent | Of deployed personnel with access to internal information sources. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are messages/information identified at the theater level and provided to subordinate units for command information products? |
| M7 | Hours | To release urgent information to internal audiences after receipt. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate internal information programs? |
| M9 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate internal information programs. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to coordinate internal information programs? |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to internal information programs? |

ST 5.6.3 Conduct Community Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate actions that support the relationship between

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military and civilian communities. JP 3-61 (primary), DODD 5410.18

Notes: This effort may require close coordination with civil military operations, United States Government (USG) interagency partners, the country team, and the host nation (HN) as applicable, as well as other public communication activities (information operations [IO], defense support to public diplomacy, etc.). The program may include unit participation in civic activities, speaking engagements, use of military equipment and units, ship visits, and inclusion of local leaders and populace in military-hosted events.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To develop a public opinion baseline. |
| M2 | Days | To develop and distribute guidance for Service members regarding local customs (in advance of deployment). |
| M3 | Hours | To provide staff answers to local media questions. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Local customs, laws, and policies addressed in public affairs planning. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Informal/remote communications venue established with local community (e.g., telephone). |
| M6 | Percent | Of requests for information answered from organizations and private citizens. |
| M7 | Percent | Of requests supported that contribute to commander's intent. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct a community engagement program. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) to conduct a community engagement program. |
| M10 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct a community engagement program. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct a community engagement program. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct community relations program. |

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| M13 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct community relations program. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct community relations program? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relations program? |
| M16 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relations program. |
| M17 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to conduct community relations program. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct community relations program? |

ST 5.6.4 DELETED Coordinate Multimedia Production

ST 5.7 Conduct Homeland Defense (HD)

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Protect United States (US) sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. JP 3-08, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODD 3160.01

Notes: Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for the homeland defense (HD) mission and therefore leads the HD response, with other departments and agencies in support of DOD efforts.

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | Operations center reviews and |
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| | | analyzes threats |
| M2 | Daily | Operations center reports ongoing and future actions to higher headquarters, subordinate headquarters, and headquarters staff |

ST 5.8 Conduct Global Force Management (GFM)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct force management actions facilitating assignment, allocation, and apportionment of forces supporting requirements. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.06A, DODI 8260.03, Guidance for Employment of the Force (GEF)

Notes: This task typically is conducted to manage forces supporting combatant commands (CCMDs). These Global Force Management (GFM) actions include requesting assignment of forces, requesting allocation of forces annually or under emergent conditions, and requesting and managing forces apportioned for planning. Additionally, CCMDs allocate assigned and allocated forces when approved by the Secretary of Defense (Sec Def). CCMD force management supports Department of Defense (DOD) GFM activities in accordance with (IAW) established policies and procedures.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are an assignment of forces coordinated and requested in accordance with (IAW) the annual forces for unified commands procedures? |
| M2 | Days/Months | Until requests for allocated forces are submitted to Joint Staff (JS) in stipulated timeframes and procedures. |
| M3 | Percent | Of apportioned forces requested meet combatant commander (CCDR) operation plan (OPLAN) / concept plan (CONPLAN) requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of Secretary of Defense (SecDef)-approved force provider actions to other combatant commands (CCMDs) completed. |

ST 5.9 Manage Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Manage activities in military operations to successfully plan and execute joint or multinational operations to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSM 3320.04F, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the DoD Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into planning? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO) integrated/executed into exercises? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are capability gaps identified/submitted to USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) Advocate? |

ST 5.9.1 Direct Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct the use of electromagnetic (EM) or directed energy (DE) to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series),

CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Electronic warfare (EW) is one of the five core capabilities of information operations (IO). EW is military action involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) and directed energy (DE) to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy. EW consists of three divisions: electronic attack (EA), electronic protection (EP), and EW support. Electronic intelligence (ELINT) is an intelligence product of EW systems collection.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does a theater electronic warfare (EW) policy exist? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current theater planning? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a theater-level joint force commander's EMSO staff established? |

ST 5.9.1.1 Direct Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic attack (EA) actions against personnel, facilities, or equipment using electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01 D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) is considered a form of fires. EW may be used to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive |
| M2 | Days | To create frequency deconfliction plan. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to assess electronic attack (EA)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is electronic attack (EA) synchronized with other fires? |

ST 5.9.1.2 Direct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic warfare support (ES) actions to search for, intercept, identify, and locate sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Electronic warfare support (ES) produces the base for joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) and fills electronic intelligence (ELINT) databases in support of intelligence collections, immediate threat recognition, targeting, planning, and conduct of future operations. JIPOE is an integral part of Operational Contract Support (OCS) and the associated analysis of aspects of the Operational Environment (aOE); planning and conduct of future ES actions, may include a dependency on commercial capabilities (e.g., systems contractors).

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Do intelligence operations address intelligence support to electronic warfare support (ES) operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to coordinate electronic warfare support (ES) |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to assess electronic warfare support (ES)? |

ST 5.9.1.3 Direct Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Direct electronic protection (EP) actions to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Electronic Protection (EP) is not force protection or self-protection. EP is an electromagnetic spectrum (EMS)-dependent system's use of electromagnetic energy and/or physical properties to preserve itself from direct or environmental effects of friendly and adversary electronic warfare (EW), thereby allowing the system to continue operating.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic attack (EA) capabilities? |
|----|--------|--|

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| M2 | Percent | Of platforms, facilities and units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare (EW). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are policies and procedures developed to minimize or mitigate the effects of adversary electronic warfare (EW) capabilities used against friendly systems and personnel? |

ST 5.9.2 Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate the use of any military actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapon. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.01B

Notes: Electronic warfare (EW) is conducted to secure and maintain freedom of action in the electromagnetic operational environment for friendly forces to deny the same to the adversary, control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy to ensure synchronization with other information related capabilities (IRCs), as well as lethal methods or systems.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-kinetic and kinetic operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list (JRFL))? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is theater level electronic warfare (EW) coordinated with multinational partners? |

ST 5.9.3 Maintain a Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Develop theater-level spectrum management (SM) policies and procedures. JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, JP 6-01 (primary)

Unclassified

Notes: The Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO) supports joint planning, coordination, and operational control of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) for assigned forces under the cognizance of the communications system directorate of a joint staff.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are frequency requests processed? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are frequency requests validated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the JFMO actively involved in EMI resolution process? |

ST 5.9.4 Develop Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Develop an adaptable Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Plan. JP 3-13.1, JP 3-14., JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.02D, CJCSI 3320.01D, DODD 5105.19, DODI 8320.05

Notes: This task includes coordinating with the components to ensure effective frequency management and providing input to the production of Annex K for operation orders (OPORDs) and Joint Restricted Frequency Lists (JRFL). Under certain circumstances, this task may apply within the United States (US) with limitations and required interagency coordination. Manage the theater electromagnetic spectrum (E MS) use; process frequency, satellite access use, and host-nation support (HNS) requests; and anticipate contingency frequency requirements.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Do theater level policies and procedures exist for managing use of the electromagnetic spectrum? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do host country agreements and other appropriate support documentation identify and address electromagnetic spectrum use by joint forces? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do theater level policies and procedures exist for resolving electromagnetic spectrum use conflicts? |

ST 5.9.5 Protect Use of Electromagnetic

Spectrum (EMS)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Optimize and deconflict friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) and minimize systems degradation caused by enemy electronic warfare (EW) spectrum interference and electronic fratricide. JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODI 8320.05

Notes: It is vital that all prudent measures are taken to ensure Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) activities are closely and continuously deconflicted with Electronic Warfare Support (ES) and intelligence collection activities.

| | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------|
| M1 | Hours | Of queuing for message traffic. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly communications disrupted. |

ST 6 Coordinate Protection

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Coordinate protective measures to mitigate hostile actions against United States Government (USG) personnel. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-11, JP 3-31

Notes: United States Government (USG) personnel include, but is not limited to, contractors, family members, resources, facilities, and /or critical information. Some activities associated with the protection, or survivability, of the force are included under other related theater strategic-level joint tasks. This task may include identifying strategic and operational centers of gravity (COGs) and protecting them, as well as joint and multinational theater air, space, land, and sea forces; bases; facilities; and lines of communications (LOCs) from enemy strategic maneuver, concentrated enemy attack, and from the effects of chemical and biological warfare. Theater protection extends to United States (US) citizens (e.g., vaccines, antidotes, and individual protection equipment, and self-protective equipment), property, and territory within the combatant commander's (CCDR's) theater. Additionally, this task focuses on both protecting against terror attacks and general force protection within the theater.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of attacks by enemy air successful. |
| M2 | Percent | Of attacks by enemy on theater forces, |

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| | | |
|-----|------------|--|
| | | successful. |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacks by enemy on theater support forces, successful. |
| M4 | Percent | Of theater forces casualties from enemy attacks. |
| M5 | Casualties | Of United States (US) non-Department of Defense (DOD) citizens in theater. |
| M6 | Percent | Of forces operate in areas under control of friendly ground forces (during execution). |
| M7 | Percent | Of forces operate under air superiority umbrella (during execution). |
| M8 | Percent | Of forces operate within maritime superiority area (during execution). |
| M9 | Percent | Of terrorist attacks, successful. |
| M10 | Percent | Of forces and United States (US) citizens who receive vaccines, antidotes, and protective equipment. |
| M11 | Percent | Of forces and United States (US) citizens who receive individual chemical/biological warfare protective training. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is there an in-place theater-wide system for tracking status of United States (US) personnel vaccines, antidotes, and chemical/biological protective training? |

ST 6.1 Provide Air Defense (AD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct all defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task pertains to defensive counter air (DCA) activities.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of attacks by enemy air successful. |
| M2 | Percent | Degradation in forces/material movements because of enemy attacks (affects warfighting operating tempo [OPTEMPO]). |
| M3 | Percent | Degradation in warfighting operating tempo (OPTEMPO) because of enemy aerospace attacks. |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M4 | Percent | Of theater forces casualties from enemy air and missile attacks. |
| M5 | Percent | Of defended asset list (DAL), defensible against theater missile threat. |
| M6 | Percent | Of detected ballistic missile elements that provide cueing for counterforce operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy ballistic missiles launched after depletion of friendly defensive interceptor stocks. |
| M8 | Percent | Of forces operating under air superiority umbrella. |
| M9 | Percent | Of friendly command and control (C2) nodes with a theater missile early warning capability. |
| M10 | Percent | Of launched ballistic missiles destroyed before impact. |
| M11 | Percent | Of launched cruise missiles (of all types) destroyed before impact. |
| M12 | Percent | Of protected defended asset list (DAL) locations, successfully defended. |
| M13 | Percent | Of selected command and control (C2) nodes, receive actual theater missile early warning. |
| M14 | Percent | Of theater assets, defensible against theater missile threat. |
| M15 | Percent | Of ballistic missile elements destroyed after launch. |
| M16 | Percent | Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed after launch. |
| M17 | Minutes | From detection/identification of theater missile (TM) elements to ordnance release against validated TM target. |
| M18 | Percent | Provide early warning capabilities to regional partners |
| M19 | Percent | Interceptor stocks meet the required operational posture level. |
| M20 | Minutes | Of defended assets list (DAL) requirements having sourced air and missile defense capability. |

ST 6.1.1 Process Air and Missile Targets

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct target nomination procedures of adversary air and

Unclassified

missile capabilities. Include nominations in the joint force commanders (JFCs) joint target cycle. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include nomination of targets for attack in order to achieve the joint force commander's (JFC's) desired effects. This process typically exploits predetermined target sets or pre-planned responses to targets of opportunity.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | To pair an interceptor or missile with a target. |
| M2 | Percent | Of attacks paired with defensive forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of days attacks, paired with interceptor aircraft or missiles sites already committed. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy feints ignored. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy offensive air threats to strategic environment identified. |
| M6 | Percent | Of identified enemy offensive air threats, targeted prior to disrupting friendly operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of interceptor forces uncommitted when enemy targets present in system. |
| M8 | Percent | Of main raids, paired with defensive forces. |
| M9 | Percent | Of missile sites not committed because of conflict with interceptor aircraft. |
| M10 | Percent | Of raids that penetrate to target and inflict damage which hinders military operations. |
| M11 | Percent | Of targets not destroyed in first pairing, reattacked or re-paired. |
| M12 | Seconds | To identify a new track through electronic or procedural means or to declare an unknown. |

ST 6.1.2 DELETED Provide Airspace Control Measures

ST 6.1.3 Establish Space System Force Enhancements

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Unclassified

Description: Establish and communicate combatant command (CCMD) requirements to initiate and sustain force enhancement operations from space systems. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Theater space force enhancement operations are conducted from space with the objective of enabling or supporting terrestrial forces. Requests for on-orbit system support may occur during peace, crisis, war, or other military operations, based upon the effective control of space. United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) will normally act as liaisons to appropriate agencies to ensure supported command requirements are met.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To review space requirements as part of crisis response. |
| M2 | Months | Since space requirements reviewed (in peacetime). |
| M3 | Percent | Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), have on-orbit assets available for them. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), require emergency measures to fill. |
| M5 | Percent | Of requirements submitted to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), returned for lack of adequate information for processing and decision. |
| M6 | Percent | Of space-borne force enhancement requirements coordinated with appropriate agencies and scheduled before execution. |
| M7 | Percent | Of time, a crisis results in significant degradation of peacetime coverage by on-orbit assets. |

ST 6.1.4 Organize Air Defense (AD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Organize and coordinate the forces to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or aerodynamic missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Unclassified

Notes: This task may include organizing and coordinating the use of all available air defense (AD) capabilities of friendly forces. It includes the use of aircraft, surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), antiaircraft artillery (AAA), cyberspace operations (CO), electronic warfare (EW) (including directed energy [DE]), multiple sensors, and other available weapons/capabilities. AD includes defense against cruise missiles (CMs) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of air defense (AD) assets moved into theater in accordance with established timelines. |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy aircraft reach weapons release range before being engaged. |
| M3 | Percent | Of interceptor aircraft integrated into theater air defense (AD) system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of interceptor bases respond to tasking with aircraft on alert. |
| M5 | Percent | Of multi-role aircraft integrated into air defense (AD) system for alert or airborne divert. |
| M6 | Percent | Of paired targets survive until they deliver ordnance. |
| M7 | Percent | Of surface-to-air missile (SAM) units can accept tasking because site on alert. |
| M8 | Percent | Of surface-to-air missile (SAM) units unable to respond to tasking because they have not reloaded missiles. |
| M9 | Percent | Of targets require reattack before being destroyed. |
| M10 | Percent | Of unknown targets, successfully intercepted and identified. |

ST 6.1.5 Organize Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Organize and coordinate joint and multinational forces to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: This task may include providing early warning of missile attack, as well as distribution of this warning to joint, combined, and multinational forces within the theater. This task may also include activities to disrupt the enemy's missile operations through an

Unclassified

appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive missile defense (MD); active MD; attack operations, and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) measures.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To destroy all known fixed launch sites. |
| M2 | Percent | Of daily decline in number of ballistic or cruise missiles launched from land based mobile launchers. |
| M3 | Percent | Of defended asset list (DAL) locations, defensible against theater missile threat. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Were known fixed launch sites threatening United States (US) interests destroyed? |
| M5 | Percent | Of launched ballistic missiles, destroyed before impact. |
| M6 | Percent | Of launched cruise missiles, destroyed before impact. |
| M7 | Percent | Of protected defended asset list (DAL) locations, successfully defended. |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater missile defense assets, moved into theater in accordance with established timelines. |
| M9 | Minutes | Of warning provided to targeted assets prior to threat arrival. |
| M10 | Percent | Of ballistic missile elements destroyed before launch. |
| M11 | Percent | Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed before launch. |
| M12 | Percent | Of ballistic missile elements destroyed after launch. |
| M13 | Percent | Of cruise missile elements (all types) destroyed after launch. |
| M14 | Minutes | From detection/identification of theater missile (TM) elements to ordinance release against validated TM target. |

ST 6.1.6 Coordinate Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Provide the connectivity and personnel to receive and send

Unclassified

integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA). JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task covers integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) of a missile attack originating from or placing at risk targets within the theater.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Instances | Of anomalous reports. |
| M2 | Minutes | After launch, geographic combatant commander (GCC) provided assured warning of theater ballistic missile (BM) launch. |
| M3 | Minutes | For a theater to receive event data over data circuits. |
| M4 | Minutes | From initial notification until establishment of a missile event conference. |
| M5 | Percent | Of detected ballistic missile (BM) launches provided cueing for counterforce operations. |
| M6 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR) specified areas of interest covered for ballistic missile (BM) warning. |
| M7 | Number | Of instances of assets not available to maintain continuous stereo (2 satellites) for theater area of interest (AOI) coverage. |

ST 6.1.7 Conduct Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Employ defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy ballistic missiles (BMs), or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: Planning for ballistic missile defense (BMD) should include coordination for launch warnings, attack assessments, and other aspects of missile defense (MD), either through the supported combatant commander (CCDR) or directly with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), if authorized. The geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) should locate, identify, and assess potential ballistic missile (BM) threats.

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| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of an Engagement Sequence Group (ESG) (ESG-Sensors, weapons, and command and control (C2)) available to meet commander's intent to defend against attacking missiles of defended area. |
| M2 | Percent | Of protected prioritized defended asset list (DAL) locations, successfully defended. |
| M3 | Percent | Of trained and certified available crews (OPG, COG, CCC, MDE, FDC) to support staff planning and operational employment of missile defense architecture in various boards and cells. |
| M4 | Hours | To issue combatant commander's intent [after receipt of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order]. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has appropriate alert or increased readiness of forces capable of conducting ballistic missile defense (BMD) ops (REDCON, OPSCAP, PROCAP) been achieved? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have appropriate planning options to put new missile threats at risk during deliberate planning and upon CJCS approval been coordinated? |
| M7 | Percent | Of a combatant command's ballistic missile defense (BMD) ops forces, trained to meet joint mission essential task list requirements. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Were command, control, battle management, and communications or comparable systems used? |
| M9 | Percent | Of ballistic missile defense (BMD) units receiving orders in time to plan and execute. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Were adequate command and control (C2) nodes and comms networks available for execution of mission? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Was a timely weapons release authority (WRA) decision issued after launch of ballistic missile attack on US? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Did key decision makers receive critical information from the command, |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| | | control, battle management and communications or comparable system in a timely manner? |
| M13 | Percent | Of launched ballistic missiles, destroyed before impact |

ST 6.2 Coordinate Force Protection

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Identify and reduce friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. Protect forces and means. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-07.2, JP 3-11

Notes: This task may include the safeguarding of friendly strategic and operational centers of gravity (COGs) and force potential by reducing or avoiding the effects of enemy or terrorist actions. Consider whether commercial capabilities could substitute for, or supplement, force structure and the feasibility (and associated risk) with relying on commercial capability.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Delay in schedule for operation, because of requirement to remove hazards (e.g., mines; unexploded ordnance; obstacles; and nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC] contamination). |
| M2 | Hours | Before execution of mission, fully implemented and coordinated security plan in place and operational. |
| M3 | Percent | Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts), damaged. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft, damaged or destroyed on ground. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly communications, disrupted, delayed, or jammed by enemy actions. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly ships, damaged or destroyed in port or anchorage. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operational forces committed to removal of operational hazards. |
| M8 | Percent | Of port of debarkation/port of embarkation (POD/POE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action. |
| M9 | Percent | Of time, lift activities at port of debarkation/port of embarkation |

| | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| | | (POD/POE) facilities interrupted. |
| M10 | Number | Of friendly support installations, attacked and damaged (less aircraft and ships). |

ST 6.2.1 Coordinate the Preparation of Significant Defenses

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate protective construction and hardening for significant forces and critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-11, JP 3-28, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DoDD 3020.40 DoD Policy and Responsibility for Critical Infrastructure

Notes: Key facilities include command and control (C2), logistics terminals and ports, airfields, etc. When commanders' mission analysis includes identification and prioritization of key terrain in cyberspace, C2 is enhanced.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Incidents | Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., command posts), damaged or destroyed in previous week. |
| M2 | Percent | Of critical assets and facilities, hardened. |
| M3 | Percent | Of planned facility hardening, completed at execution. |
| M4 | Percent | Of unhardened theater assets, damaged or destroyed. |

ST 6.2.10 Synchronize Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Coordinate with appropriate combatant commanders (CCDRs), allies, coalition, partner nations (PNs), defense agencies, services, and interagency partners to bring about desired effects and ensure unit of effort for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) activities. JP 3-15.1 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A

Notes: Activities to strengthen alliances and establish partnerships that increase situational awareness (SA), improve synchronization and

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interoperability of counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) assets, and integration of theater C-IED capabilities.

| | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) annex to the theater security cooperation plan (TSCP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) agreements been established with partner nations (PNs)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training requirements been established? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have improvised explosive device (IED) activities been integrated into the campaign planning process? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities been integrated into the campaign planning process? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has a theater multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) strategy been established? |
| M7 | Percentage | Of multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) manning requirements resourced. |
| M8 | Percentage | Of multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment requirements resourced. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is multinational counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) considered in the standing joint task force (JTF)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are key leader engagements being conducted? |

ST 6.2.11 Identify Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Identify global, international, or transnational threats and networks. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-25

Notes: This task may include establishing a single, identical display of complete and accurate information relevant to commanders operating in mission-specific environments and conducting large-scale military operations. Consider the military and non-military factors that influence populations in areas of responsibility (AOR). This task may also account

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for the assets and infrastructure that are essential to maintaining security in operational environments (OEs) controlled by cooperative host-country military forces and law enforcement agencies (LEAs); combine sensory data with technical and forensic information to recognize and exploit enemy activity across air, land, and maritime domains and collaborate with combatant commands (CCMDs) and strategic partners to deny the enemy funding, supplies, safe havens, and an information environment that is favorable for influencing public opinion. This task may involve coordinating with interagency partners, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), multinational forces (MNFs), and/or multinational organizations to integrate required identification capabilities. May also develop partnerships and/ or utilize resources to collect relevant items of information. Finally it may gain situational awareness (SA) and/or conduct analysis to determine the critical functions of threat networks and their interrelated, targetable nodes.

| | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of intelligence information products that are disseminated to or searchable by end users or community of interest (COI). |
| M2 | Percent | Of battle damage assessments (BDAs) or collateral damage assessments that lead to identification of threats or threat network infrastructure. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is additional information on threats or threat networks produced from sources external to existing processes? |
| M4 | Percent | Of nodes identified linked to a threat network center of gravity (COG). |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets identified that are interrelated with one or more nodes critical to threat network survivability. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are new threats are identified and added to the joint effects list? |
| M7 | Percent | Of captured or recovered materials or individuals linked to threat network infrastructure. |
| M8 | Percent | Of fused intelligence information utilized to identify threats or threat networks. |
| M9 | Percent | Of threats captured or killed as a result of identification activities. |
| M10 | Hours/Days | Required to identify a threat or threat network node after an attack. |

ST 6.2.2 Coordinate Removal of Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate the removal of hazards that adversely affects plan execution. JP 3-02, JP 3-11 (Primary), JP 3-15, JP 3-34

Notes: Significant hazards may be identified during the development of courses of action (COAs).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because clearing minefield (land or sea). |
| M2 | Hours | Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because removing hazards (e.g., mines; unexploded ordnance; obstacles; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN] weapon contamination). |
| M3 | Hours | Delay in execution of scheme of maneuver, because surveying operational area (OA) for strategically significant hazards. |
| M4 | Percent | Of identified strategically significant hazards, successfully removed or neutralized. |

ST 6.2.3 DELETED Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS)

ST 6.2.4 DELETED Ensure Acoustic Protection

ST 6.2.5 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Positive Identification Procedures for Friendly Forces in Theater

ST 6.2.6 Coordinate Security Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Unclassified

Description: Reduce the vulnerability of friendly joint forces to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may enhance freedom of action. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). The task should consider whether private security contractors are used and whether special provisions for their use are warranted. The task should also consider whether any vulnerability is posed by use of contracted support. This task may protect forces from surprise, hostile observation, detection, interference, espionage, and sabotage. May also protect and secure the flanks and protect and secure critical installations, facilities, command and control (C2) systems and air, land, and sea lines of communications (SLOCs).

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to establish and coordinate security procedures. |
| M2 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to establish and coordinate security procedures. |
| M3 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish and coordinate counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M4 | Percent | Of ships rendered inoperable or destroyed while on berth or at anchor. |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical friendly facilities, hardened or protected against hostile acts. |
| M6 | Hours | Before assigned forces are available for level II response. |
| M7 | Percent | Of individuals that are educated/trained in antiterrorism (AT) awareness/protection prior to arrival in theater. |
| M8 | Incidents | Of unauthorized entry to United States (US) facilities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of ability to deny terrorists the capability to strike. |
| M10 | Hours | To disseminate changes in terrorist threats through forward intelligence |

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|-----|-----------|---|
| | | elements. |
| M11 | Days | To establish the appropriate force protection (FP) posture. |
| M12 | Days | To evaluate terrorist threat. |
| M13 | Days | To establish and implement command force protection (FP) policies. |
| M14 | Incidents | Of criminal activity involving United States (US) personnel against local populace. |
| M15 | Hours | Before assigned forces are available for level III response. |
| M16 | Percent | Of seaport of debarkation (SPOD) and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action. |
| M17 | Incidents | By terrorists against United States (US) forces in theater. |
| M18 | Percent | Of aircraft, rendered inoperable or destroyed on ground. |
| M19 | Percent | Of ships delayed from deploying because of enemy attack. |
| M20 | Percent | Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD) and aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities, destroyed by enemy action. |
| M21 | Incidents | By terrorists against coalition forces in theater. |
| M22 | Percent | Of force protection (FP) activities that are coordinated. Note - Involves deconfliction among Department of State (DOS), joint/component FP staffs, and coalition security forces (SFs) within the theater. |
| M23 | Hours | For internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack. |
| M24 | Incidents | Of noncombatants preventing friendly movement along designated main supply routes (MSRs). |
| M25 | Days | Before enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) are evacuated to theater EPW camps (rear area). |
| M26 | Percent | Of facilities that are under the reaction force umbrella. |
| M27 | Percent | Of aircraft sorties, delayed on ground because of enemy attack. |
| M28 | Percent | Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., port of debarkation [POD], command posts), destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents |

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| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| | | or terrorist actions. |
| M29 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish and coordinate security procedures? |
| M30 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate security procedures? |
| M31 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish and coordinate security procedures. |
| M32 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M33 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

ST 6.2.6.1 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Counter-Reconnaissance Theater-Wide

ST 6.2.6.2 DELETED Establish and Coordinate Protection of Theater Installations, Facilities, and Systems

ST 6.2.6.3 Establish Protection of Lines of Communications (LOCs)

DJS Approval Date: 01-APR-15

Description: Establish offensive and defensive operations to ensure freedom of action along lines of communications (LOCs). JP 3-10 (primary), JP 4-01.5

Notes: This task may include not only the maintenance of existing lines of communications (LOCs), but also securing new LOCs, both for planned and for potential operations. When appropriate in a maritime theater, provide for convoys, circuitous routing, and zigzag plans.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | For rapid reaction forces to reach point of a line of communications (LOC) attack. |
| M2 | Hours | To restore line of communications (LOC) following interruption. |
| M3 | Percent | Of traffic flow on lines of communications (LOCs) (air, land, and sea), interrupted by hostile action. |
| M4 | Percent | Reduction in line of communications (LOC) capacity, because of enemy attack in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M5 | Percent | Of security forces (SFs) involved in maneuver and mobility support compared to enemy prisoner of war (EPW) operations or area security. |

ST 6.2.6.4 Identify Counterintelligence (CI) Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Establish activities or actions to provide protection against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary)

Notes: In this task once counterintelligence (CI) requirements are identified then actions and procedures are established to provide the necessary counter measures.

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| M1 | Hours | After counterintelligence (CI) essential elements of information (EEIs) satisfied, collection asset retasked. |
| M2 | Hours | To circulate new threat warnings and reports of evolving threats. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of strategic movements detected or attacked by enemy lethal/nonlethal means. |
| M4 | Incidents | Of espionage, sabotage, or assassination. |
| M5 | Percent | Of allies with joint information security agreements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of attempted adversary penetrations of friendly information systems (ISs), |

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| | | successful. |
| M7 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) personnel have access to theater plans and orders. |
| M8 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) requirements, covered by collection plan. |
| M9 | Percent | Of critical movements (conducted after onset of crisis or operation), under observation of nonfriendly overhead assets. |
| M10 | Percent | Of friendly trusted sources (systems and personnel), under suspicion of enemy influence. |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint force operations, delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified because of successful enemy intelligence collection efforts. |
| M12 | Percent | Of planned activities to provide protection against espionage, sabotage, or assassinations, actually conducted. |
| M13 | Percent | Of theater intelligence personnel, assigned to counterintelligence (CI). |
| M14 | Percent | Of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems (ISs), identified and targeted. |

ST 6.2.7 Synchronize Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 15-APR-15

Description: Synchronize military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. JP 3-50 (primary), CJCSI 3270.01, DODI 3002.03, DODI 3002.04

Notes: This task may include coordination and promulgation of Personnel Recovery (PR) guidance and directives, with other United States Government (USG) agencies and departments, multinational, partner and host nation governments in accordance with Department of Defense policy, doctrine, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), for synchronizing a comprehensive approach to PR. In addition, the task may include development of a theater-wide system in which the objectives are to return isolated personnel to duty to sustain morale, increase operational performance, and deny adversaries the opportunity to influence our military strategy and national will by exploiting the intelligence and propaganda value of isolated personnel.

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| M1 | Percent | Of plans and orders that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) requirement developed. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are assigned personnel recovery staff adequately manned to conduct all tasks related to the Personnel Recovery System; preparation, planning, execution and adaptation? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are assigned Personnel Recovery (PR) staff personnel adequately trained to conduct all tasks related to the PR System; preparation, planning, execution and adaptation? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are assigned Personnel Recovery (PR) staff personnel adequately equipped to conduct all tasks related to the PR System; preparation, planning, execution and adaptation? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the Personnel Recovery (PR) plan conform to the Adaptive Planning and Execution guidance? |
| M6 | Percent | Of plans and orders, that have Personnel Recovery (PR) forces identified, fulfill the validated PR requirement. |
| M7 | Percent | Of plans and orders, that have a Personnel Recovery (PR) course of action developed, effectively satisfy the validated PR requirement. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and combatant command sponsored exercises? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is Personnel Recovery (PR) integrated into Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and combatant command sponsored exercises? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) requirements identified? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are relationships developed through security cooperation to influence the Department of Defense's ability to build Personnel Recovery (PR) capability with partner nations? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is equipment adequate to report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate isolated personnel? |

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| M13 | Yes/No | Are identified Personnel Recovery (PR) shortfalls/requirements identified and submitted to the Joint Staff? |
| M14 | Percent | Of commanders and staff, recovery forces, and personnel at risk of isolation received pre-deployment training. |
| M15 | Months | Since review of theater operations plans for Personnel Recovery (PR) planning factors. |
| M16 | Months | Since Personnel Recovery (PR) related policy, doctrine, instructions, directives, and guidance were updated. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is Personnel Recovery (PR) included in the joint force commander's strategic communication strategy? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is the Personnel Recovery (PR) network (human network) established? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are Personnel Recovery (PR) reintegration plans published? |
| M20 | Months | Since Personnel Recovery (PR) plans updated. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Is a reintegration site established? |
| M22 | Percent | Of knowledge management policies and plans address the timely and appropriate reporting of Personnel Recovery (PR) information. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Do mechanisms exist to disseminate information on hostage taking risks/trends within the operational environment? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are isolated personnel prevention considerations integrated with antiterrorism/Force Protection (FP) programs? |
| M25 | Percent | Of service personnel who received the required pre-deployment training. |
| M26 | Percent | Of personnel identified as high risk trained in Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape Level C. |
| M27 | Percent | Of contractor employees authorized to accompany the force that are properly prepared. |

ST 6.2.8 DELETED Establish NBC Defense in Theater

ST 6.2.9 DELETED Minimize Safety and Health Risks

ST 6.3 DELETED Secure Theater Systems and Capabilities

ST 6.3.2 DELETED Employ Theater Electronic Security

ST 6.3.3 Manage Communications Security (COMSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Manage all protection communications security (COMSEC) measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications. JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and information.

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| M1 | Hours | Between changes of unit/activity call signs and frequencies. |
| M2 | Hours | Since inventory of communications security (COMSEC) equipment and documents. |
| M3 | Days | To emergency issue new communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI) to United States (US) and allied units operating together. |
| M4 | Hours | To emergency issue new communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI) to United States (US) joint forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly communications, sent via secure means. |

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| M6 | Percent | Of total communications circuits, use secure equipment. |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) and allied units, operate from common communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI). |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) joint force units, operate from common communications-electronics operating instructions (CEOI). |

ST 6.3.4 Coordinate Concealment

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Coordinate concealment of forces, facilities and other critical assets from an adversary's various means of observation. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4

Notes: Task may apply to forces and facilities in a theater or the homeland.

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| M1 | Days | Of covert buildup, conducted covertly. |
| M2 | Percent | Of command and control (C2) posts and critical facilities, protected from enemy observation. |
| M3 | Days | Of covert buildup, sustained. |
| M4 | Percent | Of critical sites within the joint security area (JSA) facilities, protected from enemy observation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of force buildup, conducted covertly. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly communications, sent via secure means. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units equipped with antisurveillance sensor and sensor jamming devices. |

ST 6.3.5 Protect Information Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Coordinate activities to protect and defend information and information systems. JP 3-12, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: To fully understand the complexities of this task, users must also

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consult JP 3-12. This task may include integrating and synchronizing indigenous and joint force capabilities for defensive cyberspace operations (DCO), ranging from technical security measures (such as information security) to procedural measures (such as counterintelligence [CI], physical security, and hardening of communications nodes). Cybersecurity includes producing the theater policies and procedures designed to ensure availability, integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation of information. Information system defense includes defensive measures, detection and reporting of attacks or intrusions, and the initiation of restoral and response processes.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems perform risk assessments of potential information operations threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks that meet the appropriate criteria? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) or defensive information operations memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with commercial communications providers who support information systems? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do commands responsible for design, operation and maintenance of information systems use "Red Teams" to identify vulnerabilities in those systems? |
| M4 | Percent | Of theater strategic command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software and other appropriate defensive information operations measures. |
| M5 | Percent | Of information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail or are corrupted. |
| M6 | Instances | Of information systems being disabled, corrupted or compromised through identified adversary information operations actions or criminal |

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| | | mischief. |
| M7 | Number | Of redundant communications paths available to connect information systems. |
| M8 | Hours | For appropriate computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to respond, identify and correct information system failures attributed to adversary information operations action or criminal mischief. |
| M9 | Percent | Of licensed system administrators for critical control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems. |
| M10 | Hours | To restore primary local area network (LAN) in command center. |
| M11 | Percent | Of allies with which joint information security agreements exist. |
| M12 | Percent | Of information systems within high security area. |
| M13 | Percent | Of system administrators with full operations security (OPSEC) training. |
| M14 | Percent | Of system administrators with full information system security training. |
| M15 | Percent | Of adversary trusted sources (systems and personnel) under friendly control. |
| M16 | Percent | Of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems are identified and targeted. |
| M17 | Percent | Of personnel familiar with command policies on information security. |
| M18 | Time | For computer emergency response team (CERT) to respond and report attack to the information operations officer, from notification of attack. |
| M19 | Time | For computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to implement information operations condition (INFOCON) updates, and disseminate information to the command and task forces (TFs), from information operations officer determines INFOCON. |
| M20 | Time | For task forces to implement information operations condition (INFOCON) change and report completion status. |

ST 6.4.1 DELETED Protect Strategy and Plans

ST 6.5 Coordinate Defensive Countermeasure

DJS Approval Date: 03-JAN-18

Description: Coordinate defensive countermeasure operations to deny or limit a threats ability to use intelligence collection sensors to detect defended assets and/or attack them with precision engagement. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-13.3

Notes: Defensive countermeasures may be included in the force protection (FP) plan. Task may include using defensive countermeasures against threat intelligence collection sensors and threat precision engagement weapon systems and employing electro-optical/infrared, radio frequency (RF), millimeter wave, Global Positioning System (GPS), and acoustic technologies resulting in target signature alteration, decoys/deception, target obscuration, and sensor/signal processing jamming/disruption.

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| M1 | Instances | Of active measures employed to mislead enemy estimates of friendly intentions. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel have approved need to know for plans. |
| M3 | Percent | Reduction in compartments (including intelligence and special action programs) at or immediately after campaign operations commences. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are personnel approved on a need to know basis for access to plans? |
| M5 | Instances | Of active security compartmentalization (including intelligence and special action programs) for campaign planning. |

ST 6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Defensive Countermeasures Against Adversary Intelligence Collection Sensor Capabilities

ST 6.5.2 DELETED Coordinate Defensive Countermeasures Against Threat Precision Engagement Capabilities

ST 6.6 Perform Mission Assurance

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Ensure the protection, continued function, and rapid reconstitution of critical assets which support mission essential functions. JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task focuses on fully integrating a mission-focused process to understand and protect physical and information capabilities critical to performance of assigned missions at the strategic theater level of war. It links risk management program activities and security related functions -- such as force protection (FP); antiterrorism (AT); critical infrastructure protection (CIP); information assurance (IA); continuity of operations (COOP); chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense; readiness; and installation preparedness -- to create the synergistic effect required for the Department of Defense (DOD) to mobilize, deploy, support, and sustain military operations throughout the continuum of operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are functions essential to providing strategic direction to theater forces identified? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are nested continuity of operations (COOP) plans developed to address potential disruption to all functions critical to providing strategic direction to theater forces? |
| M3 | Percent | Of continuity of operations (COOP) exercised within past 24 months. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are vulnerabilities identified for task-critical assets which could impact ability to perform functions essential to providing strategic direction to theater forces addressed in approved risk management plans? |

ST 6.6.1 Identify Defense Critical

Infrastructure (DCI)

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Identify Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD-owned critical assets and infrastructures essential to the execution of combatant command (CCMD) missions. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), DODD 3020.40

Notes: This task may include comparing combatant command (CCMD)-generated list of critical assets supporting infrastructure critical asset lists (CALs) to ensure all assets are accounted.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has a defense critical infrastructure (DCI) program been established and is it adequately funded? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do service component commands provide sector specific lists of candidate critical infrastructure assets and nodes? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do defense critical infrastructure (DCI) program defense sector lead agents provide sector-specific lists of DCI assets and nodes? |
| M4 | Percent | Critical assets characterized to include location/installation, system, mission impact, and latitude/longitude. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure assets and nodes provided in defense critical asset and supporting infrastructure critical asset candidate lists linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are all non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) analyzed against authoritative criticality criteria? |
| M7 | Percent | Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs). |

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| M8 | Percent | Of identified non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets linked to command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs). |
| M9 | Percent | Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations missions validated by the individual Services and/or commands (CCMDs). |
| M10 | Percent | Of identified non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs). |
| M11 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations. |
| M12 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific installations/locations. |
| M13 | Percent | Of command joint mission-essential task lists (JMETLs) or mission-essential tasks (METs) fully analyzed to identify Department of Defense (DOD)-owned task critical assets and supporting assets. |
| M14 | Percent | Of command joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) for which critical non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned infrastructure and networked assets have been identified. |
| M15 | Percent | Of identified Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plan/operation plan in concept format (OPLAN/CONPLAN) missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs). |

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| M16 | Percent | Of identified non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plan/operation plan in concept format (OPLAN/CONPLAN) missions validated by the individual Services and/or combatant commands (CCMDs). |
| M17 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plans/operation plans in concept format (OPLANs/CONPLANs). |
| M18 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD)-owned critical infrastructure and networked assets associated with specific operation plans/operation plans in concept format (OPLANs/CONPLANs). |

ST 6.6.2 Manage Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Vulnerability Assessment Program

DJS Approval Date: 02-APR-15

Description: In concert with other Department of Defense (DOD) organizations, manage and monitor staff actions performed in support of the DOD defense critical infrastructure (DCI) vulnerability assessments (VAs). JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40

Notes: This includes serving as the combatant command (CCMD)-level focal point for defense critical infrastructure (DCI) readiness reporting, integrating known vulnerabilities to combatant command commander (CCDR) mission-critical elements of strategic systems-of-systems which could significantly degrade mission-essential task (MET) performance, degrade the ability of command elements to perform mission-essential functions, or cause mission failure.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has a process been established to identify and rank terminal control areas and supporting infrastructures? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are assessment requirement forecasts sent to Joint Staff in accordance with (IAW) Joint Staff scheduling |

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| | | requirements? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are sufficient subject matter experts (SMEs) allocated to coordinate programmed critical infrastructure assessments? |
| M4 | Percent | Of critical infrastructure (CI) assessments completed on time and with actionable vulnerabilities identified using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD]-approved benchmarks and standards). |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical infrastructure (CI) assessments that identify vulnerabilities using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD]-approved benchmarks and standards, Service directives, agency directives, etc.). |
| M6 | Percent | Of terminal control areas for which a criticality assessment has been accomplished by subject matter experts (SMEs) utilizing approved Department of Defense (DOD) benchmarks and standards. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are asset owners provided critical asset and infrastructure vulnerability reduction/mitigation information to combatant commander (CCDR)? |

ST 6.6.3 Manage Mission Risk Resulting From Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Vulnerabilities

DJS Approval Date: 27-JUL-16

Description: Manage actions taken at combatant command (CCMD) level to reduce the risk of mission degradation or failure, induced by known vulnerabilities of defense critical assets, infrastructure, or functional capability. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-27, DODD 3020.40

Notes: Asset owners may be responsible for remediation and mitigation decisions which should take into account the asset criticality, vulnerability, and the associated threat, whether natural or man-made. Infrastructure investment decisions will consider the effect of resource

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allocation on strategic national and strategic theater mission requirements (i.e., determine the consequences of capability degradation or loss on mission accomplishment). This task may include reporting the status of resource allocation decisions against known asset vulnerabilities in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Submit integrated priority lists (IPLs) as part of the Department of Defense (DOD) budgetary process to advocate the combatant commands (CCMDs) priorities in addressing known defense critical asset vulnerabilities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does the asset owner coordinate critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) vulnerability remediation/mitigation investment decisions with affected combatant commander (CCDR)/combat support agency (CSA) director? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are vulnerabilities impacting strategic national capabilities highlighted to appropriate defense sector lead agent? |
| M3 | Percent | Of identified vulnerabilities which received an accept risk decision. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is funding for mitigation measures prioritized to the most critical infrastructure/assets? |

ST 6.6.4 Prevent or Mitigate the Loss or Degradation of Critical Assets

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Allocate resources to reduce or offset asset vulnerabilities from all hazards, man-made, and natural threats. JP 3-07.2 (primary), JP 3-10, JP 3-27, DODD 3020.40

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have asset owners allocated sufficient resources to adequately remediate known risks identified by an authoritative source using Department of Defense (DOD)-approved benchmarks or standards? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are risk management strategies |

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| | | reflected in approved continuity of operations (COOP)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of risk management strategies approved for known vulnerabilities which cannot be resourced to a level that would prevent loss or degradation of the asset. |

ST 6.6.5 Execute Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Execute actions required to sustain command and control (C2) functions, tasks or duties after a hazard incident has occurred, which disrupts a portion of, or all existing command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) and intelligence capabilities. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3209.01, DODD 3020.26, DODD 3020.40

Notes: This may include the functions and duties of the commander, as well as the supporting functions and duties performed by the staff and others acting under the authority and direction of the commander.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have the command mission-essential functions critical to supporting the National Military Command Systems (NMCSs) been identified in the command continuity of operations (COOP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the command has developed a continuity of operations (COOP), which assures survivability, reliability, and availability of command and control (C2) systems that support the National Military Command System (NMCS) at relocation sites and across the spectrum of contingency situations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has command continuity of operations (COOP) outlines a decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing continuity plans and procedures with or without warning, during duty and non-duty hours, and addresses the stand-down of |

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| | | continuity operations and transition back to normal operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the command employed or successfully exercised key elements of the continuity of operations (COOP) plan within the past 24 months? |

ST 6.6.6 Counter Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Coordinate means (direct and/or indirect) to cause adversaries to be ineffective, incapable and/or unwilling to attack the United States (US) homeland, allies, or interests. Task includes irregular threat networks. JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-25 (primary), JP 3-26, JP 3-57, JP 3-60, JP 4-0, DODD 3000.07

Notes: This task focuses on specific enabling functions that are essential to all joint operations (e.g., intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ([ISR]);, logistics;, legal, information operations [IO]; and strategic communications [SC]), but require special emphasis for irregular warfare. Commanders use a variety of means to discover, influence, prevent, deter, disrupt, and defeat criminal, insurgent, terrorist and other adversarial groups and entities. Further, there are national-level assets that, while not under the control of a combatant commander (CCDR), can be coordinated to support theater efforts and objectives. This task does not apply to computer or virtual networks, but may be applied in conjunction with tasks associated with computer network attack.

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| M1 | Number | Of key nodes identified with assistance from national-level assets. |
| M2 | Number | Of links between key nodes identified with assistance from national-level assets. |
| M3 | Number | Of national-level and interagency assets coordinated for by the commander to gain a full understanding of social dynamics (e.g., tribal politics, social networks, religious influences, and cultural mores) that could support threat networks. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the commander identified elements within the region that |

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| | | support threat networks? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the commander's targeting priorities match appropriate national-level and interagency responses to irregular threats? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the commander have a comprehensive detention program for captured insurgents? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed strategic communication (SC) responses to potential/actual collateral damage caused by engaging threat networks? |
| M8 | Months | Since the commander's detainee plan underwent appropriate legal review. |
| M9 | Number | Of national-level, host nation (HN), and interagency assets employed to assess the second and third order effects on the political and social situation by attacking a targeted network. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network resources? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network vulnerabilities? |
| M12 | Percent | Of targets engaged that contribute to the desired effect on the network in accordance with established strategic objectives. |
| M13 | Percent | Of identified network key nodes, an option exists for the commander to engage. |
| M14 | Number | Of national-level intelligence and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets coordinated for to support threat surveillance and targeting. |
| M15 | Percent | Of threat nodes identified with assistance from national-level assets. |
| M16 | Percent | Of threat nodes confirmed with assistance from national-level assets. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Has the commander coordinated attack means with host nation (HN) and/or groups? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Does the Joint Commander address irregular threats in the targeting process? |

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| M19 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) located. |
| M20 | Percent | Of high-value targets (HVTs) located. |

ST 7 Establish Force Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Identify the resources required to execute approved theater strategies for achieving assigned missions and end states. JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may pertain to resources for the theater, alliances, coalitions, or other groups and support to other combatant commanders (CCDRs). This task may apply across the range of theater activities.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint, combined, or multinational doctrine changes that originate in theater. |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater force goals, supported by theater country teams (CTs). |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater force apportionment requests, met in Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). |
| M4 | Weeks | To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference). |

ST 7.1 Recommend Requirements and Test Concepts

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Test concepts for mobilizing, deploying, employing, sustaining, and redeploying the force. JP 1 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Requirements may include the size and structure of the force needed to achieve national military objectives in the theater through execution of the approved theater strategy and campaign plans. Where necessary, proposed adjustments to theater boundaries and restrictions and constraints should be recommended. The task may also include requirements for supporting other combatant commanders (CCDRs). This task may include recommending and prioritizing the theaters peacetime and wartime needs in light of guidance, threat estimates, technology,

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projected capabilities, resource constraints, and resulting strategy or employment concepts. This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of mission needs statement, accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) or Services. |
| M2 | Weeks | To complete time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (for refinement conference). |
| M3 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) files need changes (at refinement conference). |
| M4 | Weeks | To identify theater needs and submit to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) as part of the combatant command (CCMD) integrated priority list (IPL). |

ST 7.1.1 Provide Operation Plans (OPLANS)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide developed joint operation plans (OPLANS). JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3500.03 Series

Notes: This provides the basis for national mobilization, deployment, sustainment, and redeployment planning in support of theater operation plans (OPLANS).

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| M1 | Requests | For additional information received after provision of operation plans (OPLANS). |
| M2 | Months | From request for operation plan (OPLAN) until transmitted. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units sourced in operation plan (OPLAN), dual apportioned. |
| M4 | Months | In advance of effective date operation plan (OPLAN) provided. |

ST 7.1.1.1 Mobilize Reserve Component (RC)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

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Description: Coordinate Reserve Component(s) (RC) support for force integration. JP 4-05 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

Notes: The supporting commanders and Service Components may source the fill requirements. This task may support the joint force commander (JFC) at the request of a supported combatant commander (CCDR). This task may involve identifying pre-deployment requirements such as training, clothing and equipping and medical processing.

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| M1 | Hours | To augment joint force commander (JFC) headquarters (HQ) staff and commence operations (after receipt of alert order). |
| M2 | Days | To train and in process reserve component personnel. |
| M3 | Days | To deploy Reserve Component (RC) personnel into joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Days | To track rotation dates of individuals assigned to joint force commander (JFC) staff. |
| M5 | Days | To re-deploy per combatant commander (CCDR) guidance Reserve Component (RC) personnel to outside the continental United States (OCONUS) or continental United States (CONUS) locations. |

ST 7.1.2 Determine Deployment Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Determine resources required to move forces from their current locations into another. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01

Notes: Deployment planning should be consistent with theater strategy, operation plans or theater campaign plan, sequence of joint operations, and the operational commander's subordinate concept of operations. Task may include the need for strategic movement of joint and / or multinational forces and contractors.

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| M1 | Days | In advance of deployment when requirements submitted to US Transportation Command. |
| M2 | Percent | Of deployment requests have fatal |

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| | | errors. |
| M3 | Percent | Of deployment requirements adjusted within thirty days of sea movement. |
| M4 | Percent | Difference between planned deployment requirements and actual requirements. |
| M5 | Days | To develop deployment requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven days of air movement. |

ST 7.1.3 Tailor Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Determine the right mix and sequence of units in deploying forces. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include determining the right mix and sequence of units in deploying joint forces (to include contractors and contracted support) to a theater in force projection operations. The Services pre-deployment planning and coordination with the supporting combatant command should ensure pre-deployment standards specified by the supported combatant command (CCMD) are achieved, supporting personnel and forces arrive in the supported theater fully prepared to perform their mission, and deployment delays caused by duplication of pre-deployment efforts are eliminated. Careful and detailed planning ensures that only required personnel, equipment, and materiel deploy; unit training is exacting; missions are fully understood; deployment changes are minimized during execution; and the flow of personnel, equipment, and movement of materiel into theater aligns with the concept of operation.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operation plan(OPLAN) forces, rephased (at execution). |
| M2 | Days | Of required wartime logistic support deploy with flexible deterrent options. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required logistic support for deploying combat units deploy. |
| M4 | Hours | To tailor allocated joint force. |
| M5 | Days | To tailor apportioned joint force. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force staff directorates and agencies submit time-phase force and deployment data (TPFDD) |

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| | | requirements by time specified by joint planning group (JPG). |
| M7 | Hours | For components to source time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M8 | Hours | For supported combatant commander to accept supporting combatant commanders time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M9 | Hours | To identify theater needs and submit requests to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. |
| M10 | Hours | To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M11 | Hours | To validate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |

ST 7.1.4 Validate Forces and Cargo Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Identify units personnel and cargo, personnel replacements, accompanying contractors (if applicable), and/or other required cargo. JP 3-35 (primary), JP 4-01, JP 4-01.5, CJCSM 3500.03C

Notes: This task may include specification of origin and port of debarkation or ocean area. This task may also include specification of origin and port of debarkation or ocean area. This task may include examining requirements to retrograde personnel and equipment from theater (for example, evacuate medical casualties). This task may be accomplished by the supported and supporting combatant commanders and their Service component commands that produces a validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). Furthermore, this task may include contractor support requirements.

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| M1 | Percent | Of movement requirements rejected for missing information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) earliest arrival dates (EADs) (at port of debarkation)/latest arrival dates (LADs) at port of debarkation match campaign plan. |
| M3 | Hours | To generate revised time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (during crisis action planning). |

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| M4 | Months | To generate revised time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (during deliberate planning). |
| M5 | Months | To update theater force structure requirements (on receipt of mission change in peacetime). |
| M6 | Days | To update theater force structure requirements (on receipt of mission change, during crisis or in wartime). |
| M7 | Percent | Of deployment requests with no fatal errors. |
| M8 | Percent | Of deployment requirements, unchanged within seven days of air movement. |
| M9 | Percent | Of deployment requirements, unchanged within thirty days of sea movement. |
| M10 | Days | To identify theater needs and submit requests to supported combatant commander. |
| M11 | Hours | To validate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) to commander, United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM). |
| M12 | Hours | To modify time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) upon change to mission requirements. |
| M13 | Hours | To source time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M14 | Hours | Until United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) issues deployment order or deployment pre-order to transportation component commands (TCCs) (from receipt of supported combatant commander's deployment orders). |
| M15 | Incidents | Of fatal errors when transportation support forces entered into supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) (by required date). |
| M16 | Percent | Of short ton requirements, priorities, and adequate pallet positions for geospatial information and services stocks identified in time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) for initial deployment. |
| M17 | Days | To adjust time-phased force and |

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| | | deployment data (TPFDD) to meet geospatial information and services stock movement for initial deployment. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Update theater force structure requirements in time to execute supported combatant commander's time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M19 | Percent | Of transportation requirements filled with dual operation plan (OPLAN) apportionment. |
| M20 | Requests | Or less for additional information after operation plan (OPLAN) is provided to units. |
| M21 | Percent | Of operation plan (OPLAN) milestones completed in a timely manner. |
| M22 | Percent | Maximum difference between operation plan (OPLAN) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) and forces that flow at execution. |
| M23 | Hours | Required to transmit levy flows after receipt of validated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M24 | Hours | Required to notify wing commander after receipt of replacement shortfalls from Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC)/supported combatant commander. |

ST 7.1.5 Determine Warfighting Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Analyze requirements for improved, doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF), and make recommendations for solutions. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01B, DODD 7045.14

Notes: This task may also include, and is based upon development of warfighting and other concepts. Integration of United States Government (USG) agencies into the determination of theater needs, solutions and concepts should be accomplished. This task may further involves reporting requirements and recommendations to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC), Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and multinational authorities for force development. This task may include exercise and evaluation of proposed solutions and concepts.

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| M1 | Weeks | To develop and provide concepts, requirements, or recommendations to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). |
| M2 | Percent | Of proposed new concepts, accepted by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and Services. |
| M3 | Weeks | To identify theater needs and submit to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for integration with other research and development (R and D) requirements. |
| M4 | Weeks | To develop and submit mission needs statement. |
| M5 | Days | To develop and submit mission needs statement for quick reaction response. |
| M6 | Percent | Of mission needs statements, accepted by Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) substantially as submitted. |
| M7 | Percent | Of personnel constraints/shortfalls that have alternatives. |
| M8 | Percent | Of changes to joint, combined, or multinational doctrine originate in theater. |
| M9 | Percent | Of changes to organization, developed in theater. |
| M10 | Months | For combatant command (CCMD) to develop and provide Mission Needs Statement to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) (after identification of requirement). |
| M11 | Months | For combatant command (CCMD) update to theater list of needs and solutions. |
| M12 | Percent | Of new concepts tested in theater by exercises. |
| M13 | Semi-Annually | Participate in Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) process. |
| M14 | Semi-Annually | Participate in Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessment to improve warfighting effectiveness with an emphasis on assuring interoperability. |
| M15 | As Required | Prepare integrated priority list (IPL). |
| M16 | As Required | Participate in all phases of the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS) to ensure |

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| | | theater requirements are addressed. |
| M17 | Weeks | To produce functional systems perspective of the operational environment (OE). |
| M18 | Weeks | To identify nodes within each political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) system. |
| M19 | Weeks | To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) analysis with systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) node-to-node relationships. |
| M20 | Days | To develop potential effects for military operations in the operational environment (OE). |
| M21 | Weeks | To provide political, military, economic, social, infrastructure and information (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander. |

ST 7.1.6 Determine Force Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Analyze approved objectives based upon strategy, determine force size and structure requirements. JP 3-35, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Theater forces may include combat formations; special operations forces (SOF); and necessary support forces, to include contractors and contracted support. This information may be provided to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) for both apportionment of the force and, as required, developing the force and establishing resource priorities.

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| M1 | Options | For force mix examined. |
| M2 | Percent | Of force manpower is combatants (tooth to tail). |
| M3 | Percent | Of apportioned combat forces lack apportioned doctrinal support forces. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requested forces apportioned for planning. |

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| M5 | Weeks | To submit force requirement against proposed mission. |
| M6 | Hours | To submit force requirement (after warning order). |
| M7 | Percent | Of apportioned combat forces that lack doctrinal support forces have them requested. |

ST 7.1.7 Develop a Joint Mission-Essential Task List (JMETL)

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Analyze applicable tasks derived through mission analysis of joint operation plans and external directives and select for training only those tasks that are essential to accomplish the organizations mission. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-59, CJCSI 3401.02, CJCSI 3500.02A, CJCSM 3500.03, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: Task may include development of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission-essential task list (AMETL). This task may also include establishing supporting conditions and standards for each task.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) evaluated. |
| M2 | Weeks | To develop operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (METs) (from OPLAN approval). |
| M3 | Percent | Of service supporting plans have mission-essential tasks (METs). |
| M4 | Months | Since joint mission-essential tasks (JMETL) updated. |
| M5 | Months | Since operation plan (OPLAN) associated mission-essential tasks (METs) reviewed. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) with associated mission-essential tasks (METs). |
| M7 | Percent | Of missions with associated mission-essential tasks (METs). |
| M8 | Percent | Of theater joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) common with and included in joint force provider (JFP) joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |

ST 7.2 Maintain Force Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Maintain force readiness of theater forces and theater deployable forces, units, weapons systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed in executing strategy and campaigns. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, CJCSI 3401.02 Series, CJCSI 3500.01 Series, CJCSI 3500.02 Series, CJCSM 3500.04 Series, DODD 7730.65, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This task includes the ability of a supporting combatant commander (CCDR) to provide forces to supported CCDR.

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| M1 | Percent | Of military authorizations filled. |
| M2 | Percent | Of civilian authorizations filled. |
| M3 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) missions have a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks assessed as Q or Y. |
| M6 | Days | Joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) assessment updated in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). |

ST 7.2.1 Report Force Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Report readiness to execute assigned missions in support of the national military strategy (NMS). JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, DODD 7730.65

Notes: This activity includes reporting force status in the areas of personnel, equipment on hand, equipment readiness, and training (with respect to accomplishing the commands joint mission-essential task list [JMETL]). This activity includes sustainment reporting.

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| M1 | Hours | To conduct initial assessment of |
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| | | recently constituted joint task force (JTF) staff. |
| M2 | Hours | To submit first crisis action status reports (after unit notification). |
| M3 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs) that address shortfalls resulting from comparison of requirements and assets estimated to be available during Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) period. |
| M4 | Percent | Of training data current at execution. |
| M5 | Days | To conduct full assessment of joint task force (JTF). |
| M6 | Months | For potential joint task force (JTF) (Service Comp headquarters [HQ] to brief combatant commander [CCDR] on assessment of JTF mission-essential task list [METL] task capabilities and plan for addressing training deficiencies. |
| M7 | Percent | Of assigned combat units that participate in joint exercises. |
| M8 | Percent | Of assigned support units that participate in operation plan (OPLAN) exercises (annually). |
| M9 | Percent | Of missions on which current readiness data is available. |
| M10 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) on which current (within 180 days) training data exists. |
| M11 | Percent | Of units/organizations on which current readiness data is available. |
| M12 | Days | For deployed commander to establish 100 percent accountability of deployed forces. |
| M13 | Hours | To report change in C-rating. |
| M14 | Minutes | To fill nonscheduled requests for status. |
| M15 | Hours | To produce the first status report on deploying forces. |
| M16 | Hours | For deployed commander to transmit required casualty report to Service headquarters to allow for timely notification of next of kin (NOK). |

ST 7.2.2 Conduct a Force Assessment

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DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Assess the composite military capability and limitations of forces. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-35, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3500 Series

Notes: In this task the assessments may be either formal or informal. This task may include an assessment of Operational Contract Support (OCS) capabilities to support the plan or operation.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint exercises having a formal evaluation program. |
| M2 | Percent | Of deficiencies (noted by external inspector), corrected or rebutted. |
| M3 | Days | To conduct a full assessment of the joint task force (JTF) in peacetime. |
| M4 | Months | Since comparison of combatant commander (CCDR) situation report (SITREP), CCDR integrated priority list (IPL), and CCDR critical items list (CILs). |
| M5 | Percent | Assessments, provided to Joint Staff by reporting date. |
| M7 | Months | For designated joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) to exercise as JTF HQ. |
| M6 | Percent | Of assigned combat units participate in joint exercises. |
| M8 | Months | For potential joint task force (JTF) (Service comp headquarters [HQ]) to brief combatant commander (CCDR) on assessment of JTF mission-essential task list (METL) task capabilities and plan for addressing training deficiencies. |
| M9 | Percent | Of assigned support units participate in joint exercises annually. |
| M10 | Hours | To conduct a full assessment of the joint task force (JTF) while generated. |
| M12 | Percent | Of the alert forces available after comparing alert requirements and assets available in accordance with (IAW) United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Force Commit. |
| M11 | Percent | Of committed forces available within the prescribed generation time in the operation plan (OPLAN). |

ST 7.2.3 Conduct After Action Report (AAR)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide after action reports (AARs) to include a summary of lessons learned. JP 1 (primary), DODI 3025.20, DODI 6055.17

Notes: After action reviews/reports (AARs) feed the Joint Lessons Learned Program (JLLP). Joint lessons learned entails collecting observations, and analyzing them, and taking the necessary steps to turn them into learned lessons. It is crucially important to observe keenly the conduct of joint operations, as well as the execution of each part of the joint force development process, in order to continuously identify and assess the strengths and weaknesses of joint doctrine, joint education, and joint training, as well as strategy, policy, materiel, and supporting military systems. Properly assessed, these positive and negative observations help senior leaders identify and fix problems, reinforce success, and inside the joint force development perspective, adjust the azimuth and interaction of the various lines of effort.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint exercises have hot wash-ups attended by combatant commander (CCDR), deputy CCDR, or chief of staff (COS). |
| M2 | Percent | Of deficiencies reported in after action report (AAR) noted in visit to same or other unit 180 days after submission of AAR. |
| M3 | Hours | To submit immediate after action report (AAR) (at end of operation or exercise). |
| M4 | Days | To submit after action report (AAR) (at end of operation or exercise). |
| M5 | Percent | Completion of after action report (AAR) (at submission date). |

ST 7.2.4 Assess Training

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct an evaluation of training and measure the demonstrated performance against specified education and training standards. JP 1 (primary), CJCSI 3500.01G, CJCSM 3500.03C

Notes: This task may measure performance of combatant commanders

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(CCDRs), components, individuals, leaders, and units. This task, conducted by the CCDRs, includes after action reviews (AARs), feedback, and organizational assessments, and provides feedback for altering policy. Training assessments of joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) and/or agency mission-essential tasks (AMETs) for all active plans and named operations are recorded in the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS) on a quarterly basis.

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| M1 | Percent | Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat support force structure trained to meet joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat force structure trained to meet Service mission-essential task list (METL) requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of a combatant command (CCMD) combat support force structure trained to meet Service mission-essential task list (METL) requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) personnel educated in professional military education (PME) and joint professional military education (JPME) for their assigned billet. |

ST 7.2.5 Develop Regional Expertise

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Develop regional expertise in the assigned area of responsibility (AOR). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Regional expertise in the area of responsibility (AOR) includes, but is not limited to, knowledge of regional cultures (the shared attitudes, products, and practices that characterize groups), sociopolitical issues, economics, and history.

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| M1 | Time | To resource United States (US) unit to begin training foreign security forces |
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| | | (FSF). |
| M2 | Time | To deploy United States (US) unit to begin training foreign security forces (FSF). |
| M3 | Percent | Of established host nation (HN) training standards on which foreign security forces (FSF) personnel/unit is proficient. |
| M4 | Months | Since foreign security forces (FSF) training standards list was last updated. |
| M5 | Percent | Of foreign security forces (FSF) personnel trained in basic maritime skills. |
| M6 | Percent | Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime units trained in intermediate operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime units trained in advanced operations. |
| M8 | Percent | Of foreign security forces (FSF) maritime personnel trained on sustainment operations (i.e. maintenance, logistics, transportation, medical, etc.). |
| M9 | Percent | Of foreign security forces (FSF) marine/naval infantry units trained to support maritime operations. |
| M10 | Time | Until training package in place and ready to train. |
| M11 | Number | Of training exercises conducted. |

ST 8 Perform Military Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 18-OCT-17

Description: Perform the routine and/or contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-27, JP 3-57

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; international organizations; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and

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groups. Military engagement may include developing and maintaining partnerships in a theater, and tasks related to security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), foreign assistance stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism (CbT), counterdrug operations (CDOPS), humanitarian demining activities, peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), and homeland defense (HD) within the United States (US). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Frequency | Of substantive contact between Geographic Combatant Commands (GCC) leadership and partner nation leadership. |
| M2 | Percent | Of formal agreements between US and partner nation (PN) that encompass interorganizational partners. |
| M3 | Percent | Of relevant groups, populations, and countries that have a regular US presence. |

ST 8.1 Coordinate Regional Relations

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Build partnerships and/or set the conditions for interaction with non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This coordination may include working with United States (US) mission partner nation (PN) governments and institutions, non-state political groups, other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, international organizations nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), regional organizations, and the private sector develop regional

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policies, strategies, and plans.

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| M1 | Instances | Of United States (US) senior officers and civilian government officials visits to theater nation. |
| M2 | Instances | Of initiating community action projects. |
| M3 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M4 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR)-sponsored joint exercises include allied forces. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has the combatant commander (CCDR) met with the in-theater ambassador and his staff? |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) vital interests in-theater threatened by regional nations. |
| M8 | Weeks | Since official visit to theater nation. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) (and other diplomatic arrangements and legal protocols) in effect? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are the right personnel participating in interagency working groups (IWGs)? |
| M11 | Days | To establish interagency working group (IWG). |
| M12 | Days | To resolve identified regional military issues with interagency coordination. |
| M13 | Days/Months | To conduct staff review of United States (US) national, political, and military security objectives for theater. |
| M14 | Number | Of United States (US) Defense Attache and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel available to work military engagement activities for a given country. |
| M15 | Days/Months/Years | To develop and coordinate military contacts and nation assistance (NA) programs. |

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| M16 | Number | Of exchange programs. |
| M17 | Number | Of combined exercises, port visits, or bilateral activities. |
| M18 | Hours/Days | To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from security cooperation organizations (SCOs). |
| M19 | Days/Weeks | To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) with equipment in country. |
| M20 | Instances | Of liaison with indigenous religious leaders that promotes regional stability. |
| M21 | Days | To address identified regional religious issues with interagency coordination. |
| M22 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M23 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M24 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Do plans address mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 8.1.1 Enhance Political-Military (POLMIL)

Relations

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Strengthen alliances, coalitions, and/or cooperative security through support of regional relationships. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06

Notes: This task typically includes political-military POLMIL activities to advise and assist the combatant commander (CCDR) enhancement of regional partnerships. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Instances | Of country team (CT)-sponsored bilateral events. |
| M2 | Instances | Of general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) visits to theater nation. |
| M3 | Instances | Of initiating military civic action (MCA) projects executed within the geographic combatant command security cooperation plan. |
| M4 | Days | Of liberty/pass allowed by host nation (HN). |
| M5 | Time | For combatant command (CCMD) staff to respond to country team (CT) message. |
| M6 | Percent | Of regional locations have United States (US) forces and status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) in place. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M8 | Incidents | Of liberty restricted or modified in response to host nation (HN) religious or national event. |
| M9 | Time | For combatant commander (CCDR) to respond to cable from United States (US) ambassador. |
| M10 | Time | Since last official general officer/flag officer (GO/FO) visit to theater nation. |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural |

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| | | inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M13 | Incidents | Per month involving United States (US) Service personnel. |

ST 8.1.10.1 DELETED Organize Counterterrorism (CT) Framework

ST 8.1.2 Promote Regional Security

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Cooperate with regional partners. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126 Series, DODI 2205.02

Notes: This task may include the recognition of regional religious customs, establishing multinational command relationships and authority, developing agreement on the threat, assessing operational capability deficiencies, establishing multinational interoperability arrangements, determining international logistic arrangements, defining and disseminating multinational rules of engagement (ROE), and conducting multinational training, all while developing favorable relationships with regional partners. This task may improve the security interests of both the United States (US) and the countries in which the activities are to be carried out.

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| M1 | Days | To determine supportability of allied support request. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations? |
| M3 | Percent | Of national forces and agencies operating with United States (US) theater forces have intelligence sharing arrangement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force operations modified by |

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| | | failure to share intelligence. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint force operations break down over sharing of intelligence. |
| M6 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations. |
| M7 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Do plans address mission-specific activities to promote regional security and interoperability? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to promote regional security and interoperability? |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M13 | Instances | Of chaplain liaison with partner nation (PN) chaplaincies or equivalents. |
| M14 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted for the purpose of regional engagement during a two-year training cycle. |
| M15 | Annually | Combatant commanders (CCDRs) staff conducts a major staff training exercise that involves coalition training. |
| M16 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) friendly theater countries have an exercise conducted in the country during a 2-year training cycle. |
| M17 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted in the subregion during a 2-year training cycle. |

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| M18 | Percent | Of military armaments force module subsystem (FMS). |
| M19 | Instances | Of combined exercises or bilateral activities. |
| M20 | Days | To determine supportability of non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agency support request. |
| M21 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M22 | Percent | Of allied nations update their cooperative logistics agreement within 5 years. |
| M23 | Percent | Of allies have information sharing memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letter of agreement (LOAs) with combatant commanders (CCDRs). |
| M24 | Percent | Of theater operation plans (OPLANs) and contingency plans supported by access and support arrangements with designated host nations (HNs). |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 8.1.2.1 Coordinate Religious Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Coordinate relationships with appropriate religious leaders. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: In many situations, clergy-to-clergy communication is preferred by the religious leader. These relationships are intended to ameliorate suffering, and to promote peace and the benevolent expression of religion. Military chaplains with the requisite knowledge, experience, and training/education have religious legitimacy which may directly contribute positively to the mission.

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| M1 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that ameliorate suffering. |
| M2 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote peace. |
| M3 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote the benevolent expression of religion. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are religious leader liaison activities specifically supporting command approved objectives? |

ST 8.1.2.2 Provide Religious Advisement

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide religious advisement on the impact of religion on the development of alliances and regional relationships and combined/coalition operations. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: Chaplains may provide religious advisement consistent with their noncombatant status. This task may include but is not limited to: worship, rituals, customs, and practices of U.S. military personnel, international forces, and the indigenous population.

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| M1 | Number | Of religious advisement issues provided to the commander by the staff. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with multinational forces? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement based on faith coordinated with interagency organizations? |

ST 8.1.2.3 DELETED Foster Government

Legitimacy

ST 8.1.2.4 DELETED Address Core Grievances

ST 8.1.3 Develop Coalition Organizations

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

Description: Establish, as appropriate, headquarters and/or organizations, for supporting operations. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-16 (primary)

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Days | To establish fully operational coalition headquarters (HQs). |
| M2 | Hours | To establish coalition headquarters (HQ). |
| M3 | Percent | Of coalition headquarters (HQ) division chiefs filled by non-United States (US) officers. |
| M4 | Percent | Of general/flag officer positions in coalition headquarters (HQ) held by non-United States (US) officers. |
| M5 | Instances | Of small scale contingency (SSC) in which United States (US) and allied staff officers work in same compound or area. |
| M6 | Instances | Of small scale contingency (SSC) in which United States (US) and allied staff officers work in integrated staff office environment. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), campaigns, and operations developed as coalition efforts. |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) units (battalion, ship, or squadron size or above) have allied liaison officers (LNOs) assigned. |

ST 8.2 Coordinate Foreign Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Coordinate military contribution to United States Government (USG) assistance to foreign nations and groups, including international organizations. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 2700.01 Series, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This support may also include working with the country's security cooperation organization (SCO) and the service components to identify the resources that will support the combatant commander's (CCDR's) country-specific security cooperation sections (CSCSs) country plan. The CSCSs nest within the theater campaign plan (TCP) and complement the ambassador or chief of mission's (COM's) integrated country strategy (ICS).

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| M1 | Instances | Of insufficient personnel support provided to nations, groups, or agencies. |
| M2 | Instances | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintaining liaison with commander. |
| M3 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to provide support to allies, regional governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) or groups. |
| M4 | Instances | Of personnel provided to support other nations, groups, or agencies. |
| M5 | Instances | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receiving United States (US) military support. |
| M6 | Instances | Of theater nations declining military assistance (MA). |
| M7 | Percent | Of allied nations update cooperative logistics agreement with United States Government (USG) within 2 years. |
| M8 | Percent | Of funds provided for humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), security assistance (SA), and military civic action (MCA) operations accounted for. |
| M9 | Percent | Of approved projects completed. |
| M10 | Percent | Of cooperative agreements with allied nations updated within 2 years. |
| M11 | Percent | Of security cooperation organization |

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| | | (SCO)/country teams (CTs) requests for military goods/services filled. |
| M12 | Percent | Of designated foreign military students provided training. |
| M13 | Percent | Of designated foreign military students trained. |
| M14 | Percent | Of nations have political-military (PM) agreements with United States (US). |
| M15 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander. |
| M16 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receive United States (US) military support. |
| M17 | Percent | Of regional nations have signed nonproliferation (NP) treaty. |
| M18 | Percent | Of supported nation movement requirements translated to meet required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M19 | Tons per day | Of supplies and materiel provided in assistance. |
| M20 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintain liaison with commander. |
| M21 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receive United States (US) military support. |
| M22 | Instances | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) maintaining liaison with commander. |
| M23 | Instances | Of insufficient logistical support provided to nations, groups, or agencies. |
| M24 | Hours | To establish liaison with security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT), host nation (HN), other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and coalition forces. |
| M25 | Hours | For United States (US) security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT) and combatant command (CCMD) to coordinate response to natural disaster. |

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| M26 | Days | To respond to security cooperation organization (SCO)/country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M27 | Days | To deploy joint task force (JTF) disaster relief elements. |
| M28 | Instances | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in operational area (OA) receiving United States (US) military support. |
| M29 | Percent | Of requests by allies for civil-military support, met within required timeframe. |
| M30 | Percent | Of requests by allies for communications support, met within required timeframe. |
| M31 | Percent | Of requests by allies for logistics support, met within required timeframe. |
| M32 | Percent | Of requests by allies for security assistance (SA) support, met within required timeframe. |

ST 8.2.1 Coordinate Security Assistance (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 19-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate the provision of defense articles, military training, advisory assistance, and/or other defense related services to partner nation military and/or security forces. JP 3-08, JP 3-22 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This type of support may be provided by grant or credit funds appropriated by the United States Government (USG) or with host nation (HN) national funds. Security assistance (SA) is a Department of State (DOS) program which is administered by the Department of Defense (DOD) through in-country security assistance (SA) organizations. SA activities normally require coordination through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Weeks | To respond to request for assistance (RFA). |
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| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M3 | Percent | Of weapons common with United States (US) systems. |
| M4 | Percent | Of military goods/services/training purchased from the United States (US). |
| M5 | Percent | Of designated foreign military students trained. |
| M6 | Percent | Of designated foreign military personnel trained. |
| M7 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M8 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M13 | Weeks | To respond to request for assistance with equipment in country during a security assistance (SA) surge. |
| M14 | Percent | Of country teams (CTs) annual security assistance proposals Fleet Marine Force/international military education and training (FMF/IMET) funded. |
| M15 | Percent | Of coalition and peacekeeping forces with theater military participation have major weapons systems common with United States (US) systems. |
| M16 | Percent | Of country teams (CTs) requests for military goods/services supported. |

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| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language. |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 8.2.10 Coordinate Multinational Operations

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate multinational operations with allies, coalition partners, and appropriate intergovernmental organizations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: US military forces achieve effective coordination when all parties understand and agree to the desired end state, concept of operations (CONOPS), intent, objectives, priorities, rules of engagement, and support requirements. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | For combatant command (CCMD) staff to prepare response to coalition proposals during negotiations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of allies and coalition partners who actively participate on joint force |

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| | | headquarters (JFHQ) staff. |
| M3 | Number | Of allies and coalition partners who agree on common approach. |
| M4 | Number | Of allies and coalition partners who agree on common end state. |
| M5 | Percent | Of allies and coalition partners who operate from common intelligence base. |
| M6 | Percent | Of allies and coalition partners who operate from common logistics infrastructure. |
| M7 | Percent | Of allies and coalition partners read-on to overall operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M8 | Percent | Of demands of existing coalition partners anticipated by combatant command (CCMD) staff. |
| M9 | Percent | Of demands of potential coalition partners anticipated by combatant command (CCMD) staff. |
| M10 | Percent | Of nations whose forces operate under common and agreed command structure. |

ST 8.2.11 Cooperate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary)

Notes: This task typically includes developing the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation of US military forces and the field activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This task may include ensuring NGOs or their interests are represented at every level of the chain of command within the theater. This task may also include ensuring military forces are aware of the capabilities and limitations of NGOs. In cooperating with NGOs, it is important to keep in mind they maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (UN) and thus are of a different character from private organizations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational

environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | Before joint force personnel and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) meet (during a crisis). |
| M2 | Hours | To contact in-theater nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). |
| M3 | Hours | To respond to nongovernmental organization (NGO) requests under existing agreement. |
| M4 | Percent | Difference between promised aid during planning and support of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of humanitarian effort in which military effort is duplicative of nongovernmental organization (NGO) effort. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters have nongovernmental organization (NGO) representation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint force initiated programs sustainable by nongovernmental organization (NGO) organizations upon military departure. |
| M8 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have relationship with combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime. |
| M9 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have reciprocal agreements with combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime. |

ST 8.2.12 Cooperate with Private Sector

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Coordinate mutually beneficial cooperation with nonpublic or commercial individuals and/ or businesses, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and/or other private sector entities. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include ensuring nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or their interests are represented at every level of the chain of command within the limitations of military forces and that military forces

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are aware of the capabilities and limitations of NGOs.

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| M1 | Hours | Before joint force personnel and private volunteer organizations meet (during a crisis). |
| M2 | Hours | To contact in-theater private volunteer organizations. |
| M3 | Hours | To respond to private volunteer organization requests under existing agreement. |
| M4 | Percent | Difference between promised aid during planning and support to private volunteer organizations in execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of humanitarian effort in which military effort duplicative of private volunteer organization effort. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters has private volunteer organization representation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint force initiated programs sustainable by private volunteer organizations upon military departure. |
| M8 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have relationship with the combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime. |
| M9 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have reciprocal agreements with the combatant command (CCMD) in peacetime. |
| M10 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with interoperable communications systems, both voice and data. |

ST 8.2.13 Coordinate Humanitarian Demining Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military and/or civil activities related to humanitarian demining assistance. Furnish education, training, and/or technical assistance on the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants of war. JP 3-05, JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary)

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Notes: The purpose of humanitarian demining assistance is help partner nations develop sustainable, indigenous demining capacity; and mine risk education and/or mine victims programs. Task may include coordination in the theater with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), host nations (HNs), partner nations (PNs), and United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. Activities may focus on reducing or eliminating the threat to noncombatants and friendly military forces posed by mines, booby traps, and/or other explosive devices by training host-nation forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as program management. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermining operations. |
| M2 | Weeks | To coordinate with the Department of State (DOS) to conduct countermining operations. |
| M3 | Days | To contact in-theater nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). |
| M4 | Percent | Of humanitarian effort in which military effort is duplicative of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). |
| M5 | Days | To begin delivering countermining operations supplies and equipment. |
| M6 | Days | To establish lines of communications (LOCs) in country. |
| M7 | Weeks | To organize countermining efforts in country. |
| M8 | Hours | To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), partner nation (PN), other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)/intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and coalition forces. |
| M9 | Percent | Of United States (US) civil affairs (CA)/military information support operations (MISO) forces involved. |

ST 8.2.14 Support Human Rights

DJS Approval Date: 18-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military activities to support interagency and multinational efforts to promote US-recognized international human rights standards. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-08, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), JP-1, DODD 5111.1, 22 USC 2304, 22 USC 2347

Notes: This task may support military exchange programs, military training to host nation (HN) forces, and/or interagency programs aimed at eliminating and preventing human rights abuse. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Incidents | Of reportable events involving possible violation of human rights. |
| M2 | Percent | Of suspected human rights incidents that were reported to the chain of command. |
| M3 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) military personnel trained in respect for human rights. |
| M4 | Frequency | Of recurring military exchange and/or interagency engagements promoting human rights reforms, procedures, doctrine, or policies. |

ST 8.2.15 Coordinate Identity Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate the guidance and/or planning of sharing agreements with foreign partner forces and the products and/or services they provide supporting the combatant commander (CCDR), interagency, and/or subordinate joint forces. JP 2-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-24 (primary), DODD 8521-01E, DODI 8110-01

Notes: This task may provide guidance on planning and producing the identity intelligence operations products and/or services provided to combatant commander, interagencies, and the subordinate joint forces

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commander (JFC).

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| M1 | Number | Of foreign partner engagements. |
| M2 | Number | Of Memorandums of Commitments that allow partner nations to submit data against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS). |
| M3 | Years | Submissions by foreign partners. |
| M4 | Month | Submissions by foreign partners. |
| M5 | Daily | Submissions by foreign partners. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are whole of government processes established to coordinate sharing of Identity Intelligence Operations information? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are processes established to ensure compatibility of host country collection equipment? |
| M8 | Number | Of files/documents reviewed by Foreign Disclosure Officer (FDO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of COCOM partner nations with Identity Intelligence Operations inclusion in Theater Campaign Plans, Posture Plans and Security Cooperation Plans? |
| M10 | Number | Of Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements in place with partner and coalition nations. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are coalition/partner Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements established at the appropriate level of authority (DoD/DoS/mil to mil) to ensure duration adequate for support of COCOM plans and operations? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are coalition/partner Identity Intelligence Operations sharing agreements reflected in command combined exercise plans and execution? |

ST 8.2.16 Coordinate Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). Enhance the

relationship between military forces, civil authorities, and local population. JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: CAO are actions planned, executed, and assessed by civil affairs (CA) personnel and forces that enhance awareness of and manage the interaction with the civil component of the operational environment; identify and mitigate underlying causes of instability within civil society; or involve the application of functional specialty skills normally the responsibility of civil government. This task may occur in localities where military forces are present; and require CA functional specialty skills to coordinate with interorganizational partners. This task may include transitional military governance and military support to civil governance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of interorganizational partners that participate in CA planning. |
| M2 | Number | Of CA projects identified, vetted, prioritized, and funded in a given region. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

ST 8.2.2 Coordinate Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

Description: Coordinate the activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task typically includes coordination of actions by military commanders to facilitate military operations by interacting with civil

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authorities and the civilian populace. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Days | To determine supportability of allied support request. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations? |
| M3 | Percent | Of national forces and agencies operating with United States (US) theater forces have intelligence sharing arrangement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force operations modified by failure to share intelligence. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint force operations break down over sharing of intelligence. |
| M6 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations. |
| M7 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to enhance regional political-military (POLMIL) relations. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Do plans address mission-specific activities to promote regional security and interoperability? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to promote regional security and interoperability? |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel |

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| | | qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to promote regional security and interoperability. |
| M13 | Instances | Of chaplain liaison with partner nation (PN) chaplaincies or equivalents. |
| M14 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted for the purpose of regional engagement during a two-year training cycle. |
| M15 | Annually | Combatant commanders (CCDRs) staff conducts a major staff training exercise that involves coalition training. |
| M16 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) friendly theater countries have an exercise conducted in the country during a 2-year training cycle. |
| M17 | Percent | Of combatant commands (CCMDs) theater subregions have an exercise conducted in the subregion during a 2-year training cycle. |
| M18 | Percent | Of military armaments force module subsystem (FMS). |
| M19 | Instances | Of combined exercises or bilateral activities. |
| M20 | Days | To determine supportability of non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agency support request. |
| M21 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M22 | Percent | Of allied nations update their cooperative logistics agreement within 5 years. |
| M23 | Percent | Of allies have information sharing memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letter of agreement (LOAs) with combatant commanders (CCDRs). |
| M24 | Percent | Of theater operation plans (OPLANs) and contingency plans supported by access and support arrangements with designated host nations (HNs). |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with |

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| | | partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 8.2.3 Coordinate Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Anticipate and respond to requests for foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). JP 3-08, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, DODD 5100.46, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: This task may involve arrangement and coordination of United States (US) military operations and activities to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, and/or privation. This task may also include arranging for assistance before, during, or after hostile action, to reduce the probability of loss of life or damage, minimize effects, and initiate recovery. Additional activities include surveying the disaster area, prioritizing needs, conducting health assessments, and providing health services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, fire fighting, mass care, urban search and rescue (SAR), hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, and energy distribution. This task is typically a Department of Defense (DOD) activity, normally in support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS), conducted outside the United States (OCONUS). Other events may include natural or man made disasters or other endemic conditions that occur OCONUS and its territories and possessions. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). As a stated secondary objective of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), information operations (IO) are executed to generate goodwill for the services rendered and a favorable impression of United States (US) activities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the

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integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Days | To deploy civil-military engineering units and begin engineering tasks. |
| M2 | Days | To organize relief effort in country. |
| M3 | Days | To reestablish communications in country. |
| M4 | Hours | To assess situation and define assistance needed. |
| M5 | Hours | To begin delivering disaster relief supplies into host country. |
| M6 | Hours | To deliver critical material/supplies in crisis. |
| M7 | Hours | To distribute supplies and services where needed. |
| M8 | Yes/No | To insert humanitarian assistance survey team (HAST). |
| M9 | Number | Of natural disasters in allied theater nations. |
| M10 | Days | To reestablish lines of communications (LOCs) in country. |
| M11 | Numbers | Of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) missions supported. |
| M12 | Instances | Of natural disasters successfully supported. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area (OA) to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M16 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups |

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| | | to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)? |
| M19 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M20 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate with foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA)? |
| M22 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |

ST 8.2.4 Coordinate Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide assistance to the local populace with predominantly United States (US) forces in conjunction with military operations and exercises. JP 3-08, JP 3-22 (primary), JP 3-29, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5100.46, DODI 2205.02, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: Those activities identified specifically as humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) are specific programs authorized in legislation and controlled in accordance with 10 United States Code (USC) Section 401. Assistance provided under these provisions must promote the security interests of both the United States (US) and the host nation (HN), and the specific operational readiness skills of the members of the armed forces who participate in the activities. Assistance is limited to: 1) Medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary care provided in areas of a country that are rural or are under served by medical, surgical, dental, and veterinary professionals, respectively, including education, training, and technical assistance related to the care provided. 2) Construction of rudimentary

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surface transportation systems. 3) Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities. 4) Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF).

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| M1 | Number | Of United States (US) forces available and properly equipped to perform humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) mission training. |
| M2 | Number | Of humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) deployments in support of combatant commanders (CCDRs) regional objectives. |
| M3 | Number | Of projects rendered by United States (US) military personnel in conjunction with military operations and exercises. |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M7 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., |

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| | | nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs? |
| M11 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M12 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate with humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA) programs. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 8.2.5 DELETED Coordinate Nation Assistance (NA)

ST 8.2.6 Coordinate Military Civic Action (MCA) Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-16

Description: Coordinate the use of predominantly indigenous military personnel to conduct construction projects, support missions, and services useful to the local population. JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary)

Notes: Military civic action (MCA) activities may involve United States

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(US) supervision and advice, but will normally be conducted by the local military. MCA is an essential part of military support to foreign internal defense (FID) to assist the local government in developing capabilities to provide for the security and well-being of its own population. MCA programs offer the joint force commander (JFC) a civil-military operations (CMO) opportunity to improve the host nation (HN) infrastructure and the living conditions of the local populace, while enhancing the legitimacy of the HN government. These programs use predominantly indigenous military forces at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and other areas that contribute to the economic and social development of the nation. These programs can have excellent long-term benefits for the HN by developing needed skills and by enhancing the legitimacy of the host government by showing the people that their government is capable of meeting the populations basic needs. MCA programs can also be helpful in gaining public acceptance of the military, which is especially important in situations requiring a clear, credible demonstration of improvement in host-military treatment of human rights. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Days | To process and answer Department of State (DOS). |
| M2 | Days | To process and answer country team (CT) requests. |
| M3 | Percent | Of each project allocated to host nation (HN) personnel. |
| M4 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) and United States (US) military civic action (MCA) assistance mission objectives accomplished. |
| M5 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects performed by units without primary training mission. |
| M6 | Percent | Of projects deemed long-term investments (e.g., continue to pay off five years after completion). |
| M7 | Percent | Of projects or deployments with materials supplied by the host nation (HN). |

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| M8 | Percent | Of required trained forces available to perform civic action missions. |
| M9 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for government objectives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M15 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M16 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M18 | Percent | Of properly equipped forces available to perform civic action missions. |
| M19 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for host military (from local population). |

ST 8.2.7 Restore Order

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DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Halt violence and support; reinstate or establish civil authorities. JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: This task typically takes place in a foreign country. United States (US) military forces typically undertake these activities, unilaterally or in cooperation with foreign security forces (FSF), at the request of appropriate national authorities of a foreign state or to protect US citizens abroad. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Days | To process and answer Department of State (DOS). |
| M2 | Days | To process and answer country team (CT) requests. |
| M3 | Percent | Of each project allocated to host nation (HN) personnel. |
| M4 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) and United States (US) military civic action (MCA) assistance mission objectives accomplished. |
| M5 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects performed by units without primary training mission. |
| M6 | Percent | Of projects deemed long-term investments (e.g., continue to pay off five years after completion). |
| M7 | Percent | Of projects or deployments with materials supplied by the host nation (HN). |
| M8 | Percent | Of required trained forces available to perform civic action missions. |
| M9 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for government objectives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |

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| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M15 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M16 | Number | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate military civic action (MCA) assistance? |
| M18 | Percent | Of properly equipped forces available to perform civic action missions. |
| M19 | Percent | Of military civic action (MCA) projects wins support for host military (from local population). |

ST 8.2.7.1 DELETED Establish Interim Criminal Justice System

ST 8.2.8 Coordinate Peace Operations (PO)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate limited contingency operations involving all elements of national power to contain conflict, redress the peace, shape

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the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding, and/or facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task can include coordination with international organizations and regional groupings. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of civil unrest incidents handled by host nation (HN) forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Of contributing states with representation on staff proportional to troop contribution. |
| M3 | Percent | Of nations operating under United Nations (UN) command and control (C2). |
| M4 | Percent | Of nations operating under United States (US) command and control (C2). |
| M5 | Percent | Of refugees receiving minimum nutrition. |
| M6 | Percent | Of refugees sheltered. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 8.2.8.1 DELETED Support Multilateral Peace Operations

ST 8.2.8.3 DELETED Coordinate Peace Enforcement

ST 8.2.9 Coordinate Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Coordinate United States (US) military participation in any of the United States Government (USG) supporting action programs taken by another government, or other designated organization, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), JP 3-24, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task typically includes coordination of counterinsurgency (COIN) operations COIN operations may support a government or designated organizations, to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational and information environments. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities? |
| M3 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities. |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities? |
| M6 | Number | of personnel able to communicate with |

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| | | partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M7 | Number | of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M8 | Instances | Of exchange of information on host nation (HN) between United States Defense Attache Offices (USDAOs) and combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff. |
| M9 | Instances | Of meetings of the combatant commander's (CCDR's) foreign internal defense (FID) advisory committee in last year. |
| M10 | Months | Since update of foreign internal defense (FID) programs in combatant commander's (CCDR's) vision and strategy. |
| M11 | Percent | Accuracy in accounting for funds used in foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M12 | Percent | Of agreement between special operations area annual integrated assessment of security assistance (AIASA) equipment requests and combatant command (CCMD) position on equipment to threatened nation. |
| M13 | Percent | Of foreign internal defense (FID) funding later found to not be authorized in law. |
| M14 | Percent | Of foreign internal defense (FID) security assistance (SA) efforts in theater supported by planned and executed military activities. |
| M15 | Percent | Of ongoing foreign internal defense (FID) efforts in line with current United States (US) national security policy and strategy. |
| M16 | Percent | Of outstanding issues resolved at annual combatant command (CCMD) hosted Joint Service Program Management Review. |
| M17 | Percent | Of political advisor (POLAD)-chaired combatant commander (CCDR) foreign internal defense (FID) advisory committee meetings. |
| M18 | Percent | Of theater foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nation. |

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| M19 | Percent | Of theater foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nations in theater. |
| M20 | Percent | Of theater nations in theater included in annual combatant commander's (CCDR's) joint and combined exercises. |
| M21 | Weeks | Since combatant commander (CCDR) contact with special operations area. |
| M22 | Number | Of nation assistance (NA) projects conducted in support of foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M23 | Number | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the operational area (OA) to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities. |
| M24 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities. |
| M25 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate foreign internal defense (FID) activities. |

ST 8.3 Obtain Support for Forces

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Make agreements to support forces. JP 1-04, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: This support may include status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs), sustainment, contract support integration planning and execution, intelligence, operations, command and control (C2), overflight and landing rights, lines of communications (LOCs), facilities, space, labor, and skilled manpower. Support may be from, or in coordination with, governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), or private entities. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Incidents | Of violation of host nation (HN) flight rules, per 10,000 flights. |
| M2 | Percent | Of peacetime support provided by allied host nation (HN). |

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| M3 | Percent | Of overflight requests approved in last 12 months. |
| M4 | Percent | Of portcall delays of military vessels. |
| M5 | Percent | Of stationing costs borne by allied host nation (HN). |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) dependents living in substandard housing. |

ST 8.3.1 Arrange Stationing for Forces

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Obtain approval to position forces in a partner nation (PN) or host nation (HN) to support security cooperation (SC), and/or deterrence. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Joint forces conduct this task within the bounds of partner nation (PN) limitations and political constraints. It may include negotiation of status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs). Operational contract support (OCS) maybe required for logistical support of United States forces on base operated by a group and not by a partner nation. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Incidents | Of United States (US) personnel injured/killed by terrorists. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorist incidents. |
| M3 | Kilometers | To travel in country for United States Army (USA) brigades to reach their General Defense Plan (GDP) positions. |
| M4 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) criminal cases involving United States (US) forces or dependents. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) air forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces living in substandard barracks in peacetime. |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) ground forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training. |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) land based |

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| | | wartime fighter sorties aerial refuel to range their targets. |
| M9 | Percent | Of United States (US) units deploy outside host nation (HN) for their primary wartime mission. |
| M10 | Weeks | To find permanent quarters in host nation (HN) for United States (US) dependents. |

ST 8.3.2 Establish Bilateral or Multilateral Arrangements

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Establish bilateral or multilateral arrangements; mutually agreed procedures; and command structures with partners, friends, and allies outside an alliance command structure, and other actors with joint interests. JP 3-07.3, JP 3-16 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include harmonization of the approaches of the respective national forces, including actions to preclude or minimize fratricide. This task may also include taking into account differences in language, customs, organization, military capability, level of training, and political constraints. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) have provided exercise commanders at some level of chain of command. |
| M2 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) have extradition treaties with United States (US), covering terrorism offenses. |
| M3 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) have extradition treaties with United States (US), covering narcotics offenses. |
| M4 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) have agreements with United States (US) on mutual disaster relief. |
| M5 | Hours | To obtain authorization to release sensitive/classified information to allied forces. |
| M6 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) have |

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| | | conducted exercises with United States (US) within the last year. |
| M7 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) with which United States (US) has communications agreements. |
| M8 | Months | To formalize memorandum of agreement (MOA) or other agreement. |
| M9 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) with whom United States (US) has cross-serving agreements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of partner nations (PNs) weapons can use United States (US) ammunition. |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility AOR). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |

ST 8.3.3 Arrange Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Obtain sustainment support from other than United States Government (USG) sources. JP 4-0, JP 4-08 (primary), JP 4-10

Notes: This task may include host-nation support (HNS), logistics civil augmentation program (LOGCAP), third-country support, and captured materiel. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Incidents | Of United States (US) personnel injured/killed by terrorists. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorist incidents. |

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| M3 | Kilometers | To travel in country for United States Army (USA) brigades to reach their General Defense Plan (GDP) positions. |
| M4 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) criminal cases involving United States (US) forces or dependents. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) air forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces living in substandard barracks in peacetime. |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) ground forces deploy outside host nation (HN) for training. |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) land based wartime fighter sorties aerial refuel to range their targets. |
| M9 | Percent | Of United States (US) units deploy outside host nation (HN) for their primary wartime mission. |
| M10 | Weeks | To find permanent quarters in host nation (HN) for United States (US) dependents. |

ST 8.3.4 Obtain Multinational Protection

DJS Approval Date: 06-JUN-17

Description: Obtain support of allies and partner nations (PNs) for protection of personnel and facilities against threats. JP 3-05, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-10, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 3-26, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may provide protection to civilian and military personnel and to key facilities in the theater. Threats of this nature may come from illegal drug trafficking and terrorism. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of nations share police data with United States (US) military law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M2 | Incidents | Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorists. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., |

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| | | nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M5 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M6 | Incidents | Of United States (US) personnel injured or killed by terrorists. |
| M7 | Days/Weeks | To coordinate emergency response plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States [OCONUS]). |
| M8 | Days/Weeks | In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) emergency response operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied partner nation (PN) authorities. |
| M9 | Frequency (e.g. Months) | Of recurring theater-wide exercise of Department of Defense (DOD) support operations to other United States Government (USG) and allied partner nation (PN) agencies. |
| M10 | Number | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address |

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| | | mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 8.4 Coordinate Operational Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Coordinate provision of specified operational assistance to combatant commands (CCMDs), subordinate joint force commands, Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, and /or other United States Government (USG) departments or agencies. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task typically requires interorganizational coordination and may often require some form of civil-military operations (CMO). Operational assistance may include intelligence sharing, communication systems support, force protection, sustainment, counterdrug operations (CDOPS), counterterrorism (CT) operations, noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), law enforcement, detainee operations, civil affairs operations (CAO). This task may include defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). Assistance could be to USG departments and agencies assisting United States (US) or foreign citizens, on US territory, in foreign states, or in international waters in accordance with US law. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to United States (US) agency request for all forms of |
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| | | intelligence support. |
| M2 | Hours | To respond to United States (US) agency request for logistics support. |
| M3 | Instances | Of United States (US) agencies receiving communications systems support from combatant command (CCMD). |
| M4 | Instances | Of United States (US) agencies receiving logistics support from combatant command (CCMD). |
| M5 | Minutes | For staff members working chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) considerations to provide hazard prediction. |
| M6 | Minutes | From notification of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident to preparation and output of environmental hazard report to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS) and NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers. |
| M7 | Minutes | To output nuclear detonation (NUDET) information from Range Operations Control Centers (ROCCs)/Sector Operations Control Center (SOCC) (North American Aerospace Defense Command [NORAD]) and forward to NORAD Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS), Nuclear Damage Information Summary (NUDIS), NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers. |
| M8 | Minutes | To output nuclear detonation (NUDET) information from sensors to North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Forward Automated Reporting System (NFARS), Nuclear Damage Information Summary (NUDIS), NORAD Automated Forward-Tell Output to Canada (NAFTOC) subscribers. |
| M9 | Months | Since review of support requirements to other agencies. |
| M10 | Percent | Of continental United States (CONUS) Airborne Reconnaissance for Damage |

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| | | Assessment (CARDA)/residual capabilities assessment (RECA) requests processed. |
| M11 | Percent | Of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)/tactical (aircraft in distress) assistance requests filled with an interceptor. |
| M12 | Percent | Of hand-off of potential drug smuggling aircraft effected. |
| M13 | Percent | Of incidents (e.g., terrorist, natural disaster) had coordination procedures with civil agencies to assist or conduct operations in place. |
| M14 | Percent | Of requests by United States (US) agencies supported with command and control (C2) provided by combatant command (CCMD). |
| M15 | Percent | Of requests by United States (US) agencies supported with logistics support. |
| M16 | Percent | Of steaming hours dedicated to agency support operations. |
| M17 | Percent | Of theater flying hours dedicated to agency support operations. |
| M18 | Percent | Of theater forces conducted agency support operations. |
| M19 | Percent | Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence sharing agreements with combatant command (CCMD) for narcotics or terrorism offenses. |
| M20 | Percent | Of time reliable, uninterrupted air picture provided to other agencies. |
| M21 | Percent | Of United States (US) agencies have intelligence support provided by combatant command (CCMD). |
| M22 | Months | To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bio-agents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis. |
| M23 | Hours | Of intelligence, to include medical intelligence is assessed, transmitted, and fused with other key sources of intelligence. |
| M24 | Hours | Till medical intelligence is assessed, transmitted, and fused with other key sources of intelligence. |

ST 8.4.1 Coordinate Counterdrug (CD) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) counterdrug (CD) operations in support of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or partner nation (PN) forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include close coordination and direct liaison between the theater and law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and partner nations (PNs). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Days | To process off-cycle country team (CT) requests by combatant command (CCMD) headquarters. |
| M2 | Percent | Reduction of drug traffic into the United States (US) from combatant command (CCMD) theater each year. |
| M3 | Percent | Of effort provided under operation plan (OPLAN) vice operations and maintenance (OM) or other funding. |
| M4 | Hours | Of warning provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of arrival in United States (US) of maritime drug shipments. |
| M5 | Instances | Of host nation (HN) personnel training with the United States (US). |
| M6 | Percent | Of country team (CT) requests handled outside normal planning cycle. |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) detection and monitoring capability transitioned to host nation (HN). |
| M8 | Percent | Of United States (US) operation and maintenance (OM) capability transitioned to host nation (HN) in last 12 months. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with |

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| | | partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

ST 8.4.2 Coordinate Counterterrorism (CT) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Coordinate Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) counterterrorism activities to disrupt, neutralize defeat, or destroy extremist organizations. Render them incapable to use violence to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. JP 3-05, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS Guide 5260, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include protecting the American people, homeland, and American interests, along with those of our allies and partners. This task may include preventing terrorist development, acquisition, and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This task may include eliminating terrorist safe havens; building enduring counterterrorism (CT) partnerships and capabilities. This task may include degrading links between terrorist organizations, networks, and their affiliates and adherents countering violent extremist ideology; and depriving terrorists of their enabling resources. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

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| M1 | Percent | Of nations share police data with United States (US) military law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M2 | Incidents | Of United States (US) property damaged by terrorists. |

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| M3 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M5 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M6 | Incidents | Of United States (US) personnel injured or killed by terrorists. |
| M7 | Days/Weeks | To coordinate emergency response plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside the continental United States [OCONUS]). |
| M8 | Days/Weeks | In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) emergency response operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied host nation (HN) authorities. |
| M9 | Frequency (e.g. Months) | Of recurring theater-wide exercise of Department of Defense (DOD) support operations to other United States Government (USG) and allied host nation (HN) agencies. |
| M10 | Number | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M12 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |

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| M14 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to obtain multinational support against nonmilitary threats? |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

ST 8.4.3 Coordinate a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct liaison support and/or assist in the coordination of a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO). JP 3-05, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: Conducted in support of the Department of State, this task may include evacuation of United States (US) dependents, United States Government (USG) civilian employees, and private citizens (US and third-country) to temporary safe havens and/or intermediate staging bases or support the repatriation of appropriate personnel to the US. Often requiring unified action activities, theater organizations at various echelons may provide support (for example, medical, transportation, and security) to noncombatants. If necessary, coordinate the use of commercial, host nation, and third-country resources to conduct this type of operation. Multinational evacuations may involve multiple nation diplomatic initiatives with coalition/combined forces conducting a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) in a supporting role. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment. As

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appropriate, this task should reconcile noncombatant evacuation, NEO transition and/or NEO termination plans with existing directives, authorities and priorities.

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| M1 | Days | To organize and deploy fully operational joint task force (JTF). |
| M2 | Hours | To evacuate noncombatants (once combatant commander directed to conduct evacuation). |
| M3 | Hours | To evaluate situation and present recommendations to decision maker(s). |
| M4 | Percent | Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals accounted for. |
| M6 | Percent | Of US citizens and designated foreign nationals evacuated. |
| M7 | Percent | Of US citizens desiring, evacuated. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) plans include actions in the event of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident. |
| M9 | Percent | Of evacuees available and desiring evacuation, moved (in accordance with (IAW) operation plan (OPLAN) timelines). |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

ST 8.4.4 DELETED Counter-Weapon and Technology Proliferation

ST 8.4.5 Coordinate Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) in response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from civil authorities for

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domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. JP 3-08, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 3-31, JP 3-41, DODD 3025.18

Notes: Task includes support provided by United States (US) Federal military forces, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, DOD contract personnel, DOD component assets, and National Guard (NG) forces (when the Secretary of Defense [SecDef], in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code [USC] status, or when federalized). Other governmental agencies may include such organizations as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United State Coast Guard (USCG), and state and local divisions of emergency services. Task may be employed for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

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| M1 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond request from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance. |
| M2 | Hours | To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the National Guard (NG). |
| M3 | Days/Weeks | Before federal troops are present and responding to disaster or disturbance. |
| M4 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond to a state request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances. |
| M5 | Percent | Restoration of production when federal troops used to restore production after federal work stoppage. |

ST 8.4.6 Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Logistics Support

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate and execute logistics support to defense support of civil authorities (DSCA). JP 3-08, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 4-0, DODD 3025.18

Notes: Logistic support may include establishing and maintaining an

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effective distribution network for all classes of supplies and services necessary to support civil authorities and civilian populations. Theater logistic support may also include, but is not limited to, coordinating maintenance and salvage; planning and coordinating transportation requirements for military; and, if necessary, federal and state agencies, plus civilian personnel; supporting operational contracts; coordinating base support requirements; and the search, recovery, identification, care, and evacuation or disposition of deceased personnel. Other governmental agencies may include such organizations as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and state and local divisions of emergency services. Requests for assistance (RFAs) may come from other United States Government (USG) and state agencies, and tribal governments in the event of civil emergencies such as natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances, and federal work stoppages.

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| M1 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond request from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance. |
| M2 | Hours | To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the National Guard (NG). |
| M3 | Days/Weeks | Before federal troops are present and responding to disaster or disturbance. |
| M4 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond to a state request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances. |
| M5 | Percent | Restoration of production when federal troops used to restore production after federal work stoppage. |

ST 8.5 Synchronize Military Efforts with Activities of Other United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Synchronize and integrate United States (US) military planning and operations with the planning and activities of other United

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States Government (USG) departments and agencies. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may focus and optimize each unique contribution to accomplish the desired end state. May identify participating agencies during deliberate or crisis action planning (CAP) process to accomplish specified agency objectives. There are multiple cooperative initiatives whose members are acting together to address security issues within their respective regions. They vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may include the synchronization of commercial capabilities between interagency and partners.

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M2 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M4 | Percent | Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff. |
| M5 | Percent | Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQ), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments. |
| M6 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent. |
| M8 | Percent | Of coordination with Department of State (DOS) established interagency management system (IMS) (i.e., provincial reconstruction teams [PRTs]). |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups |

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| | | to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities? |
| M10 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities. |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives to integrate military operations with regional interagency activities. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integration multinational forces (MNFs). |

ST 8.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Policy for the Conduct of Operations

ST 8.5.2 Facilitate Information Exchange

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Ensure the free flow of information within the United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and with non-USG interorganizational partners. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 8110.01

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Security considerations may restrain the free exchange of information with interorganizational partners. This task may include sharing information with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector entities without creating the impression, internally or externally, that the USG is using any NGO or private sector entity as an intelligence source.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have the command mission-essential functions critical to supporting the National Military Command Systems (NMCSs) been identified in the command continuity of operations (COOP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the command has developed a continuity of operations (COOP), which assures survivability, reliability, and availability of command and control (C2) systems that support the National Military Command System (NMCS) at relocation sites and across the spectrum of contingency situations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has command continuity of operations (COOP) outlines a decision process for determining appropriate actions in implementing continuity plans and procedures with or without warning, during duty and non-duty hours, and addresses the stand-down of continuity operations and transition back to normal operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the command employed or successfully exercised key elements of the continuity of operations (COOP) plan within the past 24 months? |

ST 8.5.3 Conduct Interagency Liaison and Cooperation

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and develop liaison with, and participate in, the internal processes of other US Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. This task can include coordination, preparation and implementation of interagency activities. This task may require the

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integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To define coordinating relationships and lines of authority after humanitarian assistance survey team (HAST) arrives in country. |
| M2 | Hours | To establish initial combatant commander (CCDR) liaison structure, after appointment of special representative of the President for an area within the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Hours | To initiate liaison after arrival of both humanitarian assistance survey team (HAST) and disaster assistance response team (DART). |
| M4 | Percent | Of country teams (CTs) in theater that have participation with combatant commander (CCDR) (or subordinate CCDR). |
| M5 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) internal defense and development (IDAD) programs in theater that have major security assistance (SA) or civil-military operations (CMO) levels with a special management program. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) departments and agencies, including Department of Defense (DOD) agencies in designated joint operations area (JOA) have established liaison and coordinating mechanisms with combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish an interagency cooperation structure? |
| M8 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish an interagency cooperation structure. |
| M9 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish an interagency cooperation structure. |

ST 8.5.3.1 Establish Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG)

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and operate a joint interagency coordination group (JIACG). JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task facilitates interagency activities through planning, coordinating, and assisting the unified commander in execution of joint interagency operations. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M2 | Percent | Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M3 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M4 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M5 | Percent | Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments. |
| M6 | Percent | Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff. |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to establish joint interagency coordination group |

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| | | (JIACG)? |
| M10 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG). |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to establish joint interagency coordination group (JIACG). |

ST 8.5.3.2 Conduct Interagency Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Conduct direct liaison with United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other interorganizational partners for coordination, preparation, and implementation of regional interagency activities. JP 1, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Interagency activities vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific access challenge or problem set; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M2 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M4 | Percent | Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments. |
| M6 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commander's (CCDR's) intent. |

ST 8.5.3.3 Assess Military Participation During Interagency Activities

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Plan, coordinate, and implement assessment methodology to determine effectiveness of military participation during interagency activities. JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the assessment to determine the progress of implementing the combatant commander's (CCDR's) regional strategy, theater campaign plan, and country plans. The assessment period for steady-state activities could extend for decades. Assessment may lead to enhanced interagency cooperation; refined education and training requirements; recommendations for changes; in doctrine, organization training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy (DOTMLPF); and joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) changes. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

| | | |
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| M1 | Instances | Of United States (US) senior officers and civilian government officials visits to theater nation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of combatant commander (CCDR)-sponsored joint exercises include allied forces. |
| M3 | Instances | Of initiating community action projects. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the combatant commander |

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| | | (CCDR) met with the in-theater ambassador and his staff? |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) vital interests in-theater threatened by regional nations. |
| M6 | Weeks | Since official visit to theater nation. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs) (and other diplomatic arrangements and legal protocols) in effect? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are the right personnel participating in interagency working groups (IWGs)? |
| M9 | Days | To establish interagency working group (IWG). |
| M10 | Days | To resolve identified regional military issues with interagency coordination. |
| M11 | Days/Months | To conduct staff review of United States (US) national, political, and military security objectives for theater. |
| M12 | Number | Of United States (US) Defense Attache and security cooperation organization (SCO) personnel available to work military engagement activities for a given country. |
| M13 | Days/Months/Years | To develop and coordinate military contacts and nation assistance (NA) programs. |
| M14 | Number | Of exchange programs. |
| M15 | Hours/Days | To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) from security cooperation organizations (SCOs). |
| M16 | Number | Of combined exercises, port visits, or bilateral activities. |
| M17 | Days/Weeks | To provide response to requests for assistance (RFAs) with equipment in country. |
| M18 | Instances | Of liaison with indigenous religious leaders that promotes regional stability. |
| M19 | Days | To address identified regional religious issues with interagency coordination. |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M21 | Number | Of required conventional forces |

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| | | cultural experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M22 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Do plans address mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities? |
| M24 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |
| M25 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate coalitions or alliances, regional relations, and security assistance (SA) activities. |

ST 8.5.3.4 Integrate Interagency Partners into Military Planning

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Integrate US Government (USG) departments and agencies, and, as appropriate, other interorganizational partners into military planning and operations. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.03 Series

Notes: The essence of this task is the integration, interoperability, and interdependence of US military planning and operations with the activities of interorganizational partners to achieve unified action. Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs); foreign security forces and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. Interagency activities vary in composition (national/international, civil/military, interagency organizations) and capabilities; are typically regional in nature, formed around a specific

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access challenge or problem set; and all emphasize information sharing among members. This task may focus/optimize each organizations unique contributions to accomplishing the desired end state. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Hours | To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M2 | Percent | Of international agencies have memorandums of agreement (MOAs) or letters of agreement with combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M3 | Months | Since review of existing plans involving agency or coalition participation. |
| M4 | Percent | Of liaison officers (LNOs) from national agencies, resident on combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff. |
| M5 | Percent | Of missions coordinated with theater, coalition headquarters (HQs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and host nation (HN) governments. |
| M6 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) operations known by combatant commander (CCDR). |
| M7 | Percent | Of theater support in concert with published theater strategy and combatant commanders (CCDRs) intent. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate planning for interagency activities? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate planning for interagency activities? |
| M10 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate planning for interagency activities. |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate planning for interagency activities. |

ST 8.5.4 Coordinate Theater Consequence Management (CM)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Moved to ST 9.5. None

Notes: null

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| M1 | None | None |
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ST 8.5.5 Synchronize Search and Rescue (SAR)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Plan, provide or arrange for full-spectrum search and rescue (SAR) services. Coordinate search and/or rescue operations and associated civilian services provided to assist persons in potential or actual distress. JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-50 (primary), DODD 3025.18, DODI 3003.01

Notes: This task includes support to Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) in response to a National disaster consistent with the National Response Framework as the DoD lead for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9. This task should be accomplished according to applicable national directives, plans, guidelines, agreements and in accordance with the provisions of the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP) of the United States, the National SAR Supplement (NSS) to the International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR (IAMSAR) Manual.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the Area of Responsibility in support of the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the Geographic Combatant Commander established an architecture within the Headquarters and throughout subordinate commands and components to provide or arrange for Search and Rescue services for persons in potential or |

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| | | actual distress? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the Geographic Combatant Commander prepared to fulfill requirements as the DoD lead for matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the Geographic Combatant Commander designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National SAR Committee (NSARC)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | As the Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the Aeronautical Search and Rescue Regions (SRR) corresponding to the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Geographic Combatant Commander adequately established, staffed, equipped and managed (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) the federal SAR systems in the responsible SRR? |
| M6 | Yes/No | As the designated Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Geographic Combatant Commander has established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) is adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to prepare, plan, and deploy in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and emergency support function (ESF) #9? |
| M9 | Percent | Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is trained and able to perform assigned mission. |

ST 8.6 Coordinate Stabilization Effort

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Coordinate activities to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide or restore essential governmental services, restore or reconstruct emergency infrastructure, and/or provide humanitarian relief. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07, DODI 3000.05

Notes: This task is typically performed in a foreign country. Stability activities include establishing conditions that facilitate the efforts of the other instruments of national power to provide the requisite security and control to stabilize an operational area destabilized by armed conflict or natural disaster. This is typically accomplished by and working with other instruments of national power to help foster and sustain the political environment that is the foundation of long term stability. Stabilization actions are conducted across the conflict continuum from peace to war and can be conducted by military forces before, during and after conflict. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of applicable theater plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR)? |
| M3 | Percent | Of education focused on relevant activities to conduct stability operations in support of stability, security, transition and reconstruction (SSTR). |

ST 8.6.1 Identify Instability Sources

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Develop sources of root causes and immediate drivers of instability. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), DODI 3000.05

Notes: In this task the sources of instability of a nation may be in the political, security, rule of law, economic, and social spheres. This task may address requirements from the United States Government (USG), Department of Defense (DOD), intergovernmental agencies, private sector, and partner nations (PNs) supporting stability operations for execution in uncertain or hostile security environments across the range of military operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Assess current processes, to include integrated priority list, joint Manning document, request for forces, and Reserve Component (RC), as to the ability to deliver adequate stability operations requirements product on time. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Current plans include stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) requirements. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Assemble current stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) list from identified processes. |
| M4 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to identify stability operations support requirements? |
| M5 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to identify stability operations support requirements? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to identify stability operations support requirements? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to identify stability operations support requirements? |
| M8 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to |

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| | | identify stability operations support requirements. |
| M9 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to identify stability operations support requirements. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to identify stability operations support requirements? |

ST 8.6.2 DELETED Integrate Stability

ST 8.6.6 Conduct Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct and/or assist disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-24 (primary), CJCSI 3210.06, DODI 3000.05

Notes: An effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program aids in establishing peace and can provide incentives for combatants to dissolve belligerent force structures and reconcile politically. Military tasks in support of DDR may include: collection, documentation, control, and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light-heavy weapons of combatants and the civilian population; information gathering and reporting; information distribution; program monitoring and reporting; specialized weapons and ammunition expertise; logistic support and security. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has host nation (HN) and/or the international community established a |
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| | | disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) plan conform to the security sector reform program? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the host nation (HN), international community, and/or United States (US) forces established a structured identification program? |
| M4 | Number | Of former combatants requests for return to civilian life. |
| M5 | Number | Of major armed groups identified. |
| M6 | Number | Of major armed groups disarmed. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are there adequate facilities and forces to secure and safeguard weapons turned in by belligerents? |

ST 9 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. Prevent acquisition, contain and reduce threats, and respond to crisis from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) use or the threat of use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Activities may include all actions taken by combatant commanders (CCDRs) to develop regional countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) strategies, policies, campaign and contingency plans for their areas of responsibility (AORs), determine CWMD mission shortfalls, identify CWMD mission resourcing requirements, and incorporate CWMD activities into their operational plans. CWMD activities may be integrated with the activities of other United States Government (USG) departments/agencies, allies, and partners. CWMD is a global mission with immense potential consequences which cross AORs boundaries, requires an integrated and synchronized effort, and numerous interagency and multinational partners for effective mission accomplishment. Rather than a discrete, specialized mission, CWMD requires a continuous campaign conducted and supported by the entire USG. CCDRs with homeland defense (HD) equities will often be acting in support of another lead federal agency (LFA) or even supporting a multinational effort. Organizations may plan, coordinate, employ, and

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integrate forces to CWMD through regional operations, actions, and activities. Activities may strengthen alliances, establish partnerships, increase situational awareness (SA), build partner capacity/interoperability, synchronize with the interagency (IA), and integrate operations and command and control (C2). They may accomplish the following objectives: 1) reduce incentives for others to pursue and possess weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 2) increase barriers to the acquisition and proliferation of WMD, 3) manage WMD risks emanating from hostile or fragile states, and 4) deny the effects of WMD through integrated and layered defenses. Activities may include: 1) Assisting with development and execution of CWMD strategy, policy and doctrine; 2) Conducting CWMD readiness assessments, identifying gaps and developing requirements; 3) Conducting theater level CWMD planning and support to operations; 4) Coordinating and conducting CWMD security cooperation activities, key leader engagement, training, foreign military sales (FMS), and exercises with theater partners; 5) Developing and coordinating a theater framework through which components and combat support agencies (CSAs) can: maintain and expand CWMD technical expertise; cooperate with and support AOR partners; conduct specialized activities to understand the CWMD environment, threats, and vulnerabilities; control WMD threats and risks; and safeguard the force and manage consequences of WMD incidents.

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| M1 | Number | Of nations in theater educated on counterproliferation (CP). |
| M2 | Number | Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have chemical attack capabilities. |
| M3 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have a program for a ballistic missile with a range over 500 nautical miles (NM). |
| M4 | Number | Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have nuclear attack capabilities. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) offensive operations integrated in theater. |
| M6 | Number | Of nations in the theater providing assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon attacks reached target in theater. |

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| M8 | Number | Of nations in the theater, or with influence, that have biological attack capabilities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of detected chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted in theater. |
| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems in theater that proves to be accurate. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threat reduction cooperation programs integrated in theater. |
| M12 | Hours | To coordinate with the Joint Staff through Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures. |
| M13 | Number | Of theater plans without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) considerations when, in fact, a valid CBRN threat existed. |
| M14 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Coordination with allies and partners to improve mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) mission areas. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans, programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth. |
| M19 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have sea-based chemical, biological, |

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| | | radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) elimination operations integrated in theater. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction integrated in theater. |
| M22 | Number | Of nonstate actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the theater. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) active defense measures integrated in theater. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) passive defense measures integrated in theater. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) integrated in theater. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) security cooperation and partner activities integrated in theater. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans, programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2). |
| M28 | Instances | Of United States (US) agencies receiving command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) support from combatant commands (CCMDs). |
| M29 | Time/days | From the time of identification of a terrorist organization in theater to the time to assess if they possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M30 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of theater counterproliferation (CP) programs (i.e., active and passive defenses, offensive operations, elimination, interdiction, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM)). |

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| M31 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities? |
| M33 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. |
| M34 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. |
| M35 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities? |

ST 9.1 DELETED Develop Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Programs in Theater

ST 9.2 Support Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct Cooperative Threat Reduction Program activities with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, global partners, and partner governments to enhance physical security, and to reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. JP 3-20, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: This task may include integrating theater support and assistance to host nation (HN) authorities to enhance their physical security;

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emplace detection equipment; and reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, stockpiles, and capabilities. Although not primarily a combatant commander (CCDR) responsibility, combatant commands (CCMDs) may maintain visibility into these efforts to ensure theater security cooperation plans (TSCPs) and security measures are consistent with threat reduction initiatives. This task also includes maintaining visibility of all threat reduction activities. CCMD programs may be considered the actionable focal points for integrating security cooperation and partner activities. This task may also include programs in theater planning, situational awareness (SA), and operations. The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program is conducted with appropriate military organizations, other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and global partners to work cooperatively with partner governments to reduce the threat to the United States (US) and its allies from WMD, and related materials, technologies, and expertise, including associated delivery systems and infrastructure. The objectives of the CTR Program are: dismantle and destroy stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, equipment, or means of delivery that partner countries own, possess, or that is in their control; account for, safeguard, and secure nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, equipment, or expertise which, if vulnerable to theft or diversion, could result in WMD threats; and prevent and detect acquisition, proliferation, and use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, weapons-usable and related materials, equipment, or means of delivery and knowledge.

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| M1 | Percent | Of nations en route and in theater that have political-military (POLMIL) agreements with the United States (US) that support overflight, transit, and logistics of forces. |
| M2 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have chemical attack capabilities. |
| M3 | Percent | Treaty limited items destroyed or eliminated. |
| M4 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations in theater acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M5 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have nuclear attack capabilities. |
| M6 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have biological attack capabilities. |
| M7 | Percent | Of cooperative agreements, updated |

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| | | within the last two years (nations with United States [US] treaty commitment). |
| M8 | Hours | From noncompliance discovery to noncompliance report made. |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater nations that have military agreements with the United States (US). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do the combatant commands (CCMDs) annually assess and recommend improvements for the strategic enablers of intelligence/detection capabilities, partnership capacity, and strategic communication (SC) support? |
| M11 | Percent | Of improvement each year in theater allies and friends counterproliferation (CP) capabilities. |
| M12 | Number | Of nations in the theater that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation. |
| M13 | Number | Of annual visits with allies and friends to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas. |
| M14 | Percent | Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capable theater actors in the past year. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are combatant command (CCMD) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) efforts integrated with other organizations and nations that possess capabilities, resources, or information that can contribute to the mission? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support? |
| M17 | Number | Of border, aerial port of debarkation (APOD), seaport of debarkation (SPOD), aerial port of embarkation (APOE), and seaport of embarkation (SPOE) |

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| | | inspections conducted to track, intercept, search, divert, seize, or stop trafficking to/from state and/or non-state actors (including redirection) of international shipments of unauthorized weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related material, or WMD development information sources. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs? |
| M19 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs. |
| M20 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction programs. |

ST 9.3 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Security Cooperation (SC) and Partner Activities

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Conduct activities to improve or promote defense relationships and capacity of allied and partner nations (PNs) to execute or support the other military mission areas to enable countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD). JP 3-08, JP 3-20, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: These integration activities may require a coordinated international military response to support nonproliferation efforts assigned by treaties, agreements, sanctions, and export control regimes and frameworks, and national, international, and host nation (HN)

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programs. United States (US) Armed Forces undertake security cooperative (SC) activities with regional military partners that promote improved partner and allied capacity to countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) through military-to-military contact, burden sharing arrangements, combined military activities, and support to international activities. This task promotes improved partnership capacity to counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through interaction with partners to build relationships that promote specific US security interests, develop allied and friendly capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations, and provide US forces with access to HNs. This task may create self-sufficient coalition partners and expands CWMD capabilities and capacities. Combatant command (CCMD) programs, such as United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) Cooperative Defense Program (CDP), are considered the actionable focal points for integrating security cooperation and partner activities in theater. These activities should foster common threat awareness, coalition building, and interoperability. SC and partner activities contribute to achieve objectives that contribute materially to the achievement of the combatant commander's (CCDR's) designated specified end state.

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| M1 | Percent | Change in number of nuclear powers in the theater in the last year. |
| M2 | Number | Of annual incidents of new bilateral strategic cooperation in research and development (RD) of theater counterproliferation (CP) programs (i.e., layered integrated defenses; defeat, disable, dispose; and consequence management [CM]), as applicable to security cooperation (SC) and partner assistance. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do combatant command (CCMD) campaign plans include security cooperation (SC) activities? |
| M4 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs. |
| M5 | Number | Of theater synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of |

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| | | intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support? |
| M7 | Number | Of annual visits with theater allies and friends to discuss mutual state of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense programs, training exercises, and doctrine within the counterproliferation (CP) functional areas. |
| M8 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs. |
| M9 | Number | Of nations in the theater that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation. |
| M10 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs. |
| M11 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have a ballistic missile (BM) program. |
| M12 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range over 500 kilometers (KM). |
| M13 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BMs). |
| M14 | Number | Of nations in the theater that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development. |
| M15 | Number | Of nations in the theater that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology. |
| M16 | Days | Of theater synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M17 | Number | Of theater coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the |

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| | | doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M18 | Percent | Of lead federal agency (LFA)- or country team (CT)-identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Do theater countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2)? |
| M21 | Percent | Of improvement each year in theater allies and friends countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) capabilities. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities? |
| M23 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M24 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., |

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| | | nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities in theater? |
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ST 9.4 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Activities

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Plan countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activities. Be prepared to support chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM). JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Diversion may result from activities such as a focused cyberspace attack, maritime interception operations (visit, board, search, and seizure), or formal diplomatic actions (demarche). Intercept operations will likely involve interagency or multinational partners. This task may involve a combination of activities such as port inspections and checkpoints that would allow for United States Government (USG) or international partner inspections. Isolation operations may require the coordination of conventional forces, and interagency and international partners, to include law enforcement and specialized technical capabilities. Seizing differs from securing because it requires offensive action to obtain control of the designated area or objective. Once a force seizes a weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related objective, it secures the objective and prepares it for potential follow-on actions, such as exploitation and destruction. And, secure task may allow characterization and exploitation operations to begin. The requirement to secure sites is a crucial mission analysis consideration due to the potentially large force requirements and the balance of competing joint force commander (JFC) priorities. WMD master site lists prioritize WMD-related sites that must be deconflicted and integrated with other objectives. Task may include conducting the planning, exercising, and execution of interdiction operations in theater to intercept, identify, safely secure, and dispose or render safe any materials suspected as chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials, associated delivery systems, dual-use technologies, and expertise between states of concern and to state or non-state enemies in permissive and non-permissive environments. This task is particularly dependent on timely, credible, and actionable

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intelligence. Some plans may coordinate, employ and integrate forces to isolate, interdict, search, divert, seize, secure, and prevent use of WMD and related capabilities. These control activities may require the ability to isolate, intercept, divert, seize, and secure WMD and related capabilities. These activities frequently occur in the steady-state, as well as within combat operations. They routinely rely on capabilities that are not traditionally considered part of the countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) portfolio but are nonetheless essential for the successful response to WMD threats.

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| M1 | Number | Of detected weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related shipments interdicted in theater. |
| M2 | Number | Of false alarms in theater. False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of a transport as carrying weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related material or expertise. |
| M3 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M4 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in theater. |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction zones in theater under an air superiority umbrella. |
| M6 | Number | Of synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs in theater. |
| M7 | Number | Of Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises in furtherance of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans arrange |

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| | | actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans prohibit the transfer of enemy WMD tactical and operational infrastructure. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans synchronize the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction plans utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning and execution, and decentralized execution. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Theater weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth. |
| M16 | Days | To achieve air superiority. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into theater plans and actions? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into theater operation plans (OPLANs) and actions? |
| M19 | Percent | Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities. |

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| M20 | Percent | Of enemy forces or materials diverted, captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed in theater before effective use against friendly forces. |
| M21 | Percent | Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems in theater that proves to be accurate. |
| M22 | Number | Of nations where agreements exist that would permit United States (US) aircraft to over fly/transit in support of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operations in a third regional nation. |

ST 9.5 Provide Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Provide protocols, standards, and coordination mechanisms and means to minimize the vulnerability or negate the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons employed against United States (US) and partner/allied armed forces. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

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| M1 | Number | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in theater that are detected and identified. |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate. |
| M3 | Minutes | To provide unambiguous theater attack warning. |
| M5 | Percent | Of theater command and control (C2); communications systems; and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) nodes expected to survive a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack. |

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| M4 | Minutes | To provide accurate theater attack assessment. |
| M6 | Percent | Of successful chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks by enemy air compared to the total number of enemy CBRN air attacks. |
| M7 | Minutes | To access and display theater databases in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon situation. |
| M8 | Number | Of instances in theater where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide. |
| M9 | Percent | Of the time theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is down. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) established with necessary non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Theater Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) established with all joint/coalition forces. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2) as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises? |
| M13 | Hours | To conduct medical surveillance to identify use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents and/or endemic disease outbreaks. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operations plan, programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises? |
| M15 | Hours | To develop and coordinate the theater defended asset list (DAL). |

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| M16 | Hours | To allocate assets in support of the theater defended asset list (DAL). |
| M17 | Percent | Of critical United States (US) facilities destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) use, release, and/or contamination in theater. |
| M18 | Percent | Of operational forces in theater collectively trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M19 | Percent | Of operational forces in theater equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integrated and operational with theater communications and alert and warning systems? |
| M21 | Minutes | To scramble fighters and/or alert appropriate attack systems. |
| M22 | Percent | Of hostile aircraft and missiles engaged and destroyed compared to the total number of hostile aircraft and missiles detected. |
| M23 | Percent | Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella. |
| M24 | Percent | Of friendly command and control (C2) nodes with a theater missile early warning capability. |
| M25 | Percent | Of selected command and control (C2) nodes receive actual theater missile early warning. |
| M26 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon attacks reached target. |
| M27 | Percent | Of detected chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted. |
| M28 | Number | Of United States (US) casualties both combatant and noncombatant by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons (including toxic industrial material [TIM] incidents). |
| M29 | Minutes | After launch of ballistic missile (BM) to |

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| | | issue threat warning. |
| M30 | Number | Of false alarms. False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of delivery systems as being armed with weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M31 | Percent | Of successful chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks (other than air) compared to the total number of enemy CBRN attacks (other than air) against friendly forces. |
| M32 | Yes/No | Is active defense readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Is consequence management (CM) readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements? |
| M33 | Yes/No | Is passive defense readiness sufficient to meet elimination mission requirements? |

ST 9.6 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Disposition Operations

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Conduct systematic actions to dispose of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs. JP 2-01, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODI 2000.21

Notes: Task may include planning, exercising, executing, and sustaining weapons of mass destruction (WMD) dispose activities to systematically locate, characterize, secure, redirect, monitor, dismantle, reduce, disable, and/or destroy a state or non-state actor's WMD programs and related capabilities. Task also may include transferring dispose operations to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), or host nations (HNs) to continue destruction of WMD programs, and to redirect and monitor dual-use industry facilities and expertise capable of regenerating WMD capability. Combatant commands (CCMDs) and/or joint task forces (JTFs) must be prepared to conduct layered integrated defense with dispose operations. This task is particularly dependent on actionable intelligence to plan, execute, coordinate, and integrate WMD elimination in theater security cooperation (SC) plans and to destroy the enemy's entire WMD capability.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish a theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system. |
| M2 | Percent | Of strategic forces and means in theater trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater medical treatment facilities with casualty decontamination capability. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Theater active defense measures are operational. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Theater passive defense measures are operational. |
| M6 | Hours | To provide joint technical augmentation cell on site. |
| M7 | Hours | To acquire, positively identify, select, and prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN)-related targets in theater to be secured for elimination operations. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Availability of systems designed to deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon program-related targets. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated elimination operations into theater campaign plan and contingency plans. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) elimination operations planning to incorporate the tasks of dispose, reduce, dismantle, redirect, and monitor. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) dispose planning includes the use of security forces (SFs) to secure identified weapons of mass destruction (WMD) sites where elimination operations are to be conducted. |
| M12 | Yes/No | In coordination with the intelligence community (IC), combatant command (CCMD) has developed a theater target list. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated dispose operations into |

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| | | theater exercises and training. |
| M14 | Hours | To provide joint force commander (JFC) with consequence management (CM) technical expertise relating to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) matters after warning order [WARNORD] for deployment was issued. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with theater communications and alert and warning systems. |
| M16 | Time/days | To identify government and commercial facilities in theater (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |
| M17 | Percent | Of military operations in theater that have overt/covert United States (US) assistance. |
| M18 | Percent | Of theater nations that have military agreements with the United States (US) to jointly conduct weapons of mass destruction (WMD) dispose activities. |
| M19 | Hours | To respond to United States (US) agency request for all forms of intelligence support. |
| M20 | Number | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities that are detected and identified. |
| M21 | Percent | Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated political-military (POLMIL) agreements/arrangements with host nations (HNs) for overflight/transit of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) forces into joint operation plan development. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is active defense readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements? |

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| M24 | Yes/No | Is passive defense readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is consequence management (CM) readiness sufficient to meet dispose mission requirements? |

ST 9.7 Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Disablement Operations

DJS Approval Date: 17-AUG-15

Description: Conduct actions (lethal or nonlethal) to exploit, degrade, or destroy critical and at-risk components of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. JP 3-11, JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Disablement includes efforts to exploit and degrade or destroy critical and at-risk components of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) program. Critical components are those that are necessary for a weapon to be used and employed; at-risk components are those components of a WMD program that are at risk of loss or proliferation. Disable tasks seek to ensure these items are not used, lost, or proliferated. They also seek to reduce the risk of those capabilities being proliferated, lost, or stolen. If follow-on activities to complete WMD program dismantlement are required, WMD disablement may transition to another department or agency for final disposition. Before conducting WMD disablement tasks, the joint force commander (JFC) establishes control of the specified WMD weapon or component. WMD exploitation tasks seek to maximize the value of intelligence gained from personnel, data, information, and materials obtained during countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) operations. The JFC may need to accept degradation is the best course of action (COA) given the circumstance. Degradation should ensure the actor of concern is not able to threaten friendly forces for a period of time.

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| M1 | Hours | To coordinate through the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Agreement between combatant command (CCMD) and interested country teams (CTs) on end state and exit criteria. |

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| M3 | Number | Of lead federal agency (LFA) or country team (CT) identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution. |
| M4 | Number | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) concerns regarding end state, exit criteria, and transition plan formally addressed. |
| M5 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and storage required. |
| M6 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units. |
| M7 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M8 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |
| M9 | Hours | To provide joint force commander (JFC)/combatant command (CCMD) with consequence management (CM) technical expertise relating to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial material (TIM) matters, after the CCMD receives warning order (WARNORD) for deployment. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operational forces in theater collectively trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M11 | Percent | Of in-theater operational forces equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with theater |

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| | | communications and alert and warning systems. |
| M13 | Number | Of instances where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Availability of weapon systems designed to destroy, disrupt, or deny access to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets while minimizing negative collateral effects. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Combatant command (CCMD) has integrated political-military (POLMIL) agreements/arrangements with host nations (HNs) for overflight/transit to deploy and employ countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) forces weapon systems. |

ST 9.8 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Passive Defense

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks causing a high order of destruction or mass casualties. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 4310.01C, CJCSM 3122.01A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: Passive defense programs may be integrated into virtually every military operation and can affect all countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) missions, to include safeguarding the force against weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack. Task includes integrating medical surveillance; networking detectors; providing positive identification and characterization of weapons; warning and reporting of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident hazards (including toxic industrial materials [TIMs] and toxic industrial chemicals [TICs]); individual and collective protection; decontamination; and effective contingency operations to warn and protect personnel. In addition, the task includes conducting training of CBRN threat countermeasures and use and issue of disease and CBRN

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countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures to theater and deploying personnel. Services play the key role in preparing the deploying forces to meet the combatant commands (CCMDs) minimum requirements for conducting operations in a WMD-threatened environment. This mission area focuses on maintaining the joint forces ability to continue military operations in CBRN environments. This task may also integrate effective passive defense measures to negate the vulnerability and effects of CBRN weapons use against the military forces, interests, installations, and critical infrastructure of the United States (US) and its coalition partners and allies. The Department of Defense (DOD) will remain prepared to support civil authorities with CBRN response capabilities to mitigate the consequences of CBRN events in the homeland and abroad. This task may include support to technical forensics determining attribution of WMD attacks and enable strategic decision making. Where civil authorities are not present, or where it is requested or assigned by national authority, the DOD will be prepared to lead CBRN incident response until civil authorities are capable. Some organizations plan, coordinate, employ and integrate forces to manage the consequences of CBRN incidents: plan CBRN incident response; coordinate military response with US interagency and partner nation (PN) forces; establish a protective posture while continually monitoring the force; recover casualties rapidly, decontaminate personnel, provide medical support and assist in reestablishing critical services; support timely technical forensics to enable strategic decision-making.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent operational in theater? |
| M2 | Percent | Of forces protected against all known and/or suspected threats by vaccines and pre-treatments in theater. |
| M3 | Percent | Of strategic forces and means collectively trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment in theater. |
| M4 | Percent | Of units in theater that perform joint mission-essential tasks (JMETs) in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident environment (see also CBRN conditions). |
| M5 | Number | Of instances where strategic forces and facilities in theater were affected by an off-target attack without warning. |

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| M6 | Percent | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties compared to the total number of casualties of strategic forces and facilities in theater. |
| M7 | Instances | Of false alarms in theater. |
| M8 | Instances | Of theater medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties compared to the total number of theater medical facilities. |
| M9 | Percent | Of deployed forces meeting combatant commander (CCDR) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) force protection (FP) requirements in terms of training, equipping, and manning. |
| M10 | Number | Of instances when theater decontamination capability was insufficient for the situation. |
| M11 | Percent | Of theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) passive defense requirements achieved for critical assets. |
| M12 | Percent | Of theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) mitigation capability to meet mission requirements. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is there an established chain of custody and sample evacuation plan to evacuate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) samples to continental United States (CONUS)/theater lab within treaty protocols? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is liaison established direct coordination with American Embassy and host nation (HN)? |
| M15 | Hours | To provide theater Joint Terrorism Analysis Center (JTAC) on site. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Has a preventive medicine policy and countermeasures for identified medical threats in theater been established? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is there published and enforced theater pre-deployment guidance and health risk assessment for all forces in theater? |
| M18 | Percent | Of in-theater forces that completed deployment medical training and preparation. |

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| M19 | Percent | Of in-theater forces that completed pre-deployment screening. |
| M20 | Percent | Of in-theater force completed post-deployment screening. |
| M21 | Minutes | To detect presence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents in theater. |
| M22 | Hours | To identify chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents released in theater. |
| M23 | Percent | Of aeromedical evacuation (AE) platforms unavailable due to contamination in theater. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is there an in-place theater-wide system for tracking status of United States (US) personnel vaccines, antidotes, chemical-biological (CB) protective equipment, and CB protective training? |
| M25 | Percent | Degrade of the combatant commander's (CCDR's) or subordinate joint force commander's (JFC's) theater operational warfighting capability as a result of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons attack (e.g., percent sortie degrade, percent degrade in ground maneuver capabilities, and percent degrade in command and control [C2] capabilities). |
| M26 | Days | To provide in theater chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat and countermeasures training to deploying personnel. |
| M27 | Days | To issue disease and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) countermeasures such as vaccines, prophylaxis, and post-exposure countermeasures in theater. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Does a predetermined theater aeromedical evacuation plan with appropriate assets and procedures exist? |
| M29 | Yes/No | Does a completed food, water, and vector vulnerability assessment in theater? |
| M30 | Hours | To provide medical estimate on the effects resulting from a chemical, |

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| | | biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident in theater. |
| M31 | Hours | To establish patient decontamination sites in theater. |
| M32 | Hours | To deploy passive defense assets/materials to theater (i.e., decontamination assets). |
| M33 | Percent | Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate. |
| M34 | Minutes | To provide unambiguous attack warning. |
| M35 | Number | Of instances in theater where strike warning messages were used to minimize collateral damage, civilian casualties, and fratricide. |
| M36 | Yes/No | Is a threat warning issued immediately after launch of ballistic missile (BM)? |
| M37 | Months | To develop epidemiological models and protocols of the top bioagents, looking at the impact of actions such as quarantine and prophylaxis. |
| M38 | Percent | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in theater that are detected and identified. |
| M39 | Percent | Of selected command and control (C2) nodes receive actual theater missile early warning. |
| M40 | Number | Of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M41 | Number | Of coordinated countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide guidance across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrum. |

ST 9.9 Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 07-FEB-17

Description: Conduct actions to prepare, respond to crises, and recover from the effects of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident, domestically or internationally. JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01, CJCSI 3214.01, DOD Strategy For Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction 2014

Notes: Note: Task may require a thorough understanding of national, state, local (continental United States [CONUS]), host nation (HN), and outside continental United States (OCONUS) response plans, to include memorandums of understanding/memorandums of agreement (MOUs/MOAs), to determine the extent of Department of Defense (DOD) involvement that may be required or authorized. Task may require planning to coordinate and organize efforts to manage, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the direct and indirect consequences of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. Task includes establishing liaison with necessary government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and military commands that contribute resources and support to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response/international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) response (ICBRN-R) operations. Task also includes determining CBRN CM response requirements prior to and during military operations to protect civilian populations. Domestic CBRN response support operations fall under defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) and will be conducted in concert with the National Response Framework (NRF) with United States (US) military in support to the lead federal agency (LFA). Lead for most ICBRN-R operations will be the Department of State (DOS) unless otherwise directed by the President. This task may also include the planning, execution, coordination, and integration of CBRN responses in both CONUS and OCONUS theaters to lessen the effects of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack or event (including toxic industrial materials [TIMs]) used against the military forces, interests, installations, and critical infrastructures of the US and its partners and allies, and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad. CBRN response actions are authorized by the SecDef. Some organizations plan, coordinate, employ, and integrate forces to respond to CBRN incidents: plan CBRN incident response; coordinate military response with US interagency and partner nation (PN) forces; establish a protective

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posture while continually monitoring the force; recover casualties rapidly, decontaminate personnel, provide medical support, and assist in reestablishing critical services; support timely technical forensics to enable strategic decision making. The DOD will remain prepared to support civil authorities with CBRN response capabilities to mitigate the effects of CBRN events in the homeland and abroad. Task may include support to technical forensics determining attribution of WMD attacks and enable strategic decision making. Where civil authorities are not present or where it is requested or assigned by national authority, the DOD will be prepared to lead CBRN incident response until civil authorities are capable.

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| M1 | Hours | To coordinate through the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and Joint Staff (JS) with lead federal agency (LFA) during crisis action procedures. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are there agreements between combatant command (CCMD) and interested country teams (CTs) on end state and exit criteria? |
| M3 | Number | Of lead federal agencies (LFAs) or country teams (CTs) identified conditions that could produce mission failures addressed before execution. |
| M4 | Number | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) concerns regarding end state, exit criteria, and transition plan formally addressed. |
| M5 | Number | Of consequence management (CM) courses of action (COAs) developed and presented to combatant commands (CCMDs) executing consequence management (CM) mission. |
| M6 | Hours | To deploy theater reaction/response teams. |
| M7 | Hours | To assess consequences. |
| M8 | Hours | To conduct theater-wide medical surveillance to identify covert chemical or biological warfare agent use and/or endemic disease outbreaks. |
| M9 | Hours | To provide theater-level chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) expertise to joint force commander (JFC) (once command and control [C2] has been established). |

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| M10 | Hours | To formulate detailed/credible theater common operational picture (COP) reflecting critical, urgent needs, and requirements. |
| M11 | Hours | To publish theater operation orders (OPORDs) after incident. |
| M12 | Hours | Of theater medical planning, integrating, and synchronizing mass field triage are required. |
| M13 | Hours | Of theater planning, integrating, and synchronizing civil support activities are required. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are theater operation and crisis action plans established for each approved planning scenario? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) planning requirements satisfied through existing theater resources? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) planning capabilities not available within existing theater resources provided through agreements with non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Do theater planning support from other agencies or organizations meet requirements? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Do theater means exist to collaborate and integrate the planning process with other chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) participants? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are theater planning procedures consistent with National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and appropriate state, local, and tribal procedures for domestic incidents and host nation (HN) procedures for foreign consequence management (FCM) incidents? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Do theater planning and response staffs meet National Incident Management System (NIMS) incident command structure requirements to perform core functions (e.g., |

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| | | coordination; planning; communications; resource dispatch and tracking; and information collection, analysis, and dissemination)? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Do theater procedures exist to update national and international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) plans? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Is theater planning staff capable of planning and coordinating foreign consequence management (FCM)? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is theater hazard information available for development of required response/mitigation activities? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are theater operational staffs capable of planning and coordinating consequence management (CM) efforts and anticipating future resource and operational requirements? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Do theater planning address the availability and provision of protective measures? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Do theater incident hazard assessments support identification of required response/mitigation activities? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Do theater response planning integrate non-Department of Defense (DOD) resources and capabilities? |
| M28 | Yes/No | Do theater planning address areas of non-interoperability between Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD entities? |
| M29 | Yes/No | Do theater planning encompass transition from response to recovery? |
| M30 | Yes/No | Do theater plans address decontamination of humans and animals in theater? |
| M31 | Yes/No | Do theater operation plans (OPLANs) include reconstitution provisions? |
| M32 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond to request from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or Department of State (DOS) for assistance. |
| M33 | Hours | To prepare briefing for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) on federalizing the |

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| | | National Guard (NG). |
| M34 | Hours | For Department of Defense (DOD) to respond to a Department of State (DOS) request for assistance (RFA) to National Guard (NG) efforts to deal with disasters or disturbances. |
| M35 | Hours | Before federal troops are present and responding to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) event. |
| M36 | Hours | To establish procedures to track and follow-up on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contaminated personnel. |
| M37 | Instances | Of theater medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties. |
| M38 | Number | Of instances when decontamination capability was insufficient for the situation. |
| M39 | Percent | Of in-theater forces immunized for biological threats. |
| M40 | Hours | To establish coordination with the American Embassy and host nation (HN). |
| M41 | Percent | Of deployed forces meeting combatant command (CCMD) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) force protection (FP) requirements in terms of training, equipping, and manning. |
| M42 | Hours | To facilitate recovery (return to civilian control). |
| M43 | Number | Of consequence management (CM)-focused exercises synchronized with other joint and combined exercise programs. |

OP 1 Conduct Operational Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Place and dispose assigned and allocated forces. Deploy and concentrate forces to secure positional advantage before battle is joined or exploit tactical success. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-06, JP 3-09, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32

Notes: This activity includes moving or deploying forces for operational advantage and conducting maneuver to operational depths. It also includes enhancing the mobility of friendly forces and controlling

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operational environment (OE). Operational formations are actually composed of tactical forces moving to achieve operational or strategic objectives.

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| M1 | Percent | Of transportation provided, compared to planned. |
| M2 | Percent | Of allocated forces in place at campaign or major operation execution. |

OP 1.1 Conduct Operational Movement

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct actions to deploy, shift, regroup, or move joint or multinational operational formations within joint operations area (JOA) from less to more promising locations relative to enemy locations. JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Such movements can take place by any means (e.g., joint, multinational, host nation [HN], or third-country) or mode (i.e., air, land, or sea).

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| M1 | Hours | Delay in opening aerial port of debarkation (APOD) or seaport of debarkation (SPOD) (due to late arrival of port personnel). |
| M2 | Percent | Of airborne tanker requirements and utilization optimized. |
| M3 | Percent | Of planned cargo delivered. |
| M4 | Percent | Of forces close into positions on operation plan (OPLAN)/operation order (OPORD) time lines. |
| M5 | Percent | Of movement requirements rejected. |
| M6 | Percent | Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven day time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) projection window. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units closed on or before commander, joint task force's (CJTF's) required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M8 | Knots | Rate of movement. |

OP 1.1.1 Formulate Deployment Request

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare a request for the movement of joint/multinational operational forces. JP 3-35 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: The request should be consistent with the joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS), sequencing of operations, and time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD). Although the request for forces during the transition from peacetime, to conflict, to war may be the geographic combatant commander's responsibility, there may be times when a subordinate JFC requests additional forces. Such forces may be required to counter a threat to the commander's own center of gravity or to take advantage of a tactical success beyond his current capability. This task may include civilians and contractors in the context of forces.

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| M1 | Percent | Of accurate deployment orders and notification requirements disseminated within reporting criteria. |
| M2 | Percent | Of deployment requirements adjusted within seven days of movement by air. |
| M3 | Percent | Of deployment requirements adjusted within thirty days of movement by sea. |
| M4 | Percent | Of time airborne tanker requirements and utilization optimized. |
| M5 | Percent | Of total unit type capabilities required in first request. |
| M6 | Hours | For task forces (TFs) or components to source time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD). |
| M7 | Percent | Of units close by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M9 | Hours | To review request, with decision by joint force commander (JFC) (prior to dispatch). |
| M8 | Hours | To prepare transportation request. |
| M10 | Hours | To validate time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) to combatant commander. |
| M11 | Hours | To modify time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) from time of change to mission requirements. |
| M12 | Percent | Of unit line number (ULNs) close by |

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| | | required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
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OP 1.1.2 Conduct Intratheater Deployment

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Conduct movement of personnel within theater. JP 3-35, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 4-08, JP 4-09

Notes: This task is normally conducted within the joint operations area (JOA). This task includes generating and dispersing forces which consist of military, civilians, contractors, and other supporting supplies and equipment to support an operational requirement. The movement of forces is done by whatever means of transportation available.

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| M1 | Percent | Of cargo requested delivered. |
| M2 | Percent | Of casualties en route. |
| M3 | Percent | Of forces closed at planned completion time. |
| M4 | Percent | Of guides indigenous. |
| M5 | Percent | Of movement orders requiring revision. |
| M6 | Percent | Of transport force utilized. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units closed on or before required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M8 | Hours | To deploy transportation and security forces. |
| M9 | Hours | To estimate lift and security requirements. |
| M10 | Minutes | To pass command authority of in-transit forces. |
| M11 | Hours | To prepare movement orders. |
| M12 | Hours | To select routes, assembly and dispersal points. |
| M13 | Hours | To close joint force into joint force designated assembly area. |
| M14 | Minutes | Delay in passing of command authority of in-transit forces. |
| M15 | Percent | Of time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) personnel requirements sourced prior to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day). |
| M16 | Percent | Of unit and non-unit personnel who moved as scheduled ports of embarkation (POEs). |

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| M17 | Percent | Of unit/personnel requirements provided at unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence (D-Day). |
| M18 | Percent | Of units arrive at port of debarkation (POD) later than required delivery date (RDD). |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to understand transportation infrastructure capabilities and limitations. |

OP 1.1.2.1 Conduct Airlift

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Move personnel, cargo and equipment by air resources in support of a joint force commander campaign or operation. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-17 (primary)

Notes: This task could include the entire spectrum of operations from small scale contingency (SSC) (noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO), humanitarian missions, etc.), combat support (sustainment), to direct support of combat operations (forcible entry by airborne assault).

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| M1 | Hours | To process validated airlift requests from the Joint Movement Center. |
| M2 | Hours | To produce Airlift Movement Schedule and incorporate into air tasking order (ATO). |
| M3 | Hours | To assign aeromedical evacuation (AE) missions to appropriate units. |
| M4 | Instances | Aircrews not informed of ATO/airspace control order (ACO)/special instructions (SPINS) changes. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required personnel airlifted to designated locations. |
| M6 | Percent | Of required cargo airlifted to designated locations. |

OP 1.1.2.2 Conduct Air Refueling (AR)

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DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide air refueling (AR) with available joint and/or multinational tanker assets. JP 3-17 (primary)

Notes: This task is typically conducted in support of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign or major operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of fragged tanker sorties flown. |
| M2 | Percent | Of planned tanker offload delivered. |
| M3 | Percent | Of missions affected by lack of fragged refueling assets. |
| M4 | Instances | Of incompatible tankers/receivers fragged together on air tasking order (ATO). |
| M5 | Minutes | To source tankers for short notice (combat search and rescue (CSAR), time-sensitive target (TST), emergency refueling, etc.) requirements. |

OP 1.1.3 Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) of units, personnel, equipment, and materiel. JP 1-0, JP 3-33, JP 3-35, JP 4-01.5 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Task includes offloading of aircraft, railcars, and ships, including discharge at pier side and in the stream, and processing and moving them to the point where they are transferred to the responsible tactical commander, making them part of the operational forces available for battle. This task includes clearing air and sea port of debarkation (POD), moving unit personnel and equipment from PODs to staging areas, joining unit personnel (normally deployed by air) with their equipment (normally shipped by sea or pre-positioned in storage sites or vessels), providing supplies and support necessary to achieve readiness for onward movement, and accomplishing integration of forces.

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| M1 | Hours | For joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) to discharge cargo from ship. |
| M2 | Hours | Necessary to clear aerial port of |

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| | | debarkation (APOD) of chalks cargo. |
| M3 | Hours | Necessary to clear aerial port of debarkation (APOD) of chalks personnel. |
| M4 | Hours | Necessary to clear seaport of debarkation (SPOD) of personnel landing administratively. |
| M5 | Hours | Necessary to clear seaport of debarkation (SPOD) of ships cargo. |
| M6 | Percent | Of time airfield is in the maximum on ground category. |
| M7 | Percent | Of unit personnel and equipment assembled when transferred to tactical commander. |
| M8 | Total | Personnel per day moved by host nation (HN) support to marshaling areas. |
| M9 | Days | Ship remains in vicinity of port awaiting discharge of cargo. |
| M10 | Hours | To clear frustrated cargo from aerial port of debarkation (APOD). |
| M11 | Hours | To clear frustrated cargo from seaport of debarkation (SPOD). |
| M12 | Hours | To match personnel arriving by air with equipment arriving by sea. |
| M13 | Hours | To match personnel arriving by air with equipment pre-positioned. |
| M14 | Days | To begin unloading of ships upon arrival in theater. |
| M15 | Percent | Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/ seaport of debarkation (SPODs) available for possible evacuation operations. |
| M16 | Percent | Of transportation assets available for onward movement to staging area or destination. |
| M17 | Percent | Of throughput actually achieved. |
| M18 | Days | To accomplish link-up of personnel and equipment. |
| M19 | Days | Forces en route to final destination from staging area or port of debarkation (POD). |
| M20 | Days | To accomplish with the joint force. |
| M21 | Percent | Of units closed not later than (NLT) required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M22 | Percent | Of unit line numbers (ULNs) closed not later than (NLT) required delivery date |

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| | | (RDD) (at destination). |
| M23 | Yes/No | Joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (JRSOI) plans include reacting to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack(s). |

OP 1.1.3.1 Operate Joint Personnel Processing Center (JPPC)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Establish and operate a joint personnel processing center (JPPC). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 3-35

Notes: Combatant commanders (CCDRs) should tailor their processing operations to provide efficiency and economy as well as eliminating duplication of limited resources among the Services. The decision by the joint force commander (JFC) to establish a joint personnel processing center (JPPC) maximizes use of scarce resources. Efficient resource management of limited transportation assets and personnel processing facilities assists in optimizing processing throughput.

| | | |
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| M1 | Number | Maximum handling capacity of personnel reception areas. |
| M2 | Days | To in process and train military personnel, DOD civilians and contractors. |
| M3 | Days | To out-process military, DOD civilians and contracting personnel departing joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Days | To re-deploy military, DOD civilians and contracting personnel to continental United States (CONUS) or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations. |

OP 1.2 Conduct Operational Maneuver and Force Positioning

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Maneuver joint and multinational operational forces to and

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from battle formations and to extend forces to operational depths to achieve a position of advantage over the enemy for accomplishing operational or strategic objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | Of maneuver force attacked prior to transition to battle formation. |
| M2 | Percent | Of maneuver force concentrated at decisive point prior to detection. |
| M3 | Percent | Of supporting force concentrated at desired point prior to detection. |
| M4 | KPH | Rate of movement. |
| M5 | Knots | Rate of movement. |

OP 1.2.1 Coordinate the Transition of Joint Forces to and from Tactical Battle Formations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate the extension of (or withdrawal from) joint/multinational operational forces in width and/or depth to increase tactical readiness for battle in conformance with the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign or major operation plan and to facilitate the tactical commander's plan and intent. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32, JP 3-33

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| M1 | Hours | For joint force to transition to or from operational battle formation. |
| M2 | Hours | From planned execution time force transitions to or from operational battle formation. |
| M3 | Hours | To move operational joint forces into locations to facilitate tactical commander's plan for implementing subordinate campaign plans. |
| M4 | Percent | Of operational force moved into position to facilitate tactical commander's plans. |
| M5 | Percent | Required logistics in place on-schedule. |

OP 1.2.2 Deploy Formations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Deploy joint forces into operational formations. JP 3-0, JP 3-31 (primary)

Notes: Operational-level formations support the commander's concept and provide for the effective use of all elements of the force. These formations retain a capability for maneuvering and increasing the strength of forces and means during the operation. The formations need agility to rapidly transform from one type of operation to another without the loss of momentum or effectiveness, continuity of operations (COOP), and protection of the force. Operational formations may consist of several echelons of joint and combined arms organizations, for example, armor, mechanized, artillery, helicopter and air forces, grouping of air and missile defense forces, naval battle groups (to include amphibious forces), special operating forces, engineers, reserves of various types, and support forces. A commander can use posturing to deceive the enemy of true intentions. This task may include coordinating contractors authorized to accompany the United States (US) Armed Forces as they are integral to units and provide support and services for combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), weapons maintenance, intelligence-interpreters, and communication/information technology technicians, to name a few.

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| M1 | Hours | To assign multinational forces (MNFs) to operational formations (after acceptance into joint force). |
| M2 | Hours | To assign forces to components (after receipt of warning or activation order). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint force prepared to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force sequenced physically to execute campaign plans operational maneuver. |
| M5 | Percent | Units close on or before specified date and time. |
| M6 | Hours | Until component units are prepared to send and receive data and do parallel planning (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel that understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

OP 1.2.3 Position Forces

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Position forces where they are best arranged in time and space. JP 3-30, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-32, JP 4-01

Notes: The designated forces are best disposed in time and place to initiate the operational commander's campaign plan and achieve operational and even strategic advantage. This task may include contractors.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of required logistics stockpiled/positioned (prior to campaign or major operation unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence [D-day]). |
| M2 | Hours | To complete joint force movement to assembly area (from which to maneuver). |
| M3 | Hours | To mass joint force forces at decisive points, intact and combat effective (after transition to battle formation). |
| M4 | Percent | Of designated forces mass in designated assembly area according to planned times. |

OP 1.2.3.1 Coordinate Department of Defense (DOD) Civilian and Contractors Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF) Support

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide personnel services support for Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF). JP 1-0 (primary)

Notes: This task may include: pay and compensation; personnel accountability, casualty reporting, billeting, postal, moral, welfare, and recreation (MWR), medical, identification (ID) cards, and awards. Per JP 1-0, non-contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) personnel generally receive all life, mission, and administrative support from their corporation/company.

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| M1 | Days | To provide DOD civilian(s) and contractor employees personnel service support to include: legal, postal, MWR, medical, finance and replacement requirements. |
| M2 | Days | To receive DOD civilians and contractor employees in theater and assign to responsible command. |
| M3 | Percent | Of DOD civilians and contractor employees in joint operations area (JOA) per joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT) requirements. |
| M4 | Days | To determine rotation policy and re-deploy requirements for DOD civilians and contractor employees prior to departing JOA. |

OP 1.2.4 Conduct Operations in Depth

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Conduct operations to overwhelm the enemy through the operational area (OA) in multiple domains and set or shape conditions for the defeat or neutralization of enemy operational forces. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-31

Notes: Depth applies to time, as well as to space. Operations extended in depth shape future conditions and can disrupt the enemy's decision cycle. Operations in depth contribute to protection of the force by destroying enemy potential before its capabilities can be realized and/or employed. Interdiction is an application of depth in joint operations. This task may involve creating competing and simultaneous demands on enemy commanders (CDRs) and their resources and contribute to the speedy defeat of the enemy.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of enemy forces and materiel destroyed or disrupted by friendly force offensive action. |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy lines of communications (LOCs) capacity degraded by friendly force offensive operations. |
| M3 | Tons | Of enemy logistics flow reduced by friendly offensive operations, compared to prior to attack. |

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| M4 | Percent | Of enemy surrender (and desert) per day (after attack in depth). |
| M5 | Instances | Of operations branches formerly closed to friendly forces as options opened (now feasible or acceptable). |
| M6 | Instances | Of operations branches formerly open to enemy as options closed (no longer feasible, suitable or acceptable). |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy force interdicted sufficiently to allow friendly control of timing and tempo of campaign or major operation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of enemy force operationally isolated. |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy forces and materiel diverted from offensive to defensive action. |
| M10 | Percent | Of enemy forces isolated by joint force maneuver operation. |
| M11 | Percent | Of enemy ground forces cut off from combat zone by joint force maneuver operation. |
| M12 | Percent | Reduction in volume of enemy signals throughout joint operations area (JOA). |
| M13 | Days | To identify and research adversary sources of information on the operational environment (OE). |
| M14 | Weeks | To identify nodes within each political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) system. |
| M15 | Weeks | To develop an integrated political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) analysis with systems perspective of the operational environment node-to-node relationships. |
| M16 | Days | To develop potential effects for military operations in the operational environment (OE). |
| M17 | Weeks | To produce political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) systems executive summaries to the commander. |

OP 1.2.4.1 Conduct Show of Force

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Demonstrate military resolve and capability to a potential

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belligerent to deter war or conflict. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02

Notes: This task could provide increased forward presence when employing assigned forces. An example of this task is conducting a force training exercise that coincides with a troublesome international political situation.

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| M1 | Hours | Before indications target nation aware, at highest decision making levels, of show of force. |
| M2 | Days | Before target nation begins to modify targeted behavior. |
| M3 | Percent | Of undesirable actions by target nation changed to acceptable after show of force. |
| M4 | Days | Show of force can be sustained without additional forces or dedicated sustainment. |

OP 1.2.4.2 DELETED Conduct a Demonstration

OP 1.2.4.3 Conduct Forcible Entry

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Conduct forcible entry to seize and hold a military lodgment in the face of armed opposition. JP 3-0, JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

Notes: This task may require forces to strike directly at enemy operational or strategic centers of gravity, gain access into the operational area, or introduce decisive forces into the region. A joint force may be tasked to do this by airborne, amphibious, and/or air assault in conjunction with other maritime, air, and special operations forces (SOF) comprising the joint force.

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| M1 | Days | Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion). |
| M2 | Days | Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) infrastructure will support |

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| | | introduction of follow-on forces in accordance with (IAW) operations time lines (after initial insertion). |
| M3 | Hours | To seizing lodgment area (after initial insertion). |
| M4 | Percent | Friendly casualties. |
| M5 | Percent | Of early entry forces available for follow-on missions. |
| M6 | Percent | Of lodgment area controlled on unnamed day on which operations commence or are scheduled to commence (D-day). |
| M7 | Percent | Of forcible entry force arrives at objective as planned. |
| M8 | Percent | Of enemy forces caught by surprise. |
| M9 | Days | Until early entry forces available for follow-on missions. |
| M10 | Casualties | Suffered by seizing force. |
| M11 | Hours | Additional to planned, to seize lodgment. |
| M12 | Percent | Of initial forcible entry force arrives at lodgment at planned time on target (TOT). |
| M13 | Percent | Of objective secured. |

OP 1.2.4.4 Reinforce and Expand Lodgment

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Reinforce and expand the lodgment in a hostile or threatened territory to ensure the continuous air or sea landing of troops and materiel and provide the maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally, it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne, amphibious, or air assault operation. JP 3-18 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Days | Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) has air and missile defense (after initial insertion). |
| M2 | Hours | Until aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) infrastructure supports introduction of follow-on forces (after initial insertion). |
| M3 | Hours | Until aerial port of debarkation |

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| | | (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces (after initial insertion). |
| M4 | Hours | Until lodgment secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire (after initial insertion). |
| M5 | Hours | For multinational and interagency linkages to be established (after initial entry). |
| M6 | Hours | For remainder of force to close into lodgment area (after initial entry). |
| M7 | Hours | For required expansion of lodgment (after initial entry). |
| M8 | Percent | Of entry force casualties daily. |
| M9 | Percent | Of entry forces available for follow-on missions. |
| M10 | Percent | Of forcible entry force arrives at objective as planned. |
| M11 | Percent | Of aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) capacity being used. |
| M12 | Days | Until early entry forces available for follow-on missions. |
| M13 | Percent | Of required follow-on forces accommodated by adequate aerial ports of debarkation (APOD)/seaports of debarkation (SPOD) in lodgment area. |

OP 1.2.4.5 Conduct Raids

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Temporarily seize an objective. JP 3-02 (primary), JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A, CONOPS for DOD Forensics

Notes: This task may include site exploitation planning considerations; will normally take place in hostile territory; and often involve small-scale operations designed for swift penetration to secure information, confuse the enemy, or destroy key installations. This task is also applicable to an amphibious raid. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment. This task may also involve securing information, confusing

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an adversary, capturing personnel or equipment, or destroying a capability culminating with a planned and coordinated withdrawal.

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| M1 | Hours | Between desired and actual time in position. |
| M2 | Minutes | Between planned and actual time of target attack. |
| M3 | Days | To select raid targets in joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Hours | To select and prepare a force for a raid. |
| M5 | Hours | From completion of task until friendly forces successfully withdraw from enemy area. |
| M6 | Hours | From initiation of action until decisive point or high-value target(s) destroyed. |
| M7 | Hours | From initiation of action until mission completed. |
| M8 | Percent | Of direct action missions achieve aim. |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy targets successfully attacked by friendly forces. |
| M10 | Percent | Of enemy units confused by friendly action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of missions with fully prepared alternate target. |
| M12 | Instances | Of operations compromised during exfiltration. |
| M13 | Instances | Of operations compromised during infiltration and execution. |
| M14 | Instances | Of operations compromised prior to infiltration. |
| M15 | Percent | Of raid requires forces external to executing unit. |
| M16 | Percent | Of raids striking correct target. |
| M17 | Percent | Of recovery missions result in recovery of target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive. |
| M18 | Percent | Of recovery missions where planned withdrawal from the immediate objective area successful. |
| M19 | Days | To arrange joint service support for raid party operation. |
| M20 | Days | To select, form, and train raiding party. |
| M21 | Hours | From completion of task until friendly forces successfully withdraw from target area. |
| M22 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct raids. |

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| M23 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct raids trained in theater specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements. |
| M24 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct raids. |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct raids. |
| M26 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M27 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct raids. |
| M28 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics. |
| M31 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language. |

OP 1.2.4.6 Conduct a Form of Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Maneuver is employment of forces in the operational area through movement in combination with fires to achieve a position of advantage in respect to the enemy. JP 3-0, JP 3-06 (primary)

Notes: The forms of maneuver are envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, frontal attack, and flank attack. Each form of maneuver poses different challenges for attackers and different dangers for defenders.

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|----|-------|-----------------------------------|
| M1 | Hours | Between planned and actual entry. |
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| M2 | Days | Between planned and actual exit. |
| M3 | Hours | For multinational and interagency linkages to be established (after initial entry). |
| M4 | Days | For remainder of force to close into lodgment area (after initial entry). |
| M5 | Days | For required expansion of lodgment (after initial entry). |
| M6 | Percent | Of forces operating in depth remain within range of friendly supporting firepower. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations for which appropriate force employed. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operations for which full coordination and deconfliction accomplished. |
| M9 | Percent | Of operations with logistic preparations complete prior to infiltration. |
| M10 | Percent | Of proposed missions rejected due to insufficient preparation time. |
| M11 | Hours | Required to adjust original plan for decisive operations after recognizing planning assumptions invalid. |
| M12 | Days | To identify location of enemy flank. |
| M13 | Hours | To reach critical check points and blocking positions. |

OP 1.2.4.7 Conduct Direct Action (DA)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct short-duration strikes and other small-scale actions by special operations forces (SOF) in order to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or material. JP 3-05 (primary)

Notes: The purpose is to support the campaign plan. This task includes ambushes or direct assaults; the emplacement of mines and other munitions; standoff attacks; and support for employment of precision guided weapons, independent sabotage, and antiship operations.

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| M1 | Hours | Between desired and actual time in position. |
| M2 | Meters | Between planned and actual drop off point. |

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| M3 | Minutes | Between planned and actual exfiltration. |
| M4 | Hours | Between planned and actual infiltration. |
| M5 | Minutes | Between planned and actual time of target attack. |
| M6 | Hours | From completion of task until wounded personnel provided needed medical treatment. |
| M7 | Hours | From initiation of action until decisive point or high-value target(s) (HVTs) destroyed. |
| M8 | Hours | From initiation of action until target personnel seized/captured. |
| M9 | Percent | Of direct action (DA) recovery mission planned withdrawals from immediate objective area (OA) successful. |
| M10 | Percent | Of direct action (DA) recovery missions with recovery of target and mission personnel to friendly control, alive. |
| M11 | Percent | Of direct action (DA) missions achieve aim. |
| M12 | Percent | Of forces operating in depth remain within range of friendly supporting firepower. |
| M13 | Percent | Of friendly personnel recovered uninjured. |
| M14 | Percent | Of friendly personnel successfully recovered. |
| M15 | Percent | Of missions with fully prepared alternate target. |
| M16 | Instances | Of operations compromised during exfiltration. |
| M17 | Instances | Of operations compromised during infiltration and execution. |
| M18 | Instances | Of operations compromised prior to infiltration. |
| M19 | Percent | Of operations for which appropriate force employed. |
| M20 | Percent | Of operations for which complete rehearsal conducted prior to infiltration. |
| M21 | Percent | Of operations for which full coordination and deconfliction accomplished. |
| M22 | Percent | Of operations striking correct target. |
| M23 | Percent | Of proposed direct action (DA) missions rejected due to insufficient |

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| | | preparation time. |
| M24 | Days | To identify potential target(s) for direct action (DA) in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct direct action (DA). |
| M26 | Percent | Of conventional forces ready to deploy to conduct direct action (DA). |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics. |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language. |

OP 1.2.4.8 Conduct Unconventional Warfare (UW)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a hostile government or occupying power. JP 3-05, JP 3-05.1, JP 3-05.1 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.06A, DODD 3000.07

Notes: The paramilitary aspect of unconventional warfare (UW) may place the Department of Defense (DOD) in a supporting role to interorganizational partners. The necessity to operate with a varying mix of clandestine means and ways places a premium on operations security and actionable intelligence. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) personnel tasked to the joint operations area (JOA) trained in |
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| | | theater peculiar requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of theater deep zone has active unconventional warfare (UW), trained and conducting operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of United States (US) personnel committed to the joint operations area (JOA) fluent in local languages and familiar with local culture. |
| M4 | Percent | Of unconventional warfare (UW) cadre fully trained in UW, to include language in area. |
| M5 | Percent | Of unconventional warfare (UW) forces remaining clandestine or covert. |
| M6 | Percent | Of unconventional warfare (UW) operations include a fully-executed military information support operations (MISO) preparation. |
| M7 | Days | To conduct assessment of indigenous forces in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M8 | Days | To identify requirements for United States (US) support. |
| M9 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) personnel fully trained to conduct personnel recovery operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct unconventional warfare (UW). |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces ready to deploy to conduct unconventional warfare (UW). |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with indigenous/surrogate forces. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 1.2.5 Conduct Offensive Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-MAY-15

Description: Conduct offensive actions to seize and hold the initiative while maintaining freedom of action and achieving decisive results. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-09.3, JP 3-15, JP 3-31

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Notes: The importance of offensive operations is fundamentally true across all levels of war.

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| M1 | Percent | Friendly casualties. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy centers of gravity (COGs) destroyed or neutralized by offensive action. |
| M2 | Percent | Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by offensive action. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy force surprised at initiation of offensive action. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy forces destroyed. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly forces achieve checkpoints on time. |
| M7 | Percent | Of friendly combat units effective after operation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force prepared to conduct offensive at seaborne assault landing hour; specific time an operation or exercise begins (H hour). |
| M9 | Percent | Of major combat systems effective after attack. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operational objectives achieved by friendly offensive action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of supplies and munitions remaining (at end of operation). |
| M12 | Percent | Of supporting fires provided as planned. |
| M13 | Percent | Of preparation time allowed for rehearsals. |
| M14 | Days | To prepare to continue offensive operations (after pause). |
| M15 | Hours | To prepare hasty defenses. |
| M16 | Days | To seize objectives. |
| M17 | Minutes | To transfer command to new command post. |
| M18 | Hours | Until joint force prepared to conduct offensive operations, (after warning order [WARNORD]). |

OP 1.2.6 Conduct Defensive Operations

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Counter enemy initiative, defeat an enemy attack, and prevent the achievement of enemy objectives. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-01,

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JP 3-31, CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: This task may include taking actions to gain time, to control key terrain or lines of communications (LOCs) in the operational area (OA), or to protect forces, facilities, or locations. This task may also include creating the conditions to allow the seizing of the initiative, to include eroding enemy resources at a rapid rate.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by defensive action. |
| M2 | Percent | Of force in reserve. |
| M3 | Percent | Of friendly force surprised at initiation of enemy offensive action. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force prepared to conduct defensive operations at time of enemy attack. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operational friendly decisive points destroyed or damaged as result of enemy offensive action. |
| M6 | Hours | For enemy to breach deliberate fortifications. |
| M7 | Hours | To commit reserve to battle. |
| M8 | Minutes | To deliver fires on preplanned targets. |
| M9 | Hours | To initiate spoiling attack/counter attack. |
| M10 | Hours | To prepare defensive positions. |
| M11 | Hours | To reposition to counter enemy's main effort/attack in joint operations area (JOA). |
| M12 | Hours | To resume offensive operations from defensive operations. |
| M13 | Minutes | To transfer command to new command post. |
| M14 | Hours | Until joint force prepared to conduct defensive operations, after warning order [WARNORD]. |

OP 1.2.7 DELETED Conduct Withdrawal Operations

OP 1.2.8 DELETED Conduct Joint Urban Operations (JUO)

OP 1.3 Provide Mobility

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-16

Description: Facilitate the movement of joint and multinational formations in a campaign or major operation. JP 3-02, JP 3-15, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: In this task to accomplish the mission it is necessary to move units without delays due to significant terrain or obstacles.

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|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | That joint force operational airlift/sealift delayed due to obstacles. |
| M2 | Hours | To breach barrier to allow operational forces to penetrate to rear of enemy operational forces. |
| M3 | Days | To clear minefield to allow amphibious landing. |
| M4 | Days | To clear port and restore to full capacity. |
| M5 | Days | To clear port to allow discharge of cargo. |
| M6 | Hours | To restore ground lines of communications (LOCs) after closure due to heavy rain and flooding. |
| M7 | Hours | To restore ground lines of communications (LOCs) after closure, due to rockslide or avalanche. |
| M8 | Percent | Of mine countermeasure operations provide needed freedom of movement. |

OP 1.3.1 Neutralize Obstacles/Impediments to Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Conduct mobility and preserve freedom of operational movement. JP 3-02, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: These types of operations, breaching, clearing, and gap crossing, are designed directly to meet challenges from barriers, obstacles, land mines, and other explosive hazards. Assured mobility is the framework of processes, actions, and capabilities that assure the ability of the joint force to deploy and maneuver where and when desired, without interruption or delay, to achieve the mission.

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| M1 | Hours | Enemy-emplaced obstacles delay movement of friendly forces. |
| M2 | Hours | For joint force staff to disseminate obstacle data to joint force subordinate units, after discovery. |
| M3 | Hours | Joint force operations delayed for insufficient engineer support. |
| M4 | Percent | Net growth in mined channels and seas. |
| M5 | Percent | Of day required channels kept swept. |
| M6 | Percent | Of lanes kept open by mine sweeping or clearing contamination. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operationally significant obstacles for which branch had been previously identified. |
| M8 | Hours | To sweep a channel. |

OP 1.3.2 Enhance Force Movement

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Prepare or improve facilities and routes for moving forces in support of campaigns and major operations. JP 3-34, JP 4-01, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: This activity pertains only to that movement directly related to operational movement. (Facilities include, airfields and landing zones, and routes include roads, railroads, canals, rivers, ports, port facilities, as well as airfields).

| | | |
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| M1 | Nautical Miles (NM) | Between two most distant airfields or landing zones (LZs) in combat zone. |
| M2 | Instances | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) not including smoke and obscurants. |
| M3 | MOG | For Landing Zone (LZ) for C-130 aircraft. |
| M4 | Percent | Increase in aerial port of debarkation (APOD)/seaport of debarkation (SPOD) capacity for operational movement. |
| M5 | Hours | Land LOCs (road, rail) delayed for repair. |
| M6 | Percent | Of airfields with approved approaches compatible with intratheater airlift and Organization of American States (OAS) aircraft. |

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| M7 | Percent | Of airfields with approved nonprecision approaches. |
| M8 | Percent | Of airfields with approved precision approaches. |
| M9 | Percent | Of airfields with at least a 2 x C-130 maximum (aircraft) on ground (MOG). |
| M10 | Percent | Of airfields with at least a 2 x C-5 MOG. |
| M11 | Percent | Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved approaches compatible with intratheater airlift and OAS aircraft. |
| M12 | Percent | Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved nonprecision approaches. |
| M13 | Percent | Of Landing Zones (LZs) with approved precision approaches. |
| M14 | Percent | Of required follow-on forces accommodated by adequate APODs/SPODs in lodgment area. |
| M15 | Hours | Strategic airlift/sealift diverted or canceled because airfields/seaports not prepared sufficiently. |
| M16 | Days | To achieve port of debarkation (POD) throughput to allow meeting of required delivery date (at destination) (RDDs). |
| M17 | NM | Between two most distant airfields, Landing Zones (LZs), or extraction zone (EZs) in combat zone. |

OP 1.3.3 Coordinate Waterspace Management

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate the prevention of mutual interference between subsurface, surface, and other force elements involved in antisubmarine warfare. JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: Force elements include manned and unmanned submersibles, towed array systems, mines and mine countermeasures equipment, surface vessels torpedoes, and ordnance or fuel tanks released in designated drop areas.

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| M1 | Incidents | Where proper waterspace management inadequate. |
| M2 | Incidents | Where proper coordination of movement not adequate. |

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| M3 | Percent | Of notices to Mariners published in timely fashion to all concerned (ALCON) agencies. |
| M4 | Incidents | Of collision at sea. |

OP 1.4 Provide Countermobility

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces by shaping enemy maneuver and protecting friendly forces. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: Barrier, obstacle, and mine warfare employment is not an end in itself, but is in support of the maneuver plan to counter the enemy's freedom of maneuver. This task may include support to enforcement of sanctions, embargoes, blockades, and no-fly zones.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Enemy avenues of approach closed as maneuver possibilities by friendly barriers, obstacles, or mines. |
| M2 | Percent | Monthly reduction in civil populace opinion of target nation central government. |
| M3 | Percent | Reduction in estimated potential enemy course of action (COA) after taking countermobility action. |
| M4 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation external trade. |

OP 1.4.1 Employ System of Obstacles

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Restrict enemy maneuver options or create friendly maneuver options. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: This task may include the use of coordinated operational and tactical barriers and reinforcement of natural obstacles. Operational barriers and obstacles may be created by the composite effect of many closely coordinated tactical obstacles or by the reinforcement of natural obstacles to form large terrain or massive obstacles. Demolition (obstacles are created by detonation of explosives) is generally used to create tactical level obstacles. However, it can also be used to create operational obstacles such as the destruction of major dams, bridges,

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and railways, as well as highways through built-up areas or terrain chokepoints. Constructed obstacles are created without the use of explosives (examples are barbed wire obstacles and tank ditches). Field expedient obstacles (abatis or flame explosive) can provide a quick, effective means for providing a limited offensive and defensive obstacle capability when conventional resources are not available.

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| M1 | Percent | Of increase in friendly force lines of communications (LOCs) after obstacle emplacement. |
| M2 | Percent | Of available enemy lines of communications (LOCs) and ports of debarkation (PODs) interdicted by friendly obstacles. |
| M3 | Percent | Of hostile external surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOCs) after barrier emplacement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of hostile internal surface communication absorbed by other lines of communications (LOCs) after barrier emplacement. |
| M5 | Percent | Of reduction in hostile military surface communications after barrier emplacement. |
| M6 | Percent | Of reduction in hostile overall surface communications after barrier emplacement. |
| M7 | Percent | Of reduction in potential enemy course(s) of action (COAs) after obstacle emplacement. |
| M8 | Days | Until hostile forces are unable to sustain offensive operations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of increase in incidence of disease in target nation during quarantine or embargo. |

OP 1.4.2 Enforce Sanctions

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Employ coercive measures to interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-32, JP 3-40

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Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks and synchronization of tactical tasks which compose enforcement of sanctions. These operations are military in nature and serve both military and political purposes. The political objective is to compel a country or group to conform to the objectives of the initiating body, while the military objective focuses on establishing a barrier that is selective, allowing only authorized goods to enter or exit.

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| M1 | Percent | Increase in malnutrition in target nation during quarantine or embargo. |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force maritime assets, including air force and assigned special operations forces (SOF), affected by quarantine or embargo operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of known scheduled and unscheduled transport carrying targeted materials not allowed to enter or leave quarantine area. |
| M4 | Percent | Reduction in target nation armaments production. |
| M5 | Percent | Reduction in targeted economic area in target nation. |
| M6 | Percent | Increase in incidence of disease in target nation during quarantine or embargo. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct sanctions and embargos. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in task to conduct sanctions and embargos that are theater-specific, mission-specific requirements. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct sanctions and embargos. |
| M10 | Percent | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to conduct sanctions and embargos. |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel shortfalls that impact the capability to conduct sanctions and embargos. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) to conduct sanctions and embargos applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR). |

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| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to conduct sanctions and embargos in the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to conduct sanctions and embargos in the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M15 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language to conduct sanctions and embargos in the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct sanctions and embargos. |

OP 1.4.3 Conduct Blockades

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Prevent vessels and/or aircraft of all nations, enemy as well as neutral, from entering or exiting specified ports, airfields, or coastal areas belonging to, occupied by, or under the control of an enemy nation. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-07.3, JP 3-15

Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks and synchronization of tactical tasks which compose the blockade. A blockade is a belligerent operation to prevent vessels and/or aircraft of all nations, enemy as well as neutral, from entering or exiting specified ports, airfields, or coastal areas belonging to, occupied by, or under the control of an enemy nation. Users of this task must review United States Navy (USN) doctrine for particulars on the conduct of blockades. The use of mines in blockades is discussed in Navy Warfare Publication (NWP) 3-15, Naval Mine Warfare. This task may also include other actions short of blockade such as sanction enforcement and maritime interdiction operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of monthly decline in target nation central government popularity in the civil populace. |
| M2 | Percent | Of monthly reduction in target nation gross domestic product (GDP). |

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| M3 | Percent | Of enemy military force movement still maintained through alternative routes. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy military force prevented from entering or leaving blockade area. |
| M5 | Percent | Of known scheduled and unscheduled transport prevented from entering or leaving blockade area. |
| M6 | Percent | Of pre-action trade being maintained (through alternative routes). |
| M7 | Percent | Of reduction in flow of all supplies to (or from) target nation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation armaments production. |
| M9 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation gross domestic product (GDP). |
| M10 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation sophisticated armaments production. |
| M11 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation sophisticated armaments readiness. |
| M12 | Percent | Of reduction in target nation chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon production. |

OP 1.4.4 Conduct Maritime Interception

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Interdict the movement of certain types of designated items into or out of a nation or specified area. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4, JP 3-32 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01, CJCSM 3500.05

Notes: Task may include the synchronization of tactical tasks which impose the maritime interception, including the detection, classification, intercept, stopping, boarding, searching, diverting or redirecting of maritime vessels suspected of smuggling contraband. Task may be part of a maritime interception operation. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of pre-action smuggling maintained. |
| M2 | Percent | Of vessels boarded. |
| M3 | Percent | Of vessels diverted had contraband. |
| M4 | Percent | Reduction in flow of contraband to (or |

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| | | from) target nation. |
| M5 | Percent | Reduction in flow of refugees to (or from) target nation. |
| M6 | Refugees | Diverted daily to receiving station. |
| M7 | Refugees | Found on vessels. |
| M8 | Hours | To process and divert refugees to receiving station. |
| M9 | Vessels | Boarded. |
| M10 | Vessels | Diverted due to (suspected) contraband. |
| M11 | Percent | Of pre-action smuggling maintained through alternative routes. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with crew and conduct tactical interrogations in their native language. |

OP 1.5 Control Operationally Significant Areas

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Control, or deny access to, areas whose possession or command provides either side an operational advantage. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-06, JP 3-15

Notes: Denial of the operational area (OA) can be accomplished either by occupying the operationally key area itself or by limiting use or access to the area. For an area or environment to be operationally key, its dominance or control must achieve operational or strategic results or deny same to the enemy. In stability operations, control of an operationally significant area also pertains to assisting a friendly country in populace and resource control.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) population under control of civil government. |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified decisive points within operational area (OA) under friendly control. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces. |
| M4 | Percent | Of naval operations delayed within maritime superiority area (due to |

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| | | enemy action). |
| M5 | Percent | Of operationally significant areas controlled by friendly forces. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations delayed or canceled (due to lack of an air superiority umbrella). |
| M7 | Percent | Operationally significant areas currently contested by opposing forces. |
| M8 | Days | With complete control over operationally significant area. |

OP 1.5.1 Conduct Land Control

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Employ forces to control vital areas of the land domain. JP 3-31 (primary)

Notes: Such operations are conducted to establish local military superiority in land operational areas (OAs).

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | Between enemy attacks on areas controlled by friendly forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Critical terrain features under control of friendly forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Of air operations in joint operations area (JOA) delayed or canceled (due to enemy ground actions during execution). |
| M4 | Percent | Of force engaged in unassigned area, or joint security area (JSA) security. |
| M5 | Percent | Of forces operating within areas under control of friendly ground forces. |
| M6 | Percent | Of identified decisive points and enemy geographic centers of gravity (COGs) under friendly control. |
| M7 | Percent | Of naval operations delayed or canceled (due to enemy ground attack). |
| M8 | Percent | Of population under civilian government control. |
| M9 | Percent | Of identified decisive points under friendly control. |
| M10 | Number | Suffered during control of area. |
| M11 | Percent | Of critical terrain features under control of friendly forces. |
| M12 | Percent | Of designated land area controlled within time specified. |

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| M13 | Operations | Number of operations delayed by naval forces. |
| M14 | Percent | Of naval operations delayed or canceled. |
| M15 | Percent | Of personnel and equipment coming through sea lines of communications (SLOCs) experiencing no delay, disruption, or cancellation (due to enemy naval action). |
| M16 | Percent | Of joint force operating within maritime superiority area. |
| M17 | Percent | Of time friendly forces operating within, or onshore from, a maritime superiority area. |
| M18 | Percent | Supplies and materiel lost en route on sea line of communications (SLOC) to enemy surface, subsurface, or air action. |
| M19 | Percent | Friendly attrition rate per sortie. |
| M20 | Percent | Friendly ground force losses due to enemy air activity. |
| M21 | Percent | Friendly surface force losses due to enemy air activity. |
| M22 | Percent | Of enemy units detected, engaged. |
| M23 | Percent | Of enemy units engaged, downed. |
| M24 | Percent | Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella. |
| M25 | Percent | Of time with air superiority over operational area (OA). |
| M26 | Percent | Of critical routes controlled or blocked. |
| M27 | Percent | Of force required to isolate key sector. |
| M28 | Percent | Reduction in movement of supplies. |
| M29 | Days | To isolate key operations. |
| M30 | Percent | Of control of operationally significant land area missions/operations that achieve aim or objective. |
| M31 | Percent | To control operational significant land area. |
| M32 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to control operational significant land area? |
| M33 | Yes/No | Do the plans address mission-specific activities to control operational significant land area? |

OP 1.5.2 Provide Maritime Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Achieve that degree of dominance of one force over another that permits the conduct of maritime operations by the former and its related land, maritime, and air forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-32 (primary)

Notes: None

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| M1 | Number | Of enemy operations delayed by friendly naval forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy naval operations delayed or cancelled. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force operating within maritime superiority area. |
| M4 | Percent | Of time friendly forces operating within, or onshore from, a maritime superiority area. |
| M5 | Percent | Supplies and materiel lost en route on sea line of communications (SLOC) to enemy surface, subsurface, or air action. |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to gain and maintain maritime superiority. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to gain and maintain maritime superiority trained in theater-specific, mission-specific requirements. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to gain and maintain maritime superiority. |
| M9 | Percent | Of language proficiency billets filled. |
| M10 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to maritime superiority. |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to gain and maintain maritime superiority, area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M12 | Number | Of required cultural experts assigned in gain and maintain maritime superiority. |

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| M13 | Number | Of required regional experts assigned in gain and maintain maritime superiority. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to gain and maintain maritime superiority? |
| M16 | Percent | Of friendly personnel and equipment coming through sea lines of communications (SLOCs) experiencing no delay, disruption or cancellation (due to enemy naval action). |

OP 1.5.3 Establish Air Superiority

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Establish that degree of dominance in the air battle of one force over another that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without prohibitive interference from air and missile threats.
JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | Friendly attrition rate per sortie. |
| M2 | Percent | Friendly ground force losses due to enemy air activity. |
| M3 | Percent | Friendly surface force losses due to enemy air activity. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy units detected, engaged. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy units engaged, downed. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly forces operating under air superiority umbrella. |
| M7 | Percent | Of time with air superiority over operational area. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform gain and maintain air superiority trained in theater specific irregular warfare (IW) |

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| | | requirements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M11 | Weeks | That personnel readiness issues impact the capability to gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to accomplish gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility. |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M15 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to gain and maintain air superiority. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups assigned to gain and maintain air superiority? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities to gain and maintain air superiority? |

OP 1.5.4 DELETED Isolate the Joint Operations Area

OP 1.5.5 Assist in Populace and Resource Control

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Assist governments to retain control over their major population centers. JP 1-0, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include external support for control of civil unrest and restoration of basic public services (e.g., police functions, water,

Unclassified

electricity, garbage, and basic medical care) the lack of which would precipitate civil unrest. This task relates to providing civil affairs (CA) and military police, and logistic support for the movement, collections, housing, feeding, and protection of displaced citizens. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | Between occurrences of civil unrest. |
| M2 | Number | Of required regional experts assigned to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force personnel assigned to perform basic public services in a host nation (HN). |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force personnel assigned to perform police functions in a host nation (HN). |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly force engaged in refugee care and handling. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force personnel assigned to perform populace control. |
| M7 | Percent | Of dislocated civilians (DCs) within the area of operations (AO). |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force logistical support dedicated to support dislocated civilians (DCs). |
| M9 | Percent | Of personnel trained to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M10 | Percent | Of personnel tasked to perform to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC) to be trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements. |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M12 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M13 | Percent | Of that are ready to deploy to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |

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| M14 | Percent | Of required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M15 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M16 | Percent | Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M17 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to assist the host nation (HN) in populace and resources control (PRC). |
| M18 | Number | Of required cultural experts assigned. |
| M19 | Percent | Of normal public services maintained during operation. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language. |
| M22 | Number | Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain. |

OP 1.5.5.1 Disarm Insurgents

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Collect, document, control, and dispose of small arms, ammunition, explosives, and light and heavy weapons of former insurgents and the population. JP 3-07, JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: This task may be the first task of a three part process where the objective of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR)

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process is to contribute to security and stability of post-conflict environments so that recovery and development can occur/continue. This task may be done in partnership with the host nation (HN) and coalition members in order to avoid disarmament becoming a catalyst for renewed violence. It may include collecting, documenting, controlling, and/or disposing of firearms ammunition, and explosives, as well as light and heavy weapons. This task may require management and documentation of armed contractors providing private security contracts for United States Government (USG) organizations, the United States (US)/coalition military, and private companies.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are joint task forces (JTFs) aware of insurgent weapons capabilities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are coalition forces aware of insurgent weapons capabilities? |
| M3 | Number | Of former insurgents that participated in the weapons turn-in program. |
| M4 | Number | Of weapons disposed of during the reporting period. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is a cultural understanding of the population's use of personal firearms used in the disarmament program? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is the host nation (HN) involved in the disarmament planning process? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Did the disarmament program include voluntary turn-in? |
| M8 | Number | Of ammunition storage facilities secured. |
| M9 | Number | Of weapons collected during the reporting period. |

OP 1.5.5.2 DELETED Demobilize Excombatants

OP 1.5.5.3 DELETED Reintegrate Excombatants

OP 1.5.5.4 DELETED Reintegrate Dislocated Civilians (DCs)

OP 1.5.6 DELETED Control Operationally Significant Riverine Area(s)

OP 1.5.7 Isolate Insurgents

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Isolate insurgents from their resources, cause, and support. JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: Efforts to isolate the insurgency must be made concurrently with efforts to contain the insurgency. These two efforts may seem the same; however, efforts to contain an insurgency prevent its spread, where efforts to isolate focus on separating the insurgency physically and psychologically. This task may separate insurgents physically and psychologically from internal and external resources and support.

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| M1 | Percent | Friendly casualties. |
| M2 | Percent | Of decisive targets damaged or destroyed by offensive action. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy centers of gravity (COGs) destroyed or neutralized by offensive action. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy force surprised at initiation of offensive action. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy forces destroyed. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly forces achieve checkpoints on time. |
| M7 | Percent | Of friendly combat units effective after operation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force prepared to conduct offensive at seaborne assault landing hour; specific time an operation or exercise begins (H-hour). |
| M9 | Percent | Of major combat systems effective after attack. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operational objectives achieved by friendly offensive action. |
| M11 | Percent | Of supplies and munitions remaining (at end of operation). |
| M12 | Percent | Of supporting fires provided as planned. |
| M13 | Percent | Of preparation time allowed for rehearsals. |
| M14 | Days | To prepare to continue offensive |

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| | | operations (after pause). |
| M15 | Hours | To prepare hasty defenses. |
| M16 | Days | To seize objectives. |
| M17 | Minutes | To transfer command to new command post. |
| M18 | Hours | Until joint force prepared to conduct offensive operations, (after warning order). |

OP 1.6 Conduct Patient Evacuation

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct patient evacuation and provide transportation of patients by any means to enhance the capability of medical care. JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 6000.11

Notes: The evacuation of patients in a theater will primarily be by aircraft when air transportation is available, feasible and the patient's condition permits. This task may include contractors. During contingency operations in austere and/or hostile and uncertain environments, contractors authorized to accompany the US Armed Forces will most likely be unable to access medical support from local sources. All costs associated with the treatment and transportation of contractor personnel are reimbursable to the US Government, with responsibility falling on the contractor personnel, their employer, or their health insurance provider.

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| M1 | Percent | Of requested forces provided for aeromedical evacuation (AE) for the operation. |
| M2 | Full/Partial/No | Degree to which forces are capable of aeromedical evacuation (AE) operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of stable and stabilized patients evacuated through the air. |
| M4 | Number | Of patients evacuated by fixed wing aircraft. |
| M5 | Number | Of patients that can be evacuated from inter and intratheater by aeromedical evacuation (AE) forces. |

OP 2 Conduct Joint Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Execute the joint intelligence process to provide intelligence products to the joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2 (classified), JP 2-01.3, JP 2-03, JP 3-33, CJCSM 3500.05A

Notes: This task includes establishing a joint intelligence enterprise employing a collaborative and federated methodology for directing, coordinating, and managing intelligence operations; providing intelligence support to the joint operation planning process (JOPP); conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) to assist the commander and staff to visualize and better understand the total operational environment (OE); conducting intelligence staff and joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations and executing the joint intelligence process to plan and direct, collect, process and exploit, analyze and produce, and disseminate and integrate intelligence in accordance with the joint force battle rhythm. The task also includes gaining and maintaining a current estimate of adversary and other relevant aspects of the OE to achieve information superiority (IS) and aid in the commander's decision making; and providing, integrating, and synchronizing intelligence support to plans, operations, and fires based on the commander's intelligence requirements (IRs), desired effects, and decision points. The term enterprise relates to the practice of business optimization and addresses organizational structure, performance management, and process architecture. It is the practice of applying a comprehensive and rigorous method for describing a current and/or future structure and behavior for an organization's processes, information systems, personnel, and organizational subunits. Federated intelligence support refers to intelligence support provided to an engaged commander, or an intelligence center supporting an engaged command, involving specific intelligence functions that are performed outside normal Defense Intelligence Analysis Program production assignments. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level.

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| M1 | Days | To establish the joint force intelligence enterprise (from activation order). |
| M2 | Hours | To conduct J-2 staff operations (from activation order). |

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| M3 | Days | To conduct joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations (upon arrival in the joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M4 | Hours | To execute the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M5 | Hours | To gain situational understanding (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M6 | Hours | To provide intelligence support to plans (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M7 | Hours | To provide intelligence support to operations (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M8 | Hours | To provide intelligence support to fires (upon receipt of the mission). |

OP 2.1 Establish the Intelligence Enterprise

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Establish the joint force intelligence enterprise and provide a collaborative and federated architecture designed to facilitate the conduct of integrated intelligence operations in support of mission requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: This task will enable timely and accurate intelligence to support joint force operations. Federated intelligence support refers to intelligence support provided to an engaged commander, or an intelligence center supporting an engaged command, involving specific intelligence functions that are performed outside normal Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) production assignments. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or joint task force (JTF). Integrate the intelligence enterprise horizontally and vertically with the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC); subordinate joint force joint intelligence support element (JISE); and interagency organizations, multinational, and subordinate Service and functional component intelligence activities, and synchronize with the concept of operations (CONOPS) and joint force battle rhythm. Identify and orchestrate the analytic centers and production responsibilities internal and external to the joint force intelligence enterprise.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint force intelligence enterprise established (from time of activation order to time of deployment). |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force intelligence enterprise interoperability established (from time of activation order to time of deployment). |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force J-2 staff established (from time of activation order to time of deployment). |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) established (from time of activation order to time of deployment). |
| M5 | Number | Of applicable intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established (from time of activation order to time of deployment). |

OP 2.1.1 Establish Intelligence Enterprise Interoperability

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence enterprise with supporting intelligence commands and agencies. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0, CJCSI 3340.02B

Notes: This task may identify and establish the organizational relationships and responsibilities internal and external to the joint force headquarters for intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and integration for each collection discipline required. Distribute joint force commander (JFC) tasking and guidance and ensure it is understood and integrated into regional and theater interoperability planning.

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| M1 | Hours | To determine scope and nature of operations (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M2 | Days | To identify supporting organizations and agencies comprising the joint force intelligence enterprise (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M3 | Percent | Of organizational responsibilities for |

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| | | intelligence planning and direction, collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and information sharing identified (between receipt of the mission and time of deployment). |
| M4 | Percent | Of technical interoperability established for joint force J-2 organization and supporting intelligence commands and agencies (between activation order and time of employment). |
| M5 | Percent | Of procedural interoperability established for joint force J-2 organization and supporting intelligence commands and agencies (between activation order and time of employment). |
| M6 | Days | To identify intelligence functions and disciplines required to support the scope of projected operations (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M7 | Days | To identify liaisons and interagency requirements (upon receipt of the mission). |
| M8 | Days | To identify requirements for equipment and facilities to support projected operations. |
| M9 | Days | To coordinate federated support arrangements for collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and integration for each collection discipline required (prior to deployment). |
| M10 | Percent | Of organizational and functional requirements communicated to all identified commands, agencies, and organizations contributing to joint force intelligence operations. |
| M11 | Yes/No | J-2 time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements identified, documented, and coordinated with joint force J-1, J-3, J-4, and J-5 (prior to deployment). |
| M12 | Percent | Of identified high-priority personnel and equipment arrived in joint operations area (JOA) on time in |

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| | | accordance with (IAW) time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements. |
| M13 | Percent | Of personnel and equipment flowed into theater in accordance with (IAW) stated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements. |
| M14 | Percent | Of intelligence personnel and equipment arrived in joint operations area (JOA) in time to support joint force operations. |
| M15 | Percent | Of intelligence collection assets arrived in joint operations area (JOA) in time to support joint force operations. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation intelligence community (IC) in native language. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 2.1.2 DELETED Establish the Joint Force Intelligence Information Technology (IT) Architecture

OP 2.1.3 Establish the Intelligence Staff

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Develop the organizational, technical, and procedural interoperability of the joint force intelligence staff with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 3-33

Notes: The intelligence staff, at a minimum, should include an analytic element, a collection management function, and an administrative element. Organizational considerations include: 1) the operational environment (OE); 2) physical location; 3) security and force protection needs; 4) unique requirements for linguists/translators, interrogators, and interagency coordination; 5) battle rhythm; 6) boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups as required; 7) Service expertise; and 8) multinational organizations. Identify and establish the organizational

Unclassified

relationships and responsibilities internal to the JFHQ for intelligence planning and direction, collection, analysis and production, dissemination and integration, and information sharing. Identify intelligence staff personnel and intelligence staff functional requirements necessary to form a staff capable of developing, coordinating, and issuing policies, programs, and guidance for the planning and conduct of joint intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Days | To identify joint force J-2 staff structure required to support the mission (prior to deployment). |
| M2 | Percent | Of J-2 staff manning and augmentation identified on joint manning document (JMD) received (prior to deployment). |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/Services. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff key leadership billets filled with desired skill sets/grades/Service/experience. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint manning document (JMD) J-2 staff high-demand, low-density skill sets filled. |
| M6 | Days | To fully form the J-2 staff (from activation order) in accordance with joint manning document (JMD) requirements. |
| M7 | Days | To establish technical and procedural interoperability with the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) (prior to employment). |
| M8 | Days | To form the J-2 section to exercise executive, administrative, and supervisory direction of joint force intelligence operations, intelligence staff functions, and support activities. |
| M9 | Days | To form the intelligence plans division structure to effectively provide intelligence planning support to joint force planning. |
| M10 | Days | To form the intelligence operations division structure to effectively provide intelligence operations support to joint force current operations. |

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| M11 | Days | To form the intelligence operations division structure to effectively provide intelligence operations support to joint force targeting and joint fires. |
| M12 | Days | To form the counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) staff structure to effectively provide CI and HUMINT support to joint force operations. |
| M13 | Days | To appoint an experienced counterintelligence (CI) professional to coordinate CI force protection source operations, maintain the tactical source registry, maintain liaison coordination, and conduct CI collection management support functions. |
| M14 | Days | To appoint an experienced human intelligence (HUMINT) professional to coordinate operations, source administration and requirements with the country team (CT), and establish liaison with the joint/combined exploitation centers and the joint intelligence support element (JISE). |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 2.1.4 Establish the Joint Intelligence Support Element (JISE)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Design and operate a joint force analytic center as the focal point for providing intelligence support to joint force operational forces and performing common intelligence functions. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: According to current joint doctrine, the joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the primary intelligence analytic center of a subordinate joint force. Mission-dependent, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established in a joint force at the discretion of the joint force commander (JFC). By design, the JISE is scalable to meet the needs of the joint task force (JTF) and is tailored to fit the operating environment based on identified commander's mission requirements. The JISE is designed with the appropriate intelligence personnel, functions,

Unclassified

processes, and architecture to execute and integrate the intelligence process with the commander's decision-making and execution cycles. The JISE is composed of subject matter experts (SMEs) and functional teams to provide intelligence services and products required by the JFC, staff, and components.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) director identified and approved in time to effectively guide JISE support to pre-deployment mission planning. |
| M2 | Hours | For joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts and functional experts to provide support to mission analysis and the operational planning process (from activation order). |
| M3 | Days | To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) manning requirements to effectively support operational requirements (upon receipt of mission). |
| M4 | Days | To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) production requirements (prior to employment). |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) manning and augmentation requirements on joint manning document (JMD) filled (upon deployment). |
| M6 | Days | To identify joint intelligence support element (JISE) intelligence communications requirements and coordinate with J-2 information management officer (prior to deployment). |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) intelligence communications systems and connectivity established, tested, and operational (prior to employment). |
| M8 | Days | To coordinate supporting analytic, production, and information-sharing roles and responsibilities with theater J-2 (prior to deployment). |
| M9 | Days | To coordinate time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) requirements for joint intelligence support element (JISE) personnel and |

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| | | equipment with J-2 operations (prior to deployment). |
| M10 | Days | To establish joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) (prior to JISE employment). |
| M11 | Days | To fully form and organize joint intelligence support element (JISE) (upon arrival in joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M12 | Days | To make joint intelligence support element (JISE) facility operational (upon arrival in the joint operations area [JOA]). |
| M13 | Days | To determine analytic elements, activities, and agencies necessary to support the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. |
| M14 | Days | To incorporate national intelligence support teams, combat support agencies (CSAs), and multinational partners physically, technically, and procedurally into the joint intelligence support element (JISE). |

OP 2.1.5 Establish Intelligence Boards, Bureaus, Centers, Cells, and Working Groups

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Designate and form the intelligence-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams other than the primary analytic center required to synchronize and execute the joint force's joint intelligence operations and meet the mission's intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: Determining which intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams are formed is mission-dependent and, therefore, tailored to meet the joint force's intelligence needs. Typical intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams include, but are not limited to, joint captured materiel exploitation center (JCMEC), joint document exploitation center (JDEC), joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC), joint collection management board (JCMB), joint targeting

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coordination board (JTCB), and the intelligence synchronization board. Intelligence produced by boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams must be incorporated into joint intelligence support element operations (JISE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups identified to support joint force mission requirements. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Approval granted to establish identified intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams roles and responsibilities established. |
| M4 | Percent | Of intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams information exchange requirements tested in accordance with the information management plan (IMP) and joint force battle rhythm (prior to employment). |
| M5 | Days | To establish intelligence boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams interoperability with participants (prior to employment). |
| M6 | Days | To establish physical, technical, and security requirements for boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, elements, offices, and planning teams (prior to employment). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Participation in the joint targeting coordination board (JTCB). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Participation in the joint collection management board (JCMB). |

OP 2.2 Conduct Intelligence Functions

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Conduct intelligence functions that comprise the intelligence process. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S)

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Notes: Intelligence functions encompass a broad range of activities to include, but not limited, to directing, planning, orchestrating, performing, and evaluating operations. It can also provide administrative, special security office (SSO), foreign disclosure, and technical intelligence training for the joint force intelligence enterprise. This task may include conducting intelligence planning (IP), intelligence operations, counterintelligence (CI), and human intelligence (HUMINT) operational and staff functions.

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| M1 | Yes/No | J-2 policies, programs, and guidance for planning, executing, and managing joint intelligence operations developed and promulgated throughout joint force intelligence enterprise. |
| M2 | Yes/No | J-2 staff operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) established policies, programs, and guidance. |
| M3 | Days | To commence J-2 executive division operations (upon activation order). |
| M4 | Days | To commence J-2 plans division operations (upon activation order). |
| M5 | Days | To commence J-2 operations division operations (upon activation order). |
| M6 | Days | To commence joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) division operations (upon activation order). |
| M7 | Days | To commence special security office (SSO) branch operations (upon activation order). |
| M8 | Days | To commence foreign disclosure office operations (upon activation order). |
| M9 | Days | To commence intelligence training branch operations (upon activation order). |
| M10 | Yes/No | J-2 staff operating in accordance with (IAW) established joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Intelligence operations synchronized with joint force battle rhythm. |

OP 2.2.1 Manage the Intelligence Enterprise

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

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Description: Direct, supervise, and guide direction of joint force intelligence operations, intelligence staff functions, and support activities throughout the joint force intelligence enterprise. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may ensure consistency and continuity of intelligence operations and provide effective and efficient support to the joint force operation planning process. The task includes guiding and resourcing the overall intelligence effort. It also may include developing, coordinating, and issuing intelligence policies, programs, and/or guidance for the planning and execution of joint intelligence operations. The intelligence enterprise is focused on anticipating and dynamically responding to the commander's requirements and the requirements of subordinate units. Managing the intelligence enterprise ensures joint intelligence operations are integrated into joint force processes and synchronized with the joint force battle rhythm. It provides, through close coordination with intelligence staff and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the intelligence resources necessary for the joint force intelligence enterprise to support and sustain joint intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | J-2 policies, programs, and guidance established. |
| M2 | Yes/No | J-2 key leader management venue established and convened routinely. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm established. |
| M4 | Days | J-2 issues guidance to focus intelligence collection, analysis, and production. |
| M5 | Instances | Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous joint intelligence process. |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence provided to joint force commander (JFC), meeting decision-making requirements. |
| M7 | Instances | Of J-2 policies, programs, and guidance not implemented correctly. |
| M8 | Instances | Of negative feedback from joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units concerning intelligence products provided. |
| M9 | Instances | Of intelligence operations not synchronized with operations. |
| M10 | Instances | Of adjustments made to J-2 staff operations to mitigate shortcomings. |
| M11 | Days | To assess joint force intelligence |

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| | | enterprise capability to support and sustain intelligence operations with established resources. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Requests for additional resources coordinated with theater J-2 and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). |
| M13 | Hours/Days | To develop, synchronize, and integrate intelligence plans into operation plans, branches, and sequels. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Priority intelligence requirement (PIR) represented in operational plans. |
| M15 | Percent | Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements. |
| M16 | Instances | Of change in mission requirements fulfilled. |
| M17 | Days | To process requests for additional intelligence support and resources with the theater J-2. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm developed. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm synchronized with joint force battle rhythm requirements. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel able to understand media in local language in order to conduct open-source intelligence (OSINT). |

OP 2.2.2 Provide Intelligence Services

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Perform intelligence staff functions, services, and support activities for the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Intelligence staff functions may include support to joint force operations; providing administrative, security/special security office (SSO), and foreign disclosure support; technical and procedural intelligence training functions for the joint force intelligence enterprise; and the development, coordination, and promulgation of policies, programs, and guidance for the planning, execution, and sustainment of joint intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Days | To commence counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to joint force operations (upon activation order). |
| M2 | Days | To commence special security office(r) (SSO) services to joint force operations (upon receipt of the activation order). |
| M3 | Days | To commence foreign disclosure services to joint force operations (upon activation order). |
| M4 | Days | To commence intelligence training services to joint force operations (upon receipt of the activation order). |
| M5 | Days | To commence administrative support to the joint force intelligence enterprise (upon receipt of the activation order). |
| M6 | Days | To develop intelligence policies, programs, and guidance (upon activation order). |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel who understand social and religious customs. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 2.2.2.1 Establish the Joint Force Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Staff Element (J-2X)

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Integrate counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S) (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3241.01, DODD 5200.37, DODD 5240.02

Notes: Integrate human intelligence (HUMINT) and counterintelligence (CI) by combining the HUMINT operations cell and the task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA) under one staff

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element. Doctrinally, the HUMINT and CI staff functions are placed under the joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X). Include a support element, as needed, to provide report and source administration, linguistic services, and polygraph support. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may identify, prioritize, and validate all CI- and HUMINT-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements, and manage, coordinate, and deconflict HUMINT and CI collection activities and requirements. Perform liaison functions with external organizations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Approved Counterintelligence Collection Concept Proposal in the joint operations area (JOA) published. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) operations conducted in accordance with (IAW) legal/oversight regulations, policies, and respective multinational national guidelines. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Coordination made with United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) for Category I human intelligence (HUMINT) activities in the joint operations area (JOA) that require Director of Central Intelligence Directive 5/1 coordination. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Approval received from theater J-2 for Category I and II military source operations. Forward Category I packages to Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence) (USD(I)) for final approval. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence (CI) support coordinated and integrated into force protection (FP) and operations security (OPSEC) plans. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Process in place for coordinating polygraph, technical support |

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| | | countermeasures, biometric, linguists, and technical operations support. |
| M7 | Percent | Of counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements integrated into joint force collection plan. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Contact established and maintained with all counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) collection requirements managers in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M9 | Percent | Of source reporting focused on approved collection requirements, priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and essential elements of information (EIs). |
| M10 | Hours | To respond to priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes and adjust collection requirements. |
| M11 | Hours/Days | To identify, prioritize, and validate counterintelligence (CI)-related requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements (prior to employment). |
| M12 | Hours/Days | To identify, prioritize, validate human intelligence (HUMINT) requests for information (RFIs) and production requirements (prior to employment). |
| M13 | Frequency | Of liaison visits with external commands, organizations, and agencies. |
| M14 | Percent | Of advisory tasking coordinated with special operations forces (SOF) collectors. |
| M15 | Percent | Of source database information registered in the designated source registry. |
| M16 | Percent | Of source database entries that are outdated or inaccurate. |
| M17 | Instances | Of source issues requiring deconfliction. |
| M18 | Minutes | To coordinate time-sensitive targets (TSTs), time-sensitive collection requirements (TSCRs), high-value individuals (HVIs), time-sensitive threat/force protection (FP) information with the joint intelligence support element (JISE) and joint operations center. |

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| M19 | Hours | To review and publish intelligence information reports (IIRs). |
| M20 | Minutes | To disseminate intelligence information reports (IIRs) to the joint force. |
| M21 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) reports generated from within the joint operations area (JOA) approved by task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Assistance provided to component elements in the issuance, expenditure, replenishment, oversight, and approval of operational funds. |
| M23 | Days | Of staff assistance provided to subordinate joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) elements. |
| M24 | Percent | Of counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) reports analyzed for trends, patterns, source reliability, and source credibility. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Procedures established with Joint Personnel Recovery Agency to coordinate and deconflict debriefings with returned personnel. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) participation and/or support to boards, bureaus, centers, cells, and working groups established. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X) planning, collection, analysis, production, and dissemination synchronized with joint intelligence support element (JISE), J-2 plans, and J-2 operations. |
| M27 | Frequency | Of coordination and support with the activities of the joint exploitation centers. |
| M29 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support. |
| M30 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support that are trained in |

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| | | theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M31 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M32 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support. |
| M33 | Number | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M34 | Percent | Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M35 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M36 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M37 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M38 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M39 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that |

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| | | received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M40 | Percent | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M41 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations. |
| M42 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) operations. |
| M43 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide support to counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support operations. |
| M44 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities that provide counterintelligence (CI) and human intelligence (HUMINT) support to operations? |
| M45 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M46 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources. |
| M47 | Number | Of personnel who understand social and religious customs. |
| M48 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with local population and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M49 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 2.2.2.2 Provide Foreign Disclosure Services

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Provide policy guidance, procedures, and assistance to the joint force on the proper handling, processing, and disclosing of Category (CAT)-8 classified military information in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) and all applicable policies. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, CJCSI 5221.01D, DODD 5230.11, DODI 5230.18, NDP-1

Notes: National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1) identifies specific disclosure criteria and limitations for the eight categories of classified military information: Category-1 (CAT-1): Organization, Training and Employment of U.S. Military Forces; CAT-2: U.S. Military Materiel and Munitions; CAT-3: Applied Research and Development Information and Materiel; CAT-4: U.S. Production Information; CAT-5: Combined Military Operations, Planning and Readiness; CAT-6: U.S. Order of Battle; CAT-7: North American Defense; and CAT-8: Military Intelligence. CAT-8 disclosures also need to be concerned with whether recipient can receive intelligence on both the designated and non-designated countries and whether recipient is limited to intelligence on only the designated countries. Mandate that all military intelligence be streamlined for expeditious disclosure or release starting at the point of production by implementing the proactive writing for release process as part of foreign disclosure/release process. Maintain applicable governing policies, procedures, and regulations on the release of military intelligence to foreign governments, allies, and coalition partners. Make timely disclosure decisions based upon requests from joint force organizations/elements and provide decisions to customers. Ensure procedures are established and reviewed to expedite sharing of United States (US)-generated intelligence products with allies and coalition partners.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint force headquarters (HQ) staff aware of foreign disclosure office and services available. |
| M2 | Instances | Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24-hour foreign disclosure services. |
| M3 | Minutes | To process requests to review and disclose Category-8 (CAT-8) classified military information. |
| M4 | Percent | Of foreign disclosure requests meeting customers time requirements. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) |

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| | | (FDO(s)) determined disclosure authorities within 1 hour of crisis standup. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) identified and submitted any exception(s) to National Disclosure Policy (NDP) required for the mission to headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD) FDO for coordination and approval. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) made timely disclosure decisions in accordance with (IAW) National Disclosure Policy-1 (NDP-1), delegation of disclosure authority letters, and other applicable guidance/directives. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) coordinated all disclosure requests for national products/information with headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD) FDO. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Joint force foreign disclosure officer(s) (FDO(s)) ensured disclosure decisions were archived in accordance with (IAW) headquarters (HQ) combatant command (CCMD)-designated disclosure authority guidance or Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 5230.18 and made them available upon request. |
| M10 | Percent | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to provide foreign disclosure services? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide foreign disclosure services? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide foreign disclosure services? |

OP 2.2.2.3 Provide Security/Special Security

Office (SSO) Services

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Provide policy guidance, procedures, and assistance on personnel, information, physical, and industrial security services to the joint force and its subordinate units. JP 2-01 (primary), DOD 5200.2-R, ICD 705

Notes: Special security office (SSO) services may include periodic reinvestigations, background investigations, sensitive compartmented information (SCI) indoctrinations, nondisclosure agreements, security clearance verification, visit requests, courier cards, courier letters, security access badges, security awareness training, and investigations of possible security compromises. Maintain applicable governing policies, directives, instructions, and regulations on the sensitive compartmented information (SCI) program and special security office (SSO) functions. Serve as the intelligence staff point of contact for information on accreditation authorities and sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) physical security guidelines.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Special security office (SSO) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) established. |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force personnel cleared for sensitive compartmented information (SCI) in accordance with joint manning document (JMD) billet requirements. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Special security office (SSO) processing requirements established for arriving and departing personnel. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Provided oversight to sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) accreditation process. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Security procedures established at each sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF). |
| M6 | Percent | Of authorized/assigned personnel pending periodic reinvestigations/background investigations. |
| M7 | Days/Hours | To in-process arriving personnel. |
| M8 | Days/Hours | To out-process departing personnel. |
| M9 | Instances | Of insufficient resources to enable consistent and continuous 24- hour special security office (SSO) services. |

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| M10 | Number | Of investigations pending for security compromises. |
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OP 2.2.2.4 Provide Joint Intelligence Training Services

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Assess training levels of intelligence enterprise personnel to ensure efficient, accurate, and timely intelligence to the joint force. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-33, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3500.01H, DODI 3305.14

Notes: This task may employ the Joint Training System (JTS) to prepare an intelligence training plan to provide technical and procedural joint intelligence training services to sustain intelligence readiness and coordinate plan with theater intelligence staff and joint force personnel, operations, and planning directorates. Arrange pre-deployment as well as in-theater training capabilities for assigned and attached analytical intelligence personnel to support all aspects of the joint intelligence process. Provide intelligence systems, software applications, and functional area tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) training to newly-arriving personnel. Identify and provide refresher training to currently assigned/attached personnel as required.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence training plan developed. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Intelligence training plan coordinated with theater J-2, joint force J-1, and joint force J-3. |
| M3 | Percent | Of J-2 personnel trained to accomplish duties in accordance with assigned billet requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of personnel trained during pre-deployment. |
| M5 | Percent | Of in-theater personnel identified as needing refresher training. |
| M6 | Percent | Of personnel arriving in theater requiring training. |
| M7 | Instances | Of insufficient training resources (trainers, facilities, equipment, funding) to fully implement training plan. |
| M8 | Hours/Days | To provide in-theater refresher training. |

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| M9 | Frequency | Training assessment conducted. |
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OP 2.2.2.5 Maintain Intelligence Systems

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate connectivity of intelligence systems and maintain a technical system support capability to prevent intelligence systems failure, degraded performance, and/or gaps in the availability and accessibility of intelligence and flow of intelligence. JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSM 3115.01D

Notes: An intelligence system is any formal or informal system to manage data gathering, to obtain and process the data, to interpret the data, and to provide reasoned judgments to decision makers as a basis for action. This task includes providing trained and capable personnel to accomplish the task. It should result in timely, complete, and accurate flow of intelligence.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence systems and information requirements (IRs) determined and validated. |
| M2 | Days/Hours | To install all required intelligence systems and establish an operational system. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intelligence systems users that have received classroom, computer-based, and on-the-job training. |
| M4 | Instances | Of information stoppages and loss of data due to systems-related issues. |
| M5 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Performed required maintenance to keep and maintain all required intelligence systems operating. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 2.2.3 Evaluate Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 18-MAY-15

Description: Analyze operations from both the friendly, neutral, and adversary perspectives and determine joint force intelligence enterprise level of performance. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 5-0

Notes: Evaluate each operation of the joint intelligence process to include overall joint intelligence support element (JISE) performance. All intelligence operations are interrelated and the success or failure of one operation will impact the rest of the intelligence process. Solicit feedback to determine if joint force intelligence enterprise activities, products, and services appropriately meet stated requirements. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. This task may also involve conducting alternative analysis efforts to evaluate operations and recommend adjustments to intelligence plans, operations, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to mitigate failures.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise feedback survey promulgated to joint force customers. |
| M2 | Instances | Of feedback received from joint force commander (JFC), staff, and subordinate units. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force commander's (JFC's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) answered in accordance with (IAW) operational time requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making requirements met. |
| M5 | Percent | Of subordinate units' intelligence requirements (IRs) met. |
| M6 | Instances | Of joint force operational success due to actionable intelligence. |
| M7 | Percent | Of intelligence resources assessed as sufficient to meet mission requirements. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint manning document (JMD) intelligence billets appropriately filled with required skill sets/grades/Services. |
| M9 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not |

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| | | accomplished due to insufficient manpower. |
| M10 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient assets. |
| M11 | Percent | Of assigned intelligence tasks not accomplished due to insufficient training. |
| M12 | Instances | Of joint force intelligence enterprise battle rhythm not synchronized with joint force battle rhythm. |
| M13 | Percent | Of intelligence productivity lost due to intelligence communications systems downtime. |
| M14 | Percent | Of intelligence products disseminated on time in accordance with (IAW) user requirements. |
| M15 | Instances | Of Red Team recommended adjustments. |
| M16 | Frequency | Of adjustments required to joint intelligence process and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M17 | Frequency | Of intelligence estimate revalidated based on newly-acquired intelligence information. |
| M18 | Frequency | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (OE) products revalidated based on newly-acquired intelligence information. |
| M19 | Percent | Of comments critical of J-2 performance that represent repeat comments. |
| M20 | Percent | Of customer complaints that result in change within J-2 or explanation to customer as to why no change. |
| M21 | Hours/Days | To implement recommendations for improvement. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Red Team analysis leveraged to fully explore alternatives in plans, operations, concepts, organizations, and capabilities in the context of the operational environment (OE), our partners, adversaries, and other perspectives. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Red Team used during operational planning. |
| M24 | Instances | Of Red Team used during operational execution. |

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| M25 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations evaluated to determine if improvements can be made to increase their efficiency and effectiveness. |
| M26 | Instances | Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) battle rhythm not synchronized with joint force battle rhythm. |
| M27 | Frequency | That a joint intelligence support element (JISE) branch or section cannot perform its mission due to the failure of another JISE branch or section. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) disseminated to J-2 staff and JISE sections. |
| M29 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) daily operations cycle incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) intelligence community (IC) in native language. |

OP 2.3 Operate a Joint Intelligence Support Element (JISE)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct and synchronize intelligence operations, functions, and activities at the joint forces primary analytic center. The joint intelligence support element (JISE) is the focal point for intelligence planning (IP), production, and dissemination. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33

Notes: This task includes providing intelligence support to the joint planning process (JPP) and supporting the preparation of plans and orders related to the conduct of joint force intelligence operations. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. Provide

oversight of and execute JISE analytic functions relative to the joint intelligence process to assist the commander, determine intelligence requirements (IRs), and plan and execute the operational collection effort. IRs are the principal driving force that dictates timing and sequencing of intelligence operations. Execute the joint intelligence process with sufficient lead time to integrate intelligence products into operational decision making and plan execution.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) supported planning and directing of intelligence operations. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) collected and shared operational information. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) processed and exploited operational information. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) produced operational intelligence. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) disseminated and integrated operational intelligence. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Intelligence operations in the joint intelligence support element (JISE) evaluated. |

OP 2.3.1 Direct Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Direct and synchronize intelligence activities supporting joint force mission planning and develop and promulgate the resulting concept of intelligence operations, intelligence mission requirements, and mission guidelines for the conduct of joint force intelligence enterprise operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 2-01.3, JP 3-33

Notes: This task includes providing intelligence support to the joint operation planning process (JOPP) and supporting the preparation of plans and orders related to the conduct of joint force intelligence operations. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the

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unit or JTF. This task may provide direction and supervision of all joint intelligence support element (JISE) functions executing the joint intelligence process. May also provide threat assessment and warning criteria and focus JISE operations on supporting the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making cycle and joint force planning, operations, and targeting cycles. It may ensure effective and efficient collaboration between functional elements (collection management, analysis, production, targeting, request for information management, dissemination, watch, etc.) to enable them to interact and synchronize their efforts and optimally support the flow of analytic information.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to joint force operational planning process. |
| M2 | Yes/No | J-2 plans officers involved in joint force mission planning. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 plans. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Concept of intelligence operations developed and promulgated. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided in preparing plans to conduct intelligence operations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 operations. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Intelligence mission requirements developed and promulgated. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Concept of intelligence operations synchronized with operational concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M9 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence process synchronized with planning, operations, and targeting cycles. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) support provided to J-2 targets. |

OP 2.3.2 Collect Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Gather and share information on threats, adversarial forces, decisive points, and the nature and characteristics of the operational environment (OE). JP 2-01 (primary)

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Notes: This task also includes gathering information on the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE) including military intelligence and non-military aspects from across the political, military, economic, social, information, and infrastructure (PMESII) systems. This task may conduct operational intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) collection to support the joint force. May also collect meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data and intelligence to support operations, combat assessment (CA), joint personnel recovery operations, and the needs of combatant command (CCMD) and designated national agencies. May also include the Operational Contract Support (OCS) aspects of the operational environment (e.g., the capacity of the business environment to execute support contracts) which informs the Adversary Perspective Template.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operational environment (OE) information gaps identified. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operational environment (OE) information gaps tasked for collection. |
| M3 | Hours | To develop joint force collection plan after collection requirements are identified, validated, and prioritized. |
| M4 | Days | Since priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) reviewed and updated. |
| M5 | Days | To develop and publish joint force collection strategy post-mission analysis. |
| M6 | Percent | Of positive contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operational environment (OE) information gaps collected. |
| M8 | Percent | Of requirements resulting from liaison with allied nations or multinational partners. |
| M9 | Percent | Of critical pieces or types of information required by joint force commander (JFC) to make decisions identified during execution but not identified during planning process. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Approved priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) published in applicable plans to satisfy identified information gaps. |

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| M11 | Hours | To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Collection operations management processes established. |
| M13 | Percent | Of joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Nodal analysis conducted. |
| M15 | Hours | To provide collected information/intelligence information reports (IIRs) to joint forces. |
| M16 | Percent | Of collected information published/disseminated to customers that satisfied their requirements. |
| M17 | Percent | Of collected information published/disseminated to customers. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate units; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) processes established. |
| M21 | Frequency | Of collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Collection requirements management processes established. |
| M23 | Percent | Of collection requirements focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). |
| M24 | Yes/No | Collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance and joint operation plan. |
| M25 | Percent | Of collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs). |
| M26 | Yes/No | Are forensic capabilities integrated into the collection plan? |

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| M27 | Yes/No | Are biometrics capabilities integrated into the collection plan? |
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OP 2.3.2.1 Perform Collection Management

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Execute the collection management process by orchestrating the collection efforts to efficiently satisfy the joint forces intelligence requirements (IRs) with the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets available to the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), DODI 3325.08

Notes: The collection plan is a format used to link collection requirements to collection assets and synchronize with operations. Organize collection plan in accordance with (IAW) mission and commander's intent and the intelligence synchronization matrix and update daily. Daily collection plan should address tasking 12-48 hours out, physical placement of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; collection tasking/targets and areas of interest (AOIs); time and duration of collection; threats to ISR; and weather constraints. This task may include identifying potential critical intelligence targets for exploitation (nominate exploitation targets for -no-strike- status, coordinate with operations staff to deconflict information operations (IO) and intelligence collection targets) and integrate counterintelligence (CI) activities with other collection operations. This task may conduct collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management (CRM) to identify available and required collection assets, determine collection requirements, develop the collection plan, develop the ISR concept of operations (CONOPS), and coordinate collection operations with sources to ensure cross-validation. It may also integrate collection operations with ISR operations, coordinate the direction and tasking of technical sensors and other intelligence sensors, and plan redundancy in collection operations. Implement Intelligence Collection Requirements (ICR) control authority for preparing, maintaining, validating, and levying intelligence collection requirements on joint forces organic collection assets.

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| M1 | Percent | Of operational environment (OE) information gaps tasked for collection. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operational environment (OE) information gaps collected. |
| M3 | Days | To develop and publish joint force |

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| | | collection strategy. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized. |
| M5 | Hours | To develop joint force collection plan. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Collection plan focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate units intelligence requirements (IRs). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Collection capabilities shortfalls coordinated through theater J-2. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Joint force collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB). |
| M10 | Frequency | Joint collections working group convened. |
| M11 | Hours | To develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M12 | Yes/No | Collection plan tasking integrated into air tasking order (ATO) and reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Collected information satisfies customer's requirements. |
| M14 | Percent | Of joint force collection requirements integrated into collection plan. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Adequate essential elements of information provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint force commander's (JFC's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Joint collection management board (JCMB) process responsive to adjustments in collection priorities and tasking based on emerging situation and joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Collection management authority established for assigned collection assets. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Collection management processes established. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Collection requirements management |

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| | | (CRM) processes established. |
| M20 | Days | To coordinate collection capabilities shortfalls through theater J-2. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Process for tracking operational status of collection systems maintained and updated. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Collection plan synchronized with joint force commander's (JFC's) guidance and joint force operation plan. |
| M24 | Hours | To publish/disseminate joint force collection plan. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Contact and connectivity established with all theater, national, joint staff, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Collection plan tasking allows sufficient time to collect on target to meet time requirements of the operation plan. |
| M27 | Percent | Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield. |
| M28 | Hours | To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers. |
| M29 | Percent | Of joint force requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINT) requirements. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements. |
| M32 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements. |
| M33 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) processes |

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| | | established. |
| M34 | Percent | Of requests for information (RFIs) satisfied. |
| M35 | Hours | To retask collection assets. |
| M36 | Percent | Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload. |
| M37 | Frequency | Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked. |
| M38 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization. |
| M39 | Yes/No | Emergency dissemination authority for imagery and imagery products obtained. |
| M40 | Yes/No | Signals intelligence (SIGINT) operational tasking authority obtained for specified assets. |
| M41 | Days | To determine which assets should be maintained at the component level. |

OP 2.3.2.1.1 Conduct Collection Operations Management (COM)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Direct specific collection operations and associated processing, exploitation, and reporting resources. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: This task includes the selection and tasking of specific assets and sensors. Collection operations management (COM) synchronizes the timing of collection with the operational scheme of maneuver and with other intelligence operations such as processing and exploitation, analysis and production, and dissemination and then tasks the assets best suited to collect the information needed to satisfy the requirement. The COM process organizes, directs, and monitors the equipment and personnel that actually collect the data to satisfy requirements. COM develops strategies for collection against requirements in cooperation with collection requirements management (CRM); predicts how well a

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system can satisfy requirements; evaluates the performance of the collection systems; allocates and tasks collection assets and/or resources and processing and/or exploitation systems; and monitors and reports the operational status of collection systems.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Collection assets and capabilities allocation sufficient to meet collection requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requests collected in time to meet current operational needs. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Thorough and detailed knowledge of joint force intelligence units and collection, exploitation, and processing capabilities and limitations. |
| M4 | Instances | Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence communications systems downtime. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Collection management authority established for collection assets assigned. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Collection operations management (COM) processes established. |
| M7 | Frequency | Of collaboration between collection operations management (COM) and collection requirements management (CRM) in developing collection strategy. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force collection requirements satisfied. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Operational status of collection systems maintained and updated. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Ability to monitor component collection and production responsibilities. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Collection plan tasking allows sufficient time to collect on target to meet time requirements of the operation plan. |
| M13 | Percent | Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield. |

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| M14 | Hours | To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINT) requirements. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (SIGINT) requirements. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements. |
| M18 | Hours | To retask collection assets. |
| M19 | Percent | Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing an exploitation due to work overload. |
| M20 | Frequency | Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked. |
| M21 | Hours | To request support and reallocation of additional assets from national, theater, and multinational partners when joint force assets not available. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and assets and ensure collection synchronization. |
| M23 | Airframe-Days | Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified. |
| M24 | Incident | To provide collected data to tasking agency. |
| M25 | Minutes | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence. |
| M26 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making. |
| M27 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time |

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| | | sensitive targeting. |
| M28 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR). |

OP 2.3.2.1.2 Conduct Collection Requirements Management (CRM)

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Determine, organize, and prioritize intelligence requirements (IRs). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S)

Notes: Collection requirement management (CRM) normally results in either the direct tasking of requirements to units over which the commander has authority or the generation of tasking requests to collection management authorities at a higher, lower, or lateral echelon to accomplish the collection. During CRM all collection requirements are prioritized and appropriately registered. Prioritization should be based on the commander's intent, objectives, approved priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and the current situation to ensure limited assets or resources are directed against the most critical requirements. A coordinated, coherent, target-specific strategy is developed to satisfy validated and prioritized collection requirements.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Collection requirements management (CRM) processes established. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Developed process for organizing collection requirements by type, commander's critical information request, latest time intelligence of value, or intelligence discipline. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint force collection requirements identified, validated, and prioritized. |
| M4 | Percent | Of collection focused on national or theater requirements. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Joint force collection requirements coordinated in the joint collection management board (JCMB). |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force collection requirements coordinated in joint collections working group. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Essential elements of information (EEIs) provided to develop collection requirements to support the joint task |

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| | | force commander's (JFC's) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). |
| M8 | Hours | To prepare taskings for submission to asset managers. |
| M9 | Frequency | Of collaboration between collection operations and collection requirement management (CRM) in developing collection strategy. |
| M10 | Percent | Of joint force collection requirements satisfied. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Contact and connectivity established with (all) theater, national, joint force staff, Service, and functional components; subordinate unit collection managers; asset managers; and exploitation centers/sites. |
| M12 | Percent | Of joint force human intelligence (HUMINT) collection requirements coordinated through joint force joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X). |
| M13 | Percent | Of collection assets/capabilities sufficiently matched against requirements to maximize collection yield. |
| M14 | Percent | Of joint force requirements addressing multinational partners collection requirements. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding imagery intelligence (IMINIT) requirements. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding signals intelligence (ISGINT) requirements. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Visibility on the range and scope of joint operations area (JOA)-wide operations and their corresponding human intelligence (HUMINT) requirements. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Collection requirements prioritized in accordance with commander's guidance. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to manage joint force requirements and |

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| | | assets and ensure collection synchronization. |
| M20 | Hours | To identify requirements requiring long lead times and/or close coordination with other joint force staff elements identified (e.g., information operations [IO] requirements). |

OP 2.3.2.2 Manage Requests for Information (RFIs)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Direct, supervise, and guide administrative control (ADCON) of requests for information (RFIs), intelligence requirements (IRs), and production requirements. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: This task may include request for information (RFI) management systems for intelligence RFIs (focused on adversary) vice operational RFIs (focused on friendly). Intelligence RFIs are typically processed using the community online system for end users and managers (COLISEUM). The task may identify, prioritize, and validate RFIs. May also coordinate receipt and responses to RFIs with requestors. Maintain current, accurate status of open and closed RFIs.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) processes established. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) management process captured in joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) request format and process promulgated across joint force. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Request for information (RFI) information exchange requirements captured in J-2 information management plan (IMP). |
| M5 | Percent | Of submitted requests for information (RFIs) validated. |
| M6 | Percent | Of requests for information (RFIs) satisfied in accordance with (IAW) requestor requirements. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Accurate request for information (RFI) |

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| | | status maintained. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to process and manage request for information (RFI) and disseminate RFI responses. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Requestors have visibility of request for information (RFI) status. |
| M10 | Percent | Of request for information (RFI) not validated and returned to requestor for insufficient data. |
| M11 | Percent | Of request for information (RFI) not validated and returned to requestor due to improper request. |

OP 2.3.3 Exploit Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 26-MAY-15

Description: Convert operational information from separate human or technical means into usable formats for analysis and production of intelligence. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-63, DODD 5205.15E

Notes: This task may include initial imagery interpretation, electronic (signals) data conversion and correlation, technical analysis of captured enemy material, technical exploitation of electronic media document translation, decryption of encoded material, and reporting of the results to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysis and production elements. Unanalyzed combat information may include, but is not limited to, time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. This task may include employing a variety of joint centers or boards (e.g. joint captured materiel exploitation center [JCMEC], joint interrogation document exploitation center, joint interrogation and debriefing center [JIDC], and the joint targeting coordination board [JTCB]) that either provide the data or utilized the analyzed data. Ensure unanalyzed combat information is simultaneously available to the commander for time-critical decision making and for production of current intelligence.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence report formats determined and incorporated into joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
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| M3 | Minutes/Hours | To provide joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts formal report of information obtained in processing. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Federated processing, exploitation, production, and dissemination responsibilities coordinated and established. |
| M4 | Minutes/Hours | To process and exploit collected information from receipt. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Intelligence communications systems, applications, and tools sufficient to support imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), and human intelligence (HUMINT) processing, exploitation, and dissemination. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Contact and connectivity established between joint intelligence support element (JISE) and all joint force joint exploitation centers/sites. |
| M6 | Hours | To receive processed and exploited information from theater and national exploitation centers. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Contact and connectivity established between joint intelligence support element (JISE) and theater and national exploitation centers/sites supporting joint force operations. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Intelligence report formats coordinated with joint exploitation centers/sites. |
| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence collection data correctly processed for further exploitation. |
| M11 | Days | To receive initial assessment reports of captured enemy material. |
| M12 | Days | To produce interrogation reports of high-value enemy prisoner of war and detainees. |
| M13 | Minutes | To disseminate information triggering warning intelligence criteria. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Warning intelligence criteria disseminated to joint intelligence support element (JISE) single-source and all-source analysts. |
| M15 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting. |
| M16 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint force |

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| | | commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making. |
| M17 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Ability to monitor joint exploitation centers/sites production. |
| M19 | Percent | Of information exchange requirements for processing, exploiting, and disseminating sensor data identified and incorporated into J-2 information management plan (IMP). |
| M20 | Frequency | Of processing, exploitation, or production assets idle in one operational area (OA) while another OA is over-tasked. |
| M21 | Percent | Of information passed to national agencies or organizations for processing and exploitation due to work overload. |
| M22 | Percent | Of raw information correctly prepared for production phase. |
| M23 | Hours | To translate and disseminate captured foreign material into English. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Joint exploitation centers/sites focused on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), and intelligence requirements (IRs). |
| M26 | Hours | To produce exploitation reports. |
| M25 | Minutes | To read imagery after receipt. |
| M27 | Minutes/Hours | To provide joint intelligence support element (JISE) analyst voice or electronic mail (E-mail) report of information. |
| M28 | Minutes/Hours | To process collected information from receipt. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with and interrogate sources. |
| M31 | Number | Of personnel who understand social and religious customs. |
| M32 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |

OP 2.3.3.1 DELETED Collate Information

OP 2.3.3.2 Correlate Information

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Associate and combine data on a single subject to improve the reliability or credibility of the information. JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2 (classified)

Notes: Task includes providing single-source reporting (signals intelligence [SIGINT], imagery intelligence [IMINT], human intelligence [HUMINT], counterintelligence [CI], measurement and signature intelligence [MASINT], technical intelligence [TECHINT], and open-source intelligence [OSINT]) that has been interpreted and converted into useable formats to joint intelligence support element (JISE) all-source analysts for the purpose of intelligence fusion. This single-source reporting may also include unanalyzed combat information for time-sensitive targeting, personnel recovery (PR) operations, and threat warning alerts. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, JISE will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint force reported information graded as credible. |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force reported information graded as highly reliable. |
| M3 | Percent | Of available separate sources used by joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts to increase credibility of information. |
| M4 | Percent | Of mission area related items accurately associated and combined. |
| M5 | Hours | To correlate new intelligence data. |
| M6 | Percent | Of single-source reporting pushed to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation centers/sites. |
| M7 | Percent | Of single-source reporting pulled by joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts from joint exploitation |

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| | | centers/sites. |
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OP 2.3.3.3 Provide Technical Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Provide technical exploitation enablers that are interoperable with forensic capabilities. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: This task characterizes the tactical design of improvised weapons, methods of emplacement and employment, and/or determination of intended outcomes. This task often includes explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations. Identify potential technological means for neutralizing or defeating improvised weapons. Technical exploitation should be modular and scalable. This task may also include the facilitation of a process that is aimed at rapidly understanding the enemy's capabilities and vulnerabilities. It also includes the following: (1) Deny the enemy the opportunity to shape battlefield conditions by resorting to asymmetric weaponry. (2) Determine whether foreign material obtained from an objective, point of occurrence, or event can be linked to threats or threat network infrastructure. (3) Source collected material to the equipment and/or facilities that mark its origins or to the individuals involved in its generation or application. (4) Fuse technical information with all-source intelligence to evaluate the contribution of source elements to threat network survivability. Types of foreign material may include: asymmetric weaponry and components (e.g. the initiators, switches, power sources, cases or containers, and charge material comprising improvised explosive devices [IEDs], electronic documents and media, and language documents and media). Tactical and operational evaluations of collected material may be conducted in the theater of operations or outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations. Strategic evaluations are conducted at continental United States (CONUS) locations with national or special capabilities when latency is permissible and can result in the production of scientific and technical intelligence (S and TI). The systematic evaluation of captured and recovered material may result in new, enhanced, or improved force protection (FP) measures. It may also uncover opportunities to preempt the employment of asymmetric weaponry by leading to the discovery of critical, targetable nodes within threat networks.

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| M1 | Percent | Of collected data fused into intelligence products. |
| M2 | Time | For forward-deployed technical |

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| | | exploitation capabilities to disseminate information to Joint Staff intelligence directorates (J-2). |
| M3 | Time | To exploit individuals, materials, or information collected from an event/incident. |
| M4 | Time | From when all sources of collected information from an event / to develop exploitation products. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is feedback provided on weapons technical intelligence (WTI) analysis of enemy systems employed in the area of interest (AOI)? |
| M6 | Percent | Of operators of technical intelligence (TECHINT) enablers that are trained to standard. |
| M7 | Percent | Of collected technical data verified by a secondary source. |
| M8 | Time | To deploy weapons technical intelligence (WTI) level two exploitation capabilities. |
| M9 | Time | For weapons technical intelligence (WTI) level two exploitation capabilities to reach full operational capability (FOC). |
| M10 | Ratio | Of captured or recovered material to captured or recovered material with corresponding technical intelligence reports. |
| M11 | Ratio | Of captured or recovered material to captured or recovered material processed with national or special capabilities. |

OP 2.3.3.4 Integrate Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Integrate and/or fuse exploitation activities (biometrics, forensics, document and media exploitation, identity intelligence, and technical). JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-25

Notes: Prevent attacks against United States (US)/coalition forces, host nation (HN) and/or HN forces, military and/or government leadership, and/or infrastructure. This task is typically accomplished to support commander's information and intelligence requirements (IRs), decision

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making, and planning, as well as analyzing threat weapons systems to enable material sourcing, support to prosecution, force protection (FP), targeting of threat networks, and signature characterization. Arrange exploitation capabilities in a coherent strategy that links operational and tactical activities to objectives, and integrates interagency exploitation actions to ensure unity of effort, both inside and outside of the area of responsibility (AOR). Synchronize exploitation capabilities in mutual support with concurrent theater operations across the full range of military operations (ROMO).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there an exploitation annex in the theater security cooperation plan (TSCP)? |
| M2 | Number | Number of exploitation agreements established with partner nations (PNs)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is there an exploitation annex to the concept plan (CONPLAN) and operation plan(s) (OPLAN)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do combatant commander (CCDR) Plans address potential establishment of an exploitation battle staff? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has an exploitation battle staff process been established? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is theater exploitation information architecture established? |
| M7 | Number | Number of exploitation enablers integrated in theater? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have exploitation information requirements been integrated into the intelligence collection plan? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have exploitation training requirements been established? |
| M10 | Number | Number of appropriate exploitation capabilities requested based on anticipated threat. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have multinational exploitation capabilities been considered? |
| M12 | Time | Time until information received following an exploitation event or incident is integrated into the intelligence processes? |
| M13 | Time | Time to disseminate exploitation information or intelligence to the community of interest (In accordance with existing SOPs). |

OP 2.3.4 Provide Intelligence Products

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Develop intelligence products integrating, evaluating, analyzing, and interpreting information from single or multiple sources, fusing into finished intelligence for known or anticipated intelligence production requirements. JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Focus intelligence products and services on the fusion of all-source intelligence from components; joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations centers (JIOCs); and national sources to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and support joint force planning and operations. Fused joint intelligence assessments, such as military capabilities assessments, military-related subject assessments, or adversary course of action (COA) assessments, are also frequently used to present the commander with the most thorough and accurate description and analysis of adversary capabilities, vulnerabilities, center of gravity (COG), and probable intentions. Intelligence products are generally placed in one of eight production categories: warning intelligence, current, general military, target, scientific and technical (S&T), counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence (I2), and estimative intelligence. The categories are distinguished from each other primarily by the purpose for which the intelligence was produced.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Capability exists to produce all eight categories of intelligence products: warning intelligence, current intelligence, general military intelligence, target intelligence, scientific and technical intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), identity intelligence, and estimative intelligence. |
| M2 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products produced in accordance with established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M3 | Hours | To analyze and fuse information from multiple sources into single product. |
| M4 | Hours | To produce finished intelligence that satisfies the joint force commander (JFC) staff and subordinate commands intelligence requirements (IRs). |

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| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence products that satisfy user requirements (time and content). |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence products that are of operational value. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Intelligence received from components, joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; combatant command (CCMD) joint intelligence operations enter (JIOC); and national sources incorporated into all-source products. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) production synchronized with J-2 plans, joint force counterintelligence and human intelligence staff element (J-2X), and J-2 operations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of joint intelligence support element (JISE) daily production cycle incorporated into intelligence battle rhythm. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Target intelligence production synchronized with joint task force (JTF) targeting cycle. |
| M11 | Minutes | To submit intelligence portion of commander's situation report (SITREP). |
| M12 | Hours | To produce daily intelligence summary and/or graphic intelligence summary. |
| M13 | Hours | To present newly-identified threat capability to joint task force (JTF) commander. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Enemy orders of battle (OBs) updated as new information is available. |
| M15 | Days | To assist the joint force in determining countermeasures for any potentially new warfare capabilities or technologies. |
| M16 | Hours/Days | To produce special intelligence assessments on potentially new warfare capabilities or technologies discovered in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M17 | Hours | To coordinate counterintelligence (CI) analysis with force protection (FP) cell. |
| M18 | Hours/Days | To produce counterintelligence (CI) products to defeat adversary collection and targeting efforts. |

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| M19 | Hours/Days | To forecast when, where, and in what strength the adversary might stage and conduct campaigns and major operations. |
| M20 | Hours/Days | To predict the adversary's future course of action (COA) and scheme of maneuver and provide this information to the joint force commander (JFC) and staff. |
| M21 | Percent | Of daily intelligence production requirements identified and incorporated into a production schedule (daily intelligence summary, intelligence summaries, current situation, update to joint force commander's [JFC's] battle update assessment [BDA], etc.). |
| M22 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M23 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to analyze and produce intelligence that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M24 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M27 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) for analyzing and producing intelligence. |
| M28 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M29 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups |

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| | | to analyze and produce intelligence? |
| M31 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities used to analyze and produce intelligence. |
| M32 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M33 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities? |
| M34 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M37 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 2.3.4.1 DELETED Provide Motion Imagery

OP 2.3.5 Disseminate Operational Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Convey and integrate intelligence throughout the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-14, JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: This task may include employing various dissemination means including verbal reports, documents, textual reports, graphic products, soft copy products, and automated databases. "Smart push" is based on dynamic operator requirements, particularly for intelligence that requires immediate dissemination. This includes warning data initially received only at the national or theater level; other critical, previously unanticipated material affecting joint operations; intelligence that satisfies standing information requirements (IRs) by a subordinate unit; or specially prepared studies requested in advance by the subordinate joint force intelligence directorate. Data of broad interest will be pushed to lower echelons using a variety of applicable dissemination means. The "pull" concept enables operators and other intelligence analysts to pull

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additional data to meet specific informational needs. This task may identify dissemination means, including personal contact, physical transfer, message traffic, portal pages e-mail, collaborative software applications, secure voice/fax, video teleconferencing (VTC), newsgroups, broadcasts, and tactical radio circuits. May also implement "smart push" and "pull" concept for dissemination. Disseminate intelligence to be automatically rendered or visualized in the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate a shared operations/intelligence view of the operational environment (OE). Timely dissemination of critical information and finished intelligence to appropriate consumers is paramount to attaining and maintaining information superiority (IS).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in joint force information management plan (IMP). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Intelligence communication systems, applications, and tools established to collect and share intelligence information with theater, national, joint force staff, and functional components and subordinate units. |
| M3 | Percent | Of intelligence information flow degraded due to intelligence communications systems downtime. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Dissemination matrix developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated. |
| M5 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint force commander's [JFC's] battle update assessment [BDA], etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Distribution lists established and maintained. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Intelligence information/products to be "pushed" are identified. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Intelligence information/products to be "pulled" are identified. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP). |

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| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence products made available on web portal to joint force. |
| M11 | Minutes | To provide warning intelligence in accordance with (IAW) established criteria. |
| M12 | Percent | Of intelligence databases available for analysts and operators to access. |
| M13 | Percent | Of requests for information (RFIs) sent to higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies. |
| M14 | Percent | Of requests for information (RFIs) received from higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies. |
| M15 | Hours | To disseminate component-related current intelligence. |
| M16 | Hours | For intelligence producers to follow up or contact customers during planning or execution. |
| M17 | Percent | Of products accurately disseminated to customers on time in accordance with (IAW) dissemination matrix. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations and agencies. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Dissemination manager designated. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Military intelligence information disseminated in accordance with (IAW) foreign disclosure office procedures. |
| M21 | Percent | Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M22 | Minutes | To disseminate collection plan to units with operational control (OPCON) of assets (including control of exploitation and dissemination of intelligence collected). |

OP 2.3.5.1 Manage Intelligence Dissemination Services

DJS Approval Date: 08-FEB-18

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Description: Direct, supervise, and guide intelligence dissemination services for intelligence information and products being delivered from joint intelligence support element (JISE) operations. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: At the joint task force (JTF) level, a joint intelligence support element (JISE) is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, "JISE" will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. This task may develop and manage a dissemination process, time-sensitivity criteria for intelligence products, and distribution lists to ensure that intelligence is delivered on time in accordance with (IAW) consumer requirements. May also coordinate with the joint force information management officer (IMO) and joint information management board (JIMB) as necessary to ensure dissemination requirements, paths, means, and bandwidth are sufficient and consistent with the information management plan (IMP).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Dissemination manager designated. |
| M2 | Percent | Of dissemination processes and procedures captured in joint intelligence support element (JISE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Joint force intelligence enterprise information exchange requirements accurately documented in joint force information management plan (IMP). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Dissemination requirements, paths, means, and bandwidth are sufficient and consistent with the information management plan (IMP). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Dissemination matrix developed identifying what, when, where, and how intelligence information and products are to be disseminated. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Intelligence dissemination synchronized with joint force battle rhythm. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Distribution lists established and maintained. |
| M8 | Percent | Of daily intelligence products (intelligence summaries, collection plan, intelligence update to joint task |

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| | | force [JTF] commander's battle update assessment, etc.) disseminated in accordance with (IAW) established production schedule publication times or deliverables matrix. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Current intelligence picture incorporated into common operational picture (COP). |
| M10 | Percent | Of currency and accuracy of information posted/shared on portals. |
| M11 | Percent | Of intelligence databases available for analysts and operators to access. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Collaboration established and maintained with joint force information management officer (IMO) and higher, lower, and adjacent dissemination managers. |
| M13 | Percent | Of products accurately disseminated to customers on time in accordance with (IAW) dissemination matrix. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Provided access to joint force intelligence databases to enable operators and other intelligence analysts to retrieve additional data to meet user-specific needs. |

OP 2.3.5.2 Integrate Operational Intelligence Operations

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Integrate operational intelligence into joint force plans and operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary)

Notes: The joint intelligence support element (JISE), intelligence operations, and intelligence plans triad are the key elements responsible for coordinating staff interaction and integrating intelligence products and services into joint force planning, execution, targeting, and decision-making cycles. At the joint task force (JTF) level, a JISE is normally established; however, a joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) may be established at the direction of the joint force commander (JFC) based on the scope, duration, and mission of the unit or JTF. For the remainder of this document, "JISE" will be used as the standard term to describe the intelligence organization at the JTF level. This task may provide timely, complete, and accurate understanding of the operational

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environment (OE). Interact with the joint force staff; interagency; components; higher, adjacent, and supporting commands; and multinational partners. May also integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization information, current intelligence situation, and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into the common operational picture (COP).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence products meet the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making cycle. |
| M2 | Minutes | To provide continuous real-time monitoring of the status, location, and reporting of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platforms and sensors (ISR visualization) in the joint operations center (JOC). |
| M3 | Minutes | To develop current threat situation and graphically display in the joint operations center (JOC). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Current intelligence picture incorporated into the common operational picture (COP). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Current intelligence integrated into joint force commander's (JFC's) battle update assessment. |
| M6 | Percent | Of intelligence products provided in accordance with joint force battle rhythm requirements. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) updated in the joint operations center (JOC). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Daily intelligence operations synchronized with current operations and future plans. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence support element (JISE) personnel attend designated boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams supporting plans, operations, and fires. |
| M10 | Percent | Of joint force intelligence enterprise daily briefings, meetings, updates, and production and reporting requirements integrated into battle rhythm. |
| M11 | Frequency | Intelligence synchronization board convened. |

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| M12 | Yes/No | Intelligence synchronization board integrated into joint force battle rhythm. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Intelligence request for information process established and procedures promulgated across joint force command. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Collection requirements integrated into the reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition annex to the daily air tasking order (ATO). |
| M15 | Percent | Of intelligence reports written for release to multinational partners. |
| M16 | Percent | Of intelligence products available on web portal to joint force. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Intelligence assessment incorporated into assessment process. |

OP 2.3.5.3 Disseminate Time-Sensitive Information

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Provide unanalyzed combat information to the commander for time-critical decision making and to the intelligence analyst for the production of current intelligence assessments. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03, CJCSI 3340.02B, CJCSM 3115.01D

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Minutes | To transmit indication or warning within joint operations area (JOA) after identification or receipt. |
| M2 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence. |
| M3 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force (JTF) commander for time-critical decision making. |
| M4 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting. |
| M5 | Instances | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel |

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| | | recovery (PR). |
| M6 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence. |
| M7 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force (JTF) commander for time-critical decision making. |
| M8 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting. |
| M9 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR). |
| M10 | Minutes/Hours | To arrive on target after initial notification. |
| M11 | Minutes | To provide collected data to tasking agency. |
| M12 | Minutes | For full-motion video (FMV) asset to establish communications with higher headquarters (HHQ). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Full-motion video (FMV) assets provided early warning of enemy activity. |

OP 2.3.6 Provide Operational Oceanography

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide operational oceanography activities in support of the full range of military operations. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-14, JP 3-59 (primary)

Notes: Joint meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) operations may focus on two primary functions: characterization of the environment and exploitation of environmental information to gain an operational advantage by integrating this information into the commander's decision-making cycle and command and control (C2) systems. This task may include operational oceanography such as real-time and long-term oceanographic and atmospheric influences as they apply to maritime operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products produced and |
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| | | issued on time to assigned units. |
| M2 | Percent | Of meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) products received from strategic and/or operational centers. |
| M3 | Percent | Of accuracy of operational forecasts and products such as weather effects matrices and tactical decision aids. |

OP 2.4 Conduct Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Conduct the analytical process to produce intelligence assessments, estimates, and other intelligence products that provide the joint force commander (JFC) with a systems understanding of the operational environment (OE) and support of operations and the joint operational planning process (JOPP). JP 2-0, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-13, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) supports operations, the joint operation planning process (JOPP), and the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making cycle. JIPOE is a continuous process that enables JFCs and their staffs to visualize the full range of adversary capabilities (e.g., military, economic, political, social, information, and infrastructure systems) and potential courses of action (COAs) across all dimensions of the operational environment (OE). JIPOE is a process that assists analysts in identifying facts and assumptions about the OE and the adversary. JIPOE is conducted prior to and during a joint force's operations, as well as during planning for follow-on missions. The most current information available regarding the adversary situation and the OE is continuously integrated into the JIPOE process. Failure to identify all relevant characteristics and critical vulnerabilities may lead to the command being surprised and unprepared when some overlooked feature of the OE may impact on the accomplishment of the command's mission. It could also result in the unnecessary expenditure of limited resources against adversary force capabilities that do not exist. The primary purpose of JIPOE is to support the JFC's and component commanders' joint operation planning and decision making needs by identifying, assessing, and estimating the adversary's center of gravity (COG), critical vulnerabilities, capabilities, limitations, intentions, most likely COA, and COA most dangerous to friendly forces and mission accomplishment. This task may require

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language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand information environment, cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task also assists the JFC and staff to visualize and understand all relevant aspects of the OE, assess and identify the adversary/threat capabilities, centers of gravity (COGs), and discern the adversary's and other relevant actors probable intent and courses of action (COAs). It may also define the OE in terms that include the military, political, economic, social (to include the sociocultural analysis [SCA]), information, and infrastructure of an adversary and the impact of each of these factors on both the adversary, other relevant factors, and blue forces COAs.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process executed. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) analysis provides the joint force commander (JFC) full spectrum of adversary capability. |
| M3 | Hours/Days | To analyze relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE). |
| M4 | Hours/Days | To identify adversary courses of action (COAs) and centers of gravity (COGs). |
| M5 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) incorporated into wargaming process. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process/products completed in time to incorporate into planning process. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process adequately depicted the operational environment (OE) for the joint force commander (JFC) and staff. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process completed (prior to deployment). |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform joint intelligence |

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| | | preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy in support of conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces required personnel that attended language school(s) applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M18 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M19 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that |

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| | | received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M21 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M22 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that conduct joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)? |
| M24 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities in conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities in conducting joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE)? |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M29 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M30 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 2.5 Gain and Maintain Situational

Understanding

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Gain and maintain a current estimate of adversary and threat activity and an accurate visualization of the operational environment (OE) to aid in the commander's decision making. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 2-03, JP 2.0, CJCS Guide 3130, DODD 8521.01 Series

Notes: Situational understanding is achieved through physical and virtual collaboration. Convene and/or participate in boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups (WGs), and planning teams in order to receive, review, discuss, and disseminate information related to the threat activity, operational environment (OE), collection requirements and tasking, and assessment of joint force intelligence operations, products, and processes. Share and review information and intelligence resulting from physical and virtual collaboration with theater, joint force, multinational, interagency, Service, and functional component intelligence personnel and provide an operational context for intelligence assessments to ensure intelligence is understood. Situational awareness (SA) is a prerequisite to situational understanding. SA is a shared visualization of the current threat picture, a systems perspective of the OE, and application within the operational context. It includes identifying current threats and adversary activities through biometrics and forensics analysis, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) visualization; warning intelligence; the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process; and current intelligence products. SA is having the latest knowledge of where the adversary is and what they are currently doing. It is also important to determine whether the adversarial information satisfies the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and subordinate unit's intelligence requirements (IRs). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task may apply analysis and judgment to SA to determine the relationships of the factors present and form logical conclusions concerning threats to mission accomplishment, opportunities for mission accomplishment, and gaps in information, allowing leaders to avoid surprise, make rapid decisions, and choose when and where to conduct engagements and achieve decisive outcomes. Maintain SA of regional business environment (ability to support populace economic needs while executing contracts for US and coalition partners forces operations).

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| M1 | Yes/No | J-2 organization has situational awareness (SA) of the operational environment (OE). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Virtual and physical collaboration conducted. |
| M3 | Frequency | Collection requirements/collection plan tasking reviewed. |
| M4 | Frequency | Intelligence information shared and reviewed with joint force intelligence personnel. |
| M5 | Days/Hours | Since last review of current intelligence products. |
| M6 | Frequency | Intelligence estimate revalidated. |
| M7 | Frequency | Intelligence requirements (IRs) revalidated. |
| M8 | Percent | Of current intelligence products reviewed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of joint task force (JTF) commander and subordinate intelligence requirements (IRs) satisfied. |
| M10 | Frequency | Intelligence estimate reviewed for changes. |
| M11 | Minutes/Hours | To notify plans and operations of changes to the intelligence estimate. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Indications of adversary actions established to provide warning identified. |
| M13 | Percent | Of commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) satisfied. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups used to gain and maintain situational understanding? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to gain and maintain situational understanding? |
| M16 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to gain and maintain situational understanding. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel who understand |

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| | | socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 2.6 Provide Intelligence Support to Plans

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Provide intelligence information, products, and services for the command's use in achieving situational understanding, making decisions, and disseminating directives, as well as following the commander's directives. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3314.01A

Notes: Task may include reviewing theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and wargaming adversarial perspective to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COAs) and identify center of gravity (COG), along with identifying collection requirements. Task also includes ensuring pertinent intelligence information is shared with all entities supporting planning and operations. Intelligence that changes those results from validated assumptions or revelation of additional information must be immediately disseminated to the other functional planners (i.e., the joint planning group [JPG]). This task may focus on developing effective plans and orders to include branches and sequels. May also provide recommendations to support the commander's selection of a COA and determine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) by operational phase.

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| M1 | Hours/Days | To review joint intelligence support element (JISE) provided joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products (center of gravity [COG], course of action [COA], etc.). |
| M2 | Hours/Days | To integrate refined joint intelligence preparation of the operational |

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| | | environment (JIPOE) planning products with the joint planning group (JPG) / joint operation planning process (JOPP). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Integrated threat courses of actions (COAs)/center of gravity (COGs) into wargaming process. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Wargaming results incorporated into the intelligence plans. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Participation in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams. |
| M6 | Hours/Days | To synchronize intelligence plans with joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M7 | Yes/No | Assisted in development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Support provided to development of other annexes. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Red Cell participation in wargaming. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Threat capabilities adequately represented in wargaming process. |
| M11 | Hours/Days | To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COAs) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA. |
| M12 | Hours/Days | To provide threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an acceleration of friendly decision cycles. |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics. |

OP 2.6.1 Integrate Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Integrate joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products into operation plans, other process, and/or products. JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 2.0, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may not be properly accomplished without partnering with interagency analysts and partner nations. The joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) is an essential part of the intelligence planning products. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Interact with intelligence community analytical centers and intelligence planners to conduct further analysis of the operational environment (OE) and refinement of center of gravity (COG), courses of action (COAs), and high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products reviewed. |
| M2 | Percent | Of centers of gravity (COGs) that were integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP). |
| M3 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) that were integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP). |
| M4 | Percent | Of high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs) that were integrated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP). |
| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence planning products provided to joint planning group in accordance with (IAW) planning requirements. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand |

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| | | sociocultural dynamics. |
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OP 2.6.2 Develop Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) and Intelligence Requirements (IRs)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Identify intelligence requirements (IRs) that allow the commander and staff to understand the adversary and other relevant aspects of the operational environment (OE). JP 2-0 (primary), JP 2-01, JP 2-01.3, JP 5-0

Notes: All staff sections may recommend intelligence requirements (IRs) for designation as priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) -- a priority for intelligence support that the commander and staff need. However, the Director of Intelligence has overall staff responsibility for consolidating PIR nominations and for making an overall staff recommendation to the commander regarding their approval. Ultimately, the joint force commander (JFC) designates PIRs, which, together with friendly force information requirements, constitute the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs). The JFCs total number of PIRs for any phase of an operation should reflect a reasonable balance between mission-critical requirements and a finite intelligence support capability. Excessive PIRs may result in unfocused intelligence collection and production. The JFC will develop PIRs that support critical decisions over the course of an operation. By using the PIR as a tool to gather intelligence that is key to critical decisions, the JFC focuses the intelligence system and avoids being overwhelmed with information of peripheral interest. For complex phased operations, separate PIRs should be identified for each phase. In addition to focusing on the joint forces IRs, the intelligence staff must be aware of the IRs of higher, adjacent, subordinate, supporting, interagency, and multinational elements. The JFCs PIRs should encompass and prioritize the most urgent IRs of subordinate, adjacent, and supporting elements. Consider critical friendly force information when developing PIRs.

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| M1 | Hours | To provide recommendations for development of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and intelligence requirements (IRs) upon conclusion of the wargame. |
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| M2 | Hours | To refine priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and intelligence requirements (IRs) based on joint force commander (JFC) and staff intelligence needs. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Critical friendly force information considered during intelligence requirement/priority intelligence requirement (IR/PIR) development. |
| M4 | Yes/No | All relevant aspects of the operational environment considered in priority intelligence requirement/intelligence requirement (PIR/IR) development. |
| M5 | Percent | Of priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that coincide with the joint force commander's (JFC's) decision-making requirements. |
| M6 | Frequency | Current situation reviewed to determine if priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change is necessary. |
| M7 | Minutes | To pass priority intelligence requirement (PIR) change recommendations to joint intelligence support element, J-2 targets, and J-2 plans. |

OP 2.6.3 Produce Intelligence Annex

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Produce annex B (Intelligence) to the joint force commander's (JFC's) operation plans (OPLANs), operation order (OPORD), or campaign plans. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Annex B (Intelligence) will include a threat assessment, the concept of intelligence operations, and intelligence tasks to subordinate commands and forces and will specify tasking authorities and reporting responsibilities. Ensure joint force intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) is in concert with the theater collection strategy. Address how all available ISR assets and associated tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination (TPED) infrastructure, including multinational and commercial assets, will be used to answer the joint force intelligence requirements (IRs). Identify and discuss any ISR asset shortfalls relative to joint force validated priority intelligence requirements (PIRs). Ensure incorporation of relevant

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intelligence analysis, targeting responsibilities, and relationships to support operational assessment into the concept of intelligence operations. This task may produce and incorporate into the intelligence annex appendices to describe how the individual intelligence disciplines will be conducted based on mission requirements and in accordance with (IAW) the concept of intelligence operations.

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| M1 | Days | To develop Annex B and related appendices upon completion of joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Annex B includes appendices for the individual intelligence disciplines. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Annex B developed in accordance with (IAW) the concept of intelligence operations and based on mission requirements. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Annex B provided to joint planning group (JPG) in accordance with (IAW) planning requirements. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Collaboration established and maintained with higher, lower, and adjacent commands. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Synchronized and integrated joint force intelligence plan with higher, lower, adjacent, and supporting intelligence organizations. |
| M7 | Days | To develop the concept of intelligence operations upon completion of mission planning. |
| M8 | Yes/No | The concept of intelligence operations supports the joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M9 | Days | To incorporate relevant intelligence analysis, targeting responsibilities, and relationships to support operational assessment into the concept of intelligence operations. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Provided intelligence information to assist in development of annexes and appendices in accordance with (IAW) joint planning group (JPG) planning requirements. |
| M11 | Days | To develop intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) upon completion |

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| | | of mission planning. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) in concert with the theater collection strategy. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) concept of operations (CONOPS) supports the joint force commander's (JFC's) CONOPS. |

OP 2.7 Provide Intelligence Support

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct intelligence planning process, direct intelligence collection, and provide intelligence products and services used in operational decision-making and planning processes, and supporting ongoing operations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: Provide current intelligence information to joint and multinational forces (MNFs) to enhance situational awareness (SA) and understanding of the joint operations area (JOA) through monitoring indications, as well as changes in adversary course of action (COA). Manage deployment, employment, and redeployment of intelligence resources. Recommend changes for updating priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and collection plan by phase, and provide support to the full range of missions and joint operations. Ensure pertinent intelligence information is shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning team's applicable to joint operations center (JOC) operations. This task supports the commander in achieving situational understanding, making decisions, disseminating directives, as well as following the commander's planning directives. Focus on developing effective plans and orders to include branches and sequels. Review theater-level intelligence products (dynamic threat assessment [DTA], theater intelligence assessment [TIA]), National Intelligence Support Plan (NISP), joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE), and wargaming adversarial perspective to refine and integrate adversary courses of action (COAs) and identify center of gravity (COG), along with identifying collection requirements including identification of high-value targets/high-payoff targets (HVTs/HPTs).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Provided timely intelligence to the joint operations center (JOC) for mission |
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| | | execution. |
| M2 | Frequency | Current threat picture updated in the joint operations center (JOC). |
| M3 | Frequency | Coordinated intelligence requirements (IRs) based on emerging situation with joint intelligence support element (JISE), joint operations center (JOC), and J-2 plans. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Provided intelligence system support to the joint operations center (JOC) operations. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Coordinated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations in the joint operations center (JOC). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Recommended priority intelligence requirement (PIR) changes based on current situation. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Participation in operations-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Monitored intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations to ensure collection supports the current operation. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Current military situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Current intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) situation incorporated into the common operational picture (COP). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Current joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) products incorporated into the common operational picture (COP). |
| M12 | Minutes | To notify the joint operations center (JOC), joint intelligence support element (JISE), and J-2 plans that intelligence operations are not synchronized with current operations. |
| M13 | Minutes | To provide updated intelligence data on targets, target material, and geospatial intelligence to support evolving combat situation. |
| M14 | Hours/Days | To review joint intelligence support element (JISE) provided joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products (center of gravity |

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| | | [COG], course of action [COA], etc.). |
| M15 | Hours/Days | To integrate refined joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) planning products with the joint planning group (JPG)/joint operation planning process (JOPP). |
| M16 | Number | Of integrated threat courses of action (COAs)/centers of gravity (COGs) into wargaming process. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are wargaming results incorporated into the intelligence plans? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is there participation in planning-related boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams? |
| M19 | Hours/Days | To synchronize intelligence plans with joint force commander's (JFC's) concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Assisted in development of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs)? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Was support provided to development of other annexes? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Red Team participation in wargaming? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are threat capabilities adequately represented in wargaming process. |
| M24 | Hours | To provide threat activity triggers that would indicate a change in estimated threat courses of action (COAs) that necessitates departure from current friendly COA. |
| M25 | Hours/Days | To provide threat activity triggers that would necessitate employment of a branch or sequel to the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M26 | Yes/No | Criteria include specific indications of imminent adversary activity requiring an immediate response or an acceleration of friendly decision cycles. |

OP 2.7.1 Manage Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

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Description: Direct, supervise, and guide operational control (OPCON) of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations supporting the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 2-03

Notes: Intelligence support to operations may be derived from any number and variety of intelligence sources and sensors employed within the operational environment (OE). Full-motion video (FMV) and motion imagery provided by unmanned and manned assets are two examples that may contribute to mission effectiveness of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations. Maintaining cognizance of the availability and capabilities of all sources and sensors employed within the OE, coincidental to ISR operations, and ensuring timely dissemination of collected information in order to affect operational decision making are essential elements of this task. Implement the ISR concept of operations (CONOPS) based on the collection strategy and ISR execution planning. Coordinate ISR operations with the joint force directorate, intelligence plans section, joint force collection manager, and asset controlling authority to ensure ISR operations are executed in accordance with the intelligence collection strategy.

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| M1 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support personnel recovery (PR). |
| M2 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to support time-sensitive targeting. |
| M3 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint task force commander (JFC) for time-critical decision making. |
| M4 | Percent | Of unanalyzed combat information made available to joint intelligence support element (JISE) analysts for production of current intelligence. |
| M5 | Minutes | For full-motion video (FMV) asset to establish communications with higher headquarters (HHQ). |
| M6 | Hours | To identify shortfalls in reconnaissance platforms. |
| M7 | Minutes | To coordinate redirection of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to meet new collection requirement. |
| M8 | Minutes | To coordinate redirection of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets to meet |

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| | | combatant commander (CCDR) or national collection requirement. |
| M9 | Percent | Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified. |
| M10 | Percent | Of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) coverage sufficient to meet joint operations area (JOA) requirements. |
| M11 | Minutes | To provide collected data to supported unit. |

OP 2.7.2 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Time-Sensitive Target (TST) Operations

OP 2.7.3 DELETED Provide Intelligence Support to Dynamic Retasking

OP 2.7.4 Conduct Special Reconnaissance (SR)

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Conduct reconnaissance and surveillance actions as a special operation to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance, employing military capabilities not normally found in conventional forces. JP 3-05 (primary)

Notes: Special reconnaissance (SR) is normally conducted in a clandestine or covert manner. SR actions provide an additive capability for commanders and supplement other conventional reconnaissance and surveillance actions. Even with today's sophisticated, long-range sensors and overhead platforms, some information can be obtained only by visual observation or other collection methods in the target area. Special operations forces (SOFs) highly-developed capabilities of gaining access to denied and hostile areas, worldwide communications, and specialized aircraft and sensors enable SR against targets inaccessible to other forces or assets. Activities within SR include environmental reconnaissance, armed reconnaissance, target and threat assessment, and post-strike reconnaissance.

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| M1 | Hours | From receipt of tasking until special reconnaissance (SR) assets alerted for the operation. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the Special reconnaissance (SR) force task-organized (personnel) to perform tasks and accomplish missions? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the Special reconnaissance (SR) force equipped with appropriate specialized equipment for the mission (e.g., communications, video, laser designators, beacons, etc.)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the Special reconnaissance (SR) force planned scheme of support including fires, routes of movement and maneuver, air corridors, medical and casualty evacuation, and sustainment? |
| M5 | Percent | Of accuracy of data provided. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has the unit developed a debriefing program to capture information observed or gathered by personnel conducting the special reconnaissance (SR) operations? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the Special reconnaissance (SR) force reported all information in a timely and accurate manner? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was the Special reconnaissance (SR) force in place no later than time specified in the order? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Was the specific information requirement that prompted the conduct of the special reconnaissance (SR) answered? |

OP 2.7.5 Provide Warning Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Provide warning intelligence of a time-sensitive nature to support the joint force. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: This task also includes identifying hostile reactions to United States (US) reconnaissance activities and indications of impending terrorist attacks on the US, or US allied and/or coalition military forces, US political or economic interests, or to US citizens abroad.

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| M1 | Minutes | Between receipt of significant information and updates of warning intelligence conditions. |
| M3 | Percent | Of commander's threat conditions and attack warnings issued and disseminated. |
| M2 | Hours | Lead time in joint force prediction of enemy actions. |

OP 2.8 Coordinate Target Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Integrate target engagement with capabilities analysis; commander's decision; and force assignment, mission planning, and force execution. Provide targeting analysis, products, and assessments to assist the commander in achieving the desired effects that support his objectives and the desired end state. Identify target engagement, weaponeering, positive identification, and engagement collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize target collection efforts. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A, CJCSM 3122.03

Notes: This task includes identifying, developing, and nominating targets; providing input for the development and maintenance of target lists: restricted target list (RTL) and joint target list (JTL); identifying collection requirements to support target development, target system analysis, and combat assessments (CA); assisting with identification of desired effects and their assessment through development of measures of effectiveness (MOEs) and their associated indicators; assisting with operations assessments and conduct tactical assessments; and ensuring target intelligence information is made available in accordance with (IAW) joint force commander (JFC) guidance. Assist with operational assessments by aiding in identifying desired effects, their associated MOEs, and measures of performance (MOPs). Enable target engagement information to be shared horizontally and vertically to include boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, and planning teams applicable to operations in accordance with (IAW) combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance.

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| M1 | Hours/Days | To produce target nominations in accordance with (IAW) joint force |
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| | | targeting guidelines. |
| M2 | Hours | To assist the joint fires element with force assignment recommendations. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has target analysis been performed on the restricted target list (RTL)? |
| M4 | Minutes/Hours | To coordinate joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL). |
| M5 | Minutes | To determine if collection efforts obtained required measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators for operational assessments. |
| M6 | Percent | Of indicators collected that satisfies command objectives within operational timelines. |
| M7 | Frequency | Of participation in assessment and target-related teams, boards, and working groups. |
| M8 | Hours/Days | To provide target validation. |
| M9 | Hours/Days | To provide weaponeering solution. |
| M10 | Hours/Days | To provide collateral damage estimate. |
| M11 | Hours/Days | To provide mensurated coordinates. |

OP 2.8.1 Identify Target Collection Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 05-MAY-15

Description: Identify target collection requirements and ensure the collection plan is synchronized with operations to maximize collection efforts to support targeting. JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: This task may assist and participate in the joint collection management board (JCMB) to ensure proper management and coordination of collection requirements.

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| M2 | Percent | Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets that are on the joint integrated prioritized collection list (JIPCL). |
| M1 | Frequency | Of participation in joint collection management board (JCMB). |

OP 2.8.2 Conduct Target Development

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Conduct target development including analysis, assessment, and documentation. Provide intelligence input for the development and maintenance of target lists, to include the restricted target list (RTL), no-strike list (NSL), and joint target list (JTL). Assist in prioritizing high-value targets (HVTs)/high-payoff targets (HPTs) into HVT list and HPT list. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: The J-2 has the primary responsibility for prioritization of intelligence collection efforts, analysis, validation, and assessment for all joint operations. In addition, the J-2 provides a major input to the J-3 and J-5 in the form of adversary course of action (COA) assessments critical to the joint target prioritization process and identification of high-value targets (HVTs) and high-payoff targets (HPTs). Joint targeting related duties that are normally performed by the J-2 include producing and maintain target intelligence products, conduct target development including analysis, assessment, and documentation. Manage the candidate target list (CTL) and coordinate target vetting with the national intelligence community (IC). Nominate targets for engagement based on all-source fusion analysis in the joint intelligence operations center (JIOC) and/or joint intelligence support element (JISE), component intelligence organizations, and federated partners. Recommend targets for inclusion in the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) in coordination with establishing intelligence requirements is critical to the success of target development and to the entire targeting process. Targeteers should work closely with collection managers, intelligence analysts, and planners to develop, adjust, and integrate intelligence requirements for planning, execution, and assessment throughout the targeting cycle and integrate them into the collection plan. This iterative process should also quickly incorporate changes needed to adapt to a rapidly evolving operational environment. Target vetting assesses the accuracy of the supporting intelligence.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Intelligence information provided met target list development time requirements. |
| M2 | Days/Hours | Since target lists were reviewed for validity. |
| M3 | Minutes/Hours | To disseminate approved target lists. |

OP 2.8.3 Integrate Force Assignment

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Assist in fusing capabilities analysis with available forces and weapons systems against joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL)-approved targets. Assist in consolidating results from target development and capabilities analysis to assemble all necessary data from previous research to identify the best weapons system to achieve the desired lethal or nonlethal effect. Assist in presenting joint targeting recommendations to assist the operations staff to build and deliver a comprehensive briefing explaining the rationale behind target selection and operational decisions. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task is performed in concert with operations and is a vital link between theoretical planning and actual operations. There are five general steps in the force assignment process: 1) consolidate the results of target development and capabilities analysis; 2) assemble data on friendly force status, factoring in operational constraints and current apportionment guidance; 3) assign forces to specific targets and supporting missions; 4) present the joint targeting recommendations to the joint force commander (JFC) for approval; and 5) issue tasking orders to the forces.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Coordination process established between collection elements and targeting elements. |
| M2 | Hours | From receipt of collected information -- imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGNIN), mission reports, etc. -- until receipt of battle damage assessment (BDA) reports. |
| M3 | Minutes/Hours | To submit recommendations for reattack (from original time on target [TOT]). |
| M4 | Percent | Of available operational sources (e.g., heads-up display [HUD] video) integrated with intelligence sources for combat assessment (CA). |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets correctly assessed as destroyed, neutralized, or suppressed. |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets restruck unnecessarily. |
| M7 | Hours/Days | To prepare an assessment of collateral damage/effects resulting from attacks. |

OP 2.8.4 DELETED Provide Intelligence

Support to Combat Assessment (CA)

OP 2.8.4.1 Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Provide a timely and accurate estimate of damage or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target. Conduct the three phases of battle damage assessment (BDA): physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. Determine if forces employed against selected targets meet desired objectives. JP 2-0, JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Battle damage assessment (BDA) is a timely and accurate estimate of damage or degradation resulting from the application of military force, lethal or nonlethal, against a target. BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility with required inputs and coordination from operations and can be federated throughout the intelligence community (IC). BDA is composed of physical damage assessment phase, functional damage assessment phase, and target system assessment phase. BDA answers this question: Were the strategic, operational, and tactical objectives met as a result of the forces employed against the selected targets?

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| M1 | Percent | Of key decision points supported by battle damage assessment (BDA) reporting. |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets with battle damage assessment (BDA) information collected by more than one intelligence discipline. |
| M4 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) requests filled. |
| M5 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 1 (physical damage assessment) reports providing actionable information on targets. |
| M6 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 2 (functional damage |

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| | | assessment) reports providing actionable information on targets. |
| M7 | Percent | Of battle damage assessment (BDA) Phase 3 (target system assessment) reports providing actionable information on targets. |
| M8 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |

OP 2.8.4.2 DELETED Monitor Munitions Effectiveness Assessment (MEA)

OP 2.8.4.3 DELETED Monitor Reattack Recommendations

OP 3 Conduct Fires

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Direct and coordinate the use of weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects on a target. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

Notes: Fires typically produce destructive effects, but some ways and means (such as an electronic attack [EA] or offensive cyberspace operations [OCO]) can be employed with little or no associated physical destruction. This fires function encompasses a number of joint fires tasks, including: joint targeting, joint fire support, countering air and missile threats, interdicting enemy capabilities, strategic attack, information operations, and assessing the results of employing fires. Operational Contract Support (OCS) can be leveraged to achieve lethal or nonlethal effects on a target.

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| M1 | Minutes | To attack immediate targets after most recent information on target provided. |
| M2 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) successfully attacked. |
| M3 | Percent | Of missiles, rockets, and other long-range attack systems successfully |

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| | | engaged. |
| M4 | Percent | Of immediate targets successfully coordinated and attacked. |
| M5 | Minutes | To provide target information to weapon system after decision to engage. |

OP 3.1 Conduct Targeting

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Identify, develop, and select approved targets that decisively impact campaigns and major operations; match the targets to the appropriate response; and then assess the results of executed capabilities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Targeting is accomplished across all echelons during all phases of operations to attain objectives and achieve effects.

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| M1 | Hours | To develop attack plan after identification of high-payoff target (HPT). |
| M2 | Hours | To issue commander, joint task force (CJTF) high-payoff target (HPT) categories (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Hours | To issue commander, joint task force's (CJTF's) prohibited target and collateral damage/effects guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M4 | Hours | To issue fire support coordinator (FSC) measures guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Hours | To pass joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) guidance to targeting agencies (e.g., joint force air component commander [JFACC]) (before air tasking order [ATO] cycle begins). |
| M6 | Hours | To produce joint force commander (JFC)-apportionment guidance (after combatant commander's [CCDR's] warning order [WARNORD]). |

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| M7 | Percent | Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or time line). |
| M8 | Percent | Of desired results achieved by theater operational firepower (within specified time/phase). |
| M9 | Percent | Of joint targeting coordination board (JTCB) target priorities differ from commander, joint task force (CJTF), combatant commander (CCDR), and Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance. |
| M10 | Percent | Of selected targets for which accurate coordinates available. |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint targeting coordination board (JTCB)-selected targets reviewed for political ramifications. |
| M12 | Percent | Of targets susceptible to nonlethal kill allocated to attack using nonlethal means. |
| M13 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon delivery systems targeted by friendly forces. |
| M14 | Minutes | To coordinate attack plan after detection of immediate target. |
| M15 | Percent | Of immediate targets successfully coordinated and attacked. |

OP 3.1.1 Develop Targeting Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Provide joint force commander (JFC) guidance and priorities for targeting and identification of requirements by components, the prioritization of these requirements, the acquisition of targets or target systems, and the attack of targets by components. JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B(S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Phases 1 through 4 of the joint targeting cycle collectively produce the commander's guidance for all targeting, whether deliberate or dynamic. The joint force commander (JFC) and staff, in coordination with joint components and other agencies, develop dynamic targeting guidance, which should include as a minimum: priorities and guidance for dynamic targeting and identification of requirements by components; prioritization of targets, including time-sensitive targets (TSTs); guidance for acquisition; and action against the targets. The JFC should articulate

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risk tolerance sufficiently to let on-scene commanders understand his intent when dynamic targeting requires accelerated coordination. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | In advance of attack, targeting strategy established. |
| M2 | Percent | Of desired results achieved (by expected conclusion of given phase or time line). |
| M3 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) assigned to more than one type attack system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy decisive points translated into high-payoff targets (HPTs). |
| M5 | Percent | Of immediate targets detected that were anticipated in commander's guidance. |
| M6 | Percent | Of immediate targets for which commander's guidance establishes level of acceptable risk. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

OP 3.1.13 DELETED Conduct Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE)

OP 3.1.14 DELETED Perform Weaponeering

OP 3.1.15 Identify Sensitive Targets

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Initiate sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process and conduct the process of submitting sensitive targets for approval. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06C, CJCSI 3160.01A

Notes: Sensitive targets may require Secretary of Defense (SecDef) and/or Presidential approval under certain circumstances. Combatant commands (CCMDs) request approval during contingency planning, crisis action planning (CAP), or post-strike for dynamic/ time-sensitive target (TST) engagement.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is sensitive target criteria established in contingency plans or concept plans (CONPLANS), operation plans (OPLANS), alert orders (ALERTORDs), and execution orders (EXORDs)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are potential targets exceeding the established sensitive target criteria submitted for approval to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef) as part of the contingency planning cycle? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are approved sensitive targets incorporated into the associated plan/order? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Target vetted with interagency targeting board. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is the sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process followed? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are sensitive target approval and review (STAR) targets produced in accordance with (IAW) national and theater standards/directives? |

OP 3.1.16 Validate Targets

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Ensure all vetted targets meet the criteria outlined in joint task forces (JTFs) guidance and objectives and comply with law of armed conflict (LOAC) and rules of engagement (ROE). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

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| M1 | Yes/No | Once vetted, are all targets validated to ensure they meet current objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and are in compliance with level of warfare and rules of engagement (ROE)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets validated against the no-strike list (NSL) and restricted target list (RTL) at each successive level. |
| M3 | Yes/No | In an alliance, coalition, or bilateral environments are all targets validated against allied concerns, as appropriate? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is target validation reassessed as new intelligence arrives or the situation changes? |
| M5 | Yes/No | During execution, are targets continuously validated against the current situation to determine if planned targets still contribute to objectives, if targets are accurately located, and how planned actions will impact on other friendly operations. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is the combatant commander's (CCDR's) staff judge advocate included in the target validation process to ensure an attack on the target complies with guidance, level of warfare, rules of engagement (ROE), special instructions (SPINs), and is not otherwise restricted? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the target validating authority at least a flag officer? |
| M8 | Percent | Of target validation results recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB). |

OP 3.1.2 Apportion Fires

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Prepare and release tasking orders to the executing components and forces. JP 3-01, JP 3-30 (primary), JP 3-60

Notes: Once the joint force commander (JFC) has approved the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), either entirely or in part, tasking

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orders are prepared and released to the executing components and forces. The joint targeting process facilitates the publication of tasking orders by providing amplifying information necessary for detailed force-level planning of operations.

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| M1 | Hours | To assign firepower resources, once targets identified during planning phase. |
| M2 | Hours | To complete targeting cycle planning. |
| M3 | Instances | Of theater strategic firepower assignments appealed to joint force commander (JFC). |
| M4 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint forces as immediate targets. |
| M5 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) covered by at least one attack system. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified awaiting firepower support. |
| M7 | Percent | Of land, air, and sea delivery systems targets of opportunity coordinated by Joint Targeting Coordination Board (JTCB). |
| M8 | Percent | Of attacking systems that must penetrate to target to deliver ordnance. |
| M9 | Minutes | To assign firepower resources to immediate targets once targets identified. |

OP 3.1.3 DELETED Develop Operational Targets

OP 3.1.3.1 DELETED Provide Support to Defeat Threats in Hardened and Deeply Buried Targets (HDBTs)

OP 3.1.4 Develop High-Payoff Targets (HPTs) / High-Value Targets (HVTs)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

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Description: Identify, select, and prioritize high-value targets (HVTs) and high-payoff targets (HPTs). Match appropriate response considering operational requirements and capabilities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: High-value targets (HVTs) are those assets the enemy requires for the successful completion of a mission. HVTs which, if successfully attacked, would contribute substantially to friendly operations, are called high-payoff targets (HPTs). This task includes prioritizing the HPTs into a high-payoff target list (HPTL) and developing guidance on what and when they should be attacked and the assets used for the attack. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Minutes | To complete prioritization (once intelligence data considered). |
| M2 | Percent | Of effort diverted by joint force air component commander (JFACC) or joint force commander (JFC) to higher priority immediate targets discovered after allocation, but inside execution cycle. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operational high-payoff targets (HPTs) discovered within execution cycle resulting in reprioritized target list. |
| M4 | Percent | Of potential targets not reviewed for collateral damage/effects potential, political ramifications/sensitivity, law of armed conflict (LOAC) consequences, etc. by appropriate personnel. |

OP 3.1.5 Publish Air Tasking Order (ATO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Assign missions and specific taskings for each joint force subordinate command employing air assets in the airspace control area. JP 3-09.3, JP 3-30 (primary), JP 3-52, JP 3-60

Notes: Normally published daily, the air tasking order (ATO) is disseminated to appropriate units and command and control (C2)

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agencies. It provides specific instructions to each projected mission as well as general instructions and notification to all joint forces. The ATO can also be used to notify supported land and sea forces of expected missions.

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| M1 | Instances | Of special access program (SAP) not integrated with non-SAP systems. |
| M2 | Hours | To assign firepower resources (once targets identified). |
| M3 | Percent | Of air tasking order (ATO) addressees receive ATO on time. |
| M4 | Percent | Of air tasking order (ATO) missions contain errors. |
| M5 | Percent | Of attacks deconflicted with friendly forces. |
| M6 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked with inappropriate munitions. |
| M7 | Percent | Of mismatch between target sets and assigned strike assets. |
| M8 | Percent | Of weapons changes receiving legal review. |
| M9 | Percent | Of special instructions (SPINS) not receiving legal review prior to publication. |

OP 3.1.5.1 Publish Joint Space Tasking Order(s) (JSTO[s])

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Publish a joint space tasking order (JSTO) that assigns missions and specific taskings for each subordinate command employing space assets. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: The joint space tasking order (JSTO) tasks units with specific missions. The JSTO development process does not account for missions performed by non-Department of Defense (DOD) space assets or those limited space forces assigned to a geographic combatant commander (GCC), thereby creating potential conflicts between DOD and non-DOD agencies. It is then incumbent upon the GCCs and joint functional component command (JFCC) SPACE to coordinate, as required, to minimize conflicts. To this end, Commander, United States Strategic Command (CDRUSSTRATCOM) authorized JFCC SPACE to directly liaison with other DOD and non-DOD agencies to help deconflict space

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operations. Protection of space includes a framework that considers protecting access to space in three phases - before, during, and after disruption or denial. BEFORE requires the identification and prioritization of space dependencies, then aims to influence an actors will to disrupt or deny. DURING considers a number of defensive measures available to spacecraft at the time of attack. AFTER maximizes the use of existing space capabilities via collaborative mitigation.

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| M1 | Hours | To assign independent surveillance and reconnaissance/navigation/communication/warning/surveillance/network resources. |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint space tasking order(s) (JSTO[s]) addressees receive JSTO on time. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint space tasking order(s) (JSTO[s]) missions contain errors. |

OP 3.1.6 Conduct Operational Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Measure the overall effectiveness of employing joint force capabilities in accomplishing a task, creating a condition or effect, achieving an objective or attaining a military end state. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-0, JP 3-24, JP 3-60, JP 5-0 (primary), Joint Staff / J-2 Federation CONOPS, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3122 Series

Notes: Operation Assessment is a continuous process that supports decision making by measuring progress of the joint force toward mission accomplishment. Operation assessment integrates relevant, reliable feedback into planning and execution, thus supporting the commander's decision making regarding plan development, adaptation, and refinement, as well as adjustment during operation execution. At the combatant command level operation assessment also informs civil-military leadership to support geopolitical decision making. Assessment is a process that measures progress of the joint force toward mission accomplishment. Commanders continuously assess the operational environment (OE) and the progress of operations, and compare them to their initial vision and intent. Commanders adjust operations based on their assessment to ensure objectives are met and the military end state is achieved. The assessment process uses

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measures of performance (MOPs) to evaluate task performance at all levels of war and measures of evaluation to determine progress of operations toward achieving objectives. Measures of evaluation assess changes in system behavior, capability, or OE. MOPs measure task performance. Combat assessment (CA) is composed of three related elements: battle damage assessment (BDA), munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), and future targeting or reattack recommendations (RRs). The assessment process and related measures should be relevant, measurable, responsive, and resourced so there is no false impression of accomplishment. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE.

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| M1 | Hours | To commence follow-on operations or execute restrike, awaiting combat assessment (CA). |
| M2 | M/H/D/W | To provide complete combat assessment (CA) to include battle damage assessment (BDA), munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), and reattack recommendation (RR) based on joint force commander (JFC) objectives / guidance. |
| M3 | M/H/D/W | To provide complete combat assessment (CA) of attacks to joint force commander (JFC). |
| M4 | M/H/D/W | To provide initial combat/small scale contingency (SSC) assessment of attacks to joint force commander (JFC). |
| M5 | Percent | Of target objectives assessed as met; later assessed as unmet. |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets that have combat assessment (CA) data available in time to affect operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to inaccurate combat assessment (CA) reporting. |
| M8 | Percent | Of key decision points supported by combat assessment (CA) reporting. |
| M9 | Percent | Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to untimely combat assessment (CA) reporting. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to |

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| | | synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to translate and exploit intelligence in native language. |

OP 3.1.6.1 DELETED Assess Battle Damage on Operational Targets

OP 3.1.6.2 DELETED Assess Munitions Effects on Operational Targets

OP 3.1.6.3 DELETED Assess Re-Attack Requirement

OP 3.1.7 Employ Coordination Measures

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Use permissive and restrictive fire support coordination measures (FSCM), maneuver control measures (MCM), and/or airspace coordinating measures (ACM) in command and control (C2). JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-09.3, JP 3-52

Notes: Within their areas of operation, land and amphibious commanders employ coordination and control measures to facilitate planning and efficient execution of fires, maneuver, and air operations, while simultaneously providing safeguards for friendly forces. Coordination and control measures enhance the effects on targets; protect forces, populations, critical infrastructure, and sites of religious or cultural significance; and set the stage for future operations. The

primary purpose of permissive measures is to facilitate the attack of targets. The primary purpose of restrictive measures is to safeguard forces.

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| M1 | Instances | Of collateral damage/effects. |
| M2 | Instances | Of friendly fire incidents. |
| M3 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) destroyed subsequently attacked by another component. |
| M4 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) missions executed with required notification of non-SOF operating forces in area. |
| M5 | Percent | Of target attacks violate coordination measures or procedures. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

OP 3.1.8 DELETED Coordinate Immediate Targets for Two or More Components

OP 3.1.9 Conduct Dynamic Targeting

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Achieve timely and accurate detection and prosecution of time-sensitive targets (TSTs) through integration of dynamic independent surveillance and reconnaissance support and operations in support of the operational level joint force commander's (JFC's) intent. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) are those targets requiring immediate response because they pose (or will soon pose) a danger to friendly forces or are highly lucrative, fleeting targets of opportunity. This task consists of the six time-sensitive targeting phases, find, fix, track, target, engage, assess (F2T2EA). Related activities are found under intelligence and command and control (C2), respectively.

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| M1 | Percent | Time-sensitive targets (TSTs) targets detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Detected targets with initial correct identification (ID). |
| M3 | Percent | Effectiveness of the time-sensitive target (TST) process to manage false/mis-identification (ID)/dual/decoy target reports. |
| M4 | Time | Target detection report to commit. |
| M5 | Percent | Committed targets with correct identification (ID). |
| M6 | Feet | Target location error (TLE) of commit message coordinates. |
| M7 | Percent | Detected targets engaged. |
| M8 | Time | Initial target detection to engagement. |
| M9 | Percent | Time-sensitive target (TST) engaged in accordance with (IAW) commander's guidance and rules of engagement (ROE). |

OP 3.11 Conduct Target Nomination

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Produce and maintain target nomination lists (TNLs). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: A target nomination list (TNL) is a list of valid military targets selected by combatant command (CCMD) staff, components, subordinates, and task forces and nominated for target engagement. Target development and nomination should integrate lethal and nonlethal means to achieve the commander's desired effects, objectives, and end state. Select targets from the joint target list (JTL) and/or restricted target list (RTL) and compile target nomination lists (TNLs) to nominate targets for engagement. Enter, remove, or record nominated targets on the TNL. Ensure targets on the TNL meet advanced target development standards. Continually monitor and update targets to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document, in an appropriate policy, an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on TNLs. Document TNLs in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

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| M1 | M/H/D/W | To compile target nomination lists (TNLs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets that have advanced target development materials documented in |

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| | | the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets on target nomination list (TNL) with electronic target folders (ETFs) meeting advanced target development standards in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3370.01A. |
| M4 | Percent | Of targets on target nomination lists (TNLs) with valid collateral damage estimates. |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets on target nomination lists (TNLs) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD). |
| M6 | M/H/D/W | To disseminate target nomination lists (TNLs). |

OP 3.2 Conduct Joint Fire Support

DJS Approval Date: 19-JUL-16

Description: Direct, coordinate, and synchronize joint fires that assist air, land, maritime, and/or special operations forces to move, maneuver, and/or control territory, populations, airspace, and/or key waters. JP 3-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60

Notes: Effective integration, synchronization, and employment of joint fire support and joint targeting is essential to creating conditions that provide the supported commander freedom of action. Joint fire support is enhanced by interoperable systems, a broad understanding of the strengths and limitations of each components capabilities, and a clear understanding of how they might be applied and integrated. Joint fire support is achieved through coordinated interaction of all of the elements of the fire support system, thorough and continuous planning, aggressive coordination, and vigorous execution. The joint fire support system includes target acquisition (TA), command and control (C2), and attack/delivery systems that collectively deliver fires where and when needed to support the commander's objectives.

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| M1 | Minutes | To get ordnance on target after initiation of task. |
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| M2 | Percent | Execution of missions requested by components. |
| M3 | Percent | Of high priority missions executed within specified time. |
| M4 | Percent | Of maneuver forces secure assigned objectives. |
| M5 | Percent | Of missions flown/fired achieve desired target damage. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operational fires on time in support of maneuver forces. |
| M7 | Percent | Of planned targets successfully attacked during operation. |
| M8 | Percent | On time of missions with given times on target. |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) delivery systems engaged/destroyed by friendly forces. |
| M10 | Percent | Of immediate targets successfully attacked during operation. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

OP 3.2.1 Provide Close Air Support (CAS) Integration

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Attack operational land and sea targets that delay, disrupt, destroy, or degrade enemy operational forces critical tasks facilities and the will to fight. JP 3-09.3 (primary)

Notes: This task may include integrating the tasking and targeting options, as well as the liaison requirements for aircraft to provide direct close air support to surface forces. This task may also include the use of joint and coalition operational firepower delivery systems.

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| M1 | Minutes | To complete attack after target identification. |
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| M2 | Percent | Of attacking systems deliver ordnance. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy desert per day. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy troops surrender. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly course of action (COAs) altered or discarded. |
| M7 | Percent | Of targets correctly identified. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint tactical air requests filled. |
| M9 | Minutes | To provide surge close air support (CAS) assets to friendly forces in support of (ISO) urgent tactical situations. |
| M10 | Minutes | Of friendly ground maneuver events covered by close air support (CAS) on station. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |

OP 3.2.2 Conduct Nonlethal Attack

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Engage targets with nonlethal means. JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-15.1, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.04A(S)

Notes: This task may apply a systems perspective of the operational environment (OE) and determine the means required to achieve the commander's desired effects. Nonlethal attack can be used to confuse, damage, deceive, delay, deny, disorganize, disrupt, influence, or locate the enemy. Employment of nonlethal capabilities must be integrated into operations to produce synergistic results. Examples are masking smoke, area denial, and employment of some information operations (IO) capabilities, such as electronic attack (EA), and cyberspace operations (CO) that deceive the enemy, disable the enemy's command and control (C2) systems, and disrupt operations. The employment of nonlethal attack is especially important when restraint and limitations on the use of deadly force are directed; when non-combatants are in close proximity; when large-scale damage to the surrounding infrastructure is undesirable; and when sensitive or special operations are required. This task may require language proficiency and/ or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local

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populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of decrease in support for adversary activity in area of operations (AO) resulting from nonlethal effects. |
| M2 | Hours | Until attack options using nonlethal means are developed (from warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means resulting in death or injury to friendly employing forces. |
| M4 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means evaluated for legal sufficiency before execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M6 | Percent | Of nonlethal attack missions/operations that achieved aim or objective. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in conducting nonlethal attack. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform nonlethal attack that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct nonlethal attack. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct nonlethal attack. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct nonlethal attack. |
| M12 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct nonlethal attack. |
| M13 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct nonlethal attack. |
| M14 | Hours | To initiate military information support operations (MISO) activities (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M15 | Minutes | To complete attack on target (after initiation) using nonlethal means. |

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| M16 | Percent | Of enemy actions consistent with information operations (IO) plan objectives. |
| M17 | Percent | Of joint force targets attacked with lethal means and attacked with military information support operations (MISO). |
| M18 | Hours | Of deliberate targets successfully attacked. |
| M19 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) objectives accomplished. |
| M20 | Percent | Of reduction in enemy signals volume after implementation of electronic warfare (EW) plan. |
| M21 | Percent | Of reduction in enemy signals volume at completion of electronic warfare (EW) plan. |
| M22 | Total | Of enemy troops per day that surrendered, defected, or deserted attributable to military information support operations (MISO). |
| M23 | Days | To initiate military information support operations (MISO) operations (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M24 | Hours | For military information support operations (MISO) units to arrive in theater (after joint force activation). |
| M25 | Hours | For military information support operations (MISO) operations to begin (after joint force activation). |
| M26 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) effort focused on stabilizing and reinforcing multinational forces (MNFs) and host nation (HN). |
| M27 | Percent | Of selected deliberate planned targets for which other attack systems were integrated with military information support operations (MISO) (e.g., MISO and offensive air operations). |
| M28 | Percent | Of target audience exhibits behavior in accordance with (IAW) joint force commander's (JFC's) desires. |
| M29 | Percent | Of target audience reached by more than one media from military information support operations (MISO) operations. |

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| M30 | Hours | To initiate electronic attack (EA) (after ordered). |
| M31 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct nonlethal attack? |
| M32 | Percent | Of electronic attacks (EAs) that achieved create desired effects on enemy. |
| M33 | Percent | Reduction in enemy communications emissions (after electronic warfare [EW] or computer network operations performed singularly or together). |
| M34 | Percent | Of enemy air defense (AD) capabilities neutralized by nonmetal nonlethal means. |
| M35 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs,) and component plans having an integrated plan for attack of adversary information system. |
| M36 | Number | Of operational phases including military information support operations (MISO), electronic attack (EA), and computer network attack. |
| M37 | Percent | Of all information system targets evaluated as candidates for attack. |
| M38 | Percent | Of attacks on adversary information system targets that achieved desired effects. |
| M39 | Percent | Of attacks on adversary information systems without fratricide on friendly systems. |
| M40 | Percent | Of attacks on adversary information systems integrated into daily air tasking order (ATO). |
| M41 | Percent | Of adversary information systems included in target lists. |
| M42 | Percent | Of adversary backup and alternate information systems attacked concurrently with attacks on primary systems. |
| M43 | Percent | Of additional time allocated in plans, needed to achieve create desired effect levels on adversary information systems. |
| M44 | Percent | Degradation in enemy information |

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| | | processing capacity after attack. |
| M45 | Hours | For impact of information system attack to be reflected in enemy operation. |
| M46 | Hours | Results of information system attack can be sustained by friendly forces. |
| M47 | Percent | Of all targets evaluated that are candidates for attack using nonlethal means. |
| M48 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve desired effects criteria. |
| M49 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means on selected targets that achieve create desired nonlethal effect. |
| M50 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means integrated into daily air tasking order (ATO). |
| M51 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means without lethal results. |
| M52 | Percent | Of attacks using nonlethal means requiring lethal support. |
| M53 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M54 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M55 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

OP 3.2.2.3 DELETED Employ Information Operations Capabilities in Offensive Operations

OP 3.2.2.4 DELETED Employ Nonlethal Means

OP 3.2.3 Conduct Offensive Counterair (OCA)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft, missiles, launch platforms, and their supporting structures and/or systems both before and after launch and as close to their source as possible. JP 3-0, JP 3-01

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(primary)

Notes: Offensive counter air (OCA) are operations mounted to destroy, enemy air power and their supporting structures and systems both before and after launch and as close to its source as possible. The goal of OCA operations is to prevent or disrupt the launch of enemy aircraft and missiles by engaging them and/or their overall supporting infrastructure prior to employment.

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| M1 | Percent | Of attacking systems deliver ordnance. |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy air actions require discard of friendly course(s) of action (COAs). |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy forces destroyed, delayed, disrupted, or degraded. |
| M4 | Percent | Of high-payoff target(HPT) attacks lack integration of fires assets. |
| M5 | Percent | Of preplanned targets successfully attacked. |
| M6 | Missiles | Launched per day from enemy land based mobile launchers. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy theater missile forces destroyed. |
| M8 | Percent | Of enemy TM launch systems and support facilities and forces destroyed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of hostile theater missiles engaged and destroyed. |
| M10 | Percent | Of attack systems directed against declared hostile theater missile elements. |
| M11 | Minutes | To get ordnance on time-sensitive targets after initiation/acceptance of target. |
| M12 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter air [OCA]). |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter air [OCA]) that are trained in theater specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., Security Forces(SF)) to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter |

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|-----|---------|---|
| | | air [OCA]). |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter air [OCA]). |

OP 3.2.4 Conduct Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD)

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Coordinate, integrate, and synchronize attacks that neutralize, destroy, or temporarily degrade surface-based enemy air defenses. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09.3

Notes: The attacks may be destructive or disruptive or both depending on the rules of engagement.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of enemy air defenses destroyed. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly air losses to enemy air defenses. |
| M3 | Percent | Of friendly air sorties attacked by enemy air defense. |
| M4 | Percent | Of air operations (strike packages) adequately supported by suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) assets. |
| M5 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |

OP 3.2.5 Interdict Targets

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate, integrate, and synchronize actions that divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military potential. JP 3-03 (primary), JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-13.1

Notes: Interdiction operations may support theater or operational area-wide priorities or component operations.

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| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Destruction of enemy logistics required by operational forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction). |
| M4 | Percent | Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC). |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy forces or materials disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed (before effective use against friendly forces). |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy operational targets engaged. |
| M7 | Percent | Of potential enemy course of action (COA) denied. |
| M8 | Percent | Of target attacks achieve desired effects. |
| M9 | Percent | Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOCs) capacity required for offensive operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of enemy operational forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed by joint force interdiction outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to interdict operational forces/targets. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to interdict operational forces/targets that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets. |

OP 3.2.5.1 Conduct Air Interdiction (AI)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Carry out air operations as part of the joint force commander(s) (JFCs) campaign or major operation to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve enemy objectives. JP 3-03 (primary)

Notes: Actions are conducted at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. Interdiction operations may support theater or operational area-wide priorities or component operations. Theater or joint operations area (JOA) air interdiction (AI) capabilities and forces determined by the joint force commander (JFC) in consultation with component commanders. The joint force air component commander (JFACC) provides AI employment guidance which is then used to develop the air tasking order. The four types of AI missions are: AI, ground alert AI, airborne alert AI, and strike coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR).

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction). |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacks have collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC). |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed before effective uses against friendly forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy material disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed before effective uses against friendly forces. |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy operational targets engaged. |
| M7 | Percent | Of potential enemy course(s) of action (COAs) denied. |
| M8 | Percent | Of target attacks achieve desired effects. |
| M9 | Percent | Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOCs) capacity required for offensive operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Destruction of enemy logistics required |

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| | | by operational forces. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |

OP 3.2.5.2 DELETED Conduct Surface Interdiction

OP 3.2.5.3 Coordinate Interdiction

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives. JP 3-03 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Interdiction also can be used to prevent an enemy from achieving a variety of objectives affecting the United States (US) populace, economy, or national interests. With regard to military operations in conventional terms, they are conducted at such distance from friendly forces that detailed integration of each mission with the fire and maneuver of friendly forces is not required. In this task the enemy's military surface capabilities or diverted, disrupted, delayed or destroyed. In support of law enforcement interdiction can board, detain, or destroy, under lawful authority, ships, vehicles, aircraft, people, cargo, and money.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Destruction of enemy logistics by operational forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction). |
| M3 | Percent | Of attacks have collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC). |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy forces or materials interdicted before effective use against friendly forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy operational forces interdicted outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations. |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy operational targets engaged. |

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|-----|---------|--|
| M7 | Percent | Of potential enemy course(s) of action (COAs) denied. |
| M8 | Percent | Of target attacks achieve desired effects. |
| M9 | Percent | Reduction of enemy lines of communications (LOCs) capacity required for offensive operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 3.2.6 Provide Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Provide available elements of the joint fire support system. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-09 (primary)

Notes: The joint fire support system includes target acquisition capabilities, command and control, and attack and delivery systems that collectively deliver fires where and when needed to support the commander's objectives as outlined in the concept of operations and/or scheme of fires; does not include air defense or counterair.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction). |
| M2 | Percent | Of operational maneuvers with faulty operational fire support. |
| M3 | Percent | Of target attacks achieve desired effects. |
| M4 | Percent | Of target attacks in support of operational maneuver involve friendly fire incidents. |

OP 3.2.7 Synchronize Operational Fires

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Integrate and synchronize the employment of lethal and nonlethal capabilities against single or multiple targets at a decisive place and time. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

Notes: Some synchronization of lethal and nonlethal actions is necessary at the operational level to prevent parallel, unaligned actions, and to minimize adverse effects on friendly forces, neutrals, and noncombatants. However, operational-level command cannot synchronize every lethal and nonlethal action; therefore, a clear understanding of the commander's intent and the overall scheme of fires is essential at all levels of the force.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of assets used for short notice retargeting (flexibility). |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly casualties by friendly fire. |
| M3 | Hours | To reattack operational target. |
| M4 | Percent | Of attacks deconflicted with friendly forces. |
| M5 | Percent | Of attacks on enemy targets achieve desired effects. |
| M6 | Percent | Of attacks on high-payoff target(s) (HPTs) lack integration of fires assets. |
| M7 | Percent | Of destroyed high-payoff targets (HPTs) subsequently engaged by fires from another component. |
| M8 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) attacked by joint force as immediate targets. |
| M9 | Percent | Of operational targets attacked by lethal and nonlethal together. |
| M10 | Percent | Of special operations forces (SOF) missions executed with appropriate notification of non-SOF operating forces in area. |
| M11 | Percent | Of strategic national missions require theater/joint operations area (JOA) support. |
| M12 | Percent | Satisfaction of theater/joint operations area (JOA) support for strategic national missions. |

OP 3.3 Conduct Peace Operations (PO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Unclassified

Description: Conduct peace operations (PO) to preserve, maintain, or restore the peace. JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: This task encompasses multi-agency and multinational crisis response and limited contingency operations involving all instruments of national power with military missions to contain conflict, redress the peace, and shape the environment to support reconciliation and rebuilding and facilitate the transition to legitimate governance. Peace operations (PO) include peacekeeping, peace enforcement (PE), peacemaking (PM), peace building (PB), and conflict prevention efforts.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M2 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct peace operations (PO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in conducting peace operations (PO). |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in conducting peace operations (PO). |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M8 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M9 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct peace operations (PO). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| | | mission-specific relevant activities to conduct peace operations (PO)? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct peace operations (PO)? |

OP 3.3.1 Conduct Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. JP 3-07, JP 3-07.3 (primary)

Notes: (DOD) Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (cease fire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. See also peace building (PB), peace enforcement (PE), peacemaking (PM), and/or peace operations (PO).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Were extensive liaison and communications established? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Were required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support resulting in effective multinational action? |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) |

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| | | (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO). |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO) address mission-specific relevant activities? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct peacekeeping operations (PKO)? |

OP 3.3.2 Conduct Peace Enforcement Operations (PEO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO) pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolution of sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B

Notes: Peace enforcement (PE) is the application of military force, or the threat of its use, normally pursuant to international authorization, to compel compliance with resolutions or sanctions designed to maintain or restore peace and order.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Were extensive liaison and communications established? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Were required adjustments to national concepts for intelligence support resulting in effective multinational action? |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform peace enforcement operations (PEO) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific irregular warfare (IW) requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned in peace enforcement operations (PEO). |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) to conduct peace enforcement operations (PEO) address mission-specific irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities? |

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| M13 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs] (NGOs), other government agencies) considered? |
|-----|--------|---|

OP 3.3.3 DELETED Conduct Multilateral Peace Operations

OP 3.4 Conduct Precision Engagement Counter Countermeasure Operations

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Conduct counter countermeasure operations designed to neutralize the effects of threat defensive countermeasures. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task is may involve degrading/neutralizing our ability to compile a high-value asset target list, as well as our ability to attack these high-value targets (HVTs) with precision engagement.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Do operation plans (OPLANs) identify threat countermeasures to intelligence collection and precision engagement capabilities? |
| M2 | Number | Of types of countermeasures protecting high-value target (HVT). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Of effective counter countermeasures identified. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do operation plans (OPLANs) identify counter countermeasures for intelligence collection and precision engagement? |

OP 3.4.1 DELETED Provide Intelligence Collection Sensor Counter Countermeasures

OP 3.4.2 Provide Precision Engagement

Counter Countermeasures

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Provide counter countermeasures for inclusion in precision engagement planning. JP 2-01, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: This task may include reviewing the high valued asset target list and associated threat countermeasure environment. It may also include reviewing precision engagement mission assignments; assessing and select appropriate counter countermeasures operations to improve precision guided weapons and associated target acquisition performance in the identified threat countermeasure environment and developing mission tailored counter countermeasure operational input to Precision Engagement operation plan(s) (OPLANs). Assessing counter countermeasure effectiveness and adjust plan input as needed.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Number | Of high-value target (HVT) protected by countermeasures against precision engagement weapons and sensors. |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified countermeasure types for which precision engagement sensor and weapon counter countermeasures have been identified. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does operations plan identify counter countermeasures for precision engagement? |

OP 3.5.1.3 Conduct Satellite Anomaly Resolution

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Plan and coordinate anomaly detection, user notification, and contingency operations to recover from anomalous conditions and anomaly correction, as well as geolocating a source of electromagnetic interference (EMI). JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: None

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major space platform (mission loss). |
| M2 | Minutes | To report the functional loss of a major system of a space platform (mission |

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| | | loss). |
| M3 | Hours | To troubleshoot and restore operational capability or reroute users. |

OP 3.5.1.4 Conduct Satellite Relocation/Reorientation

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-15

Description: Relocate/reorient space systems and support national or theater requirements. JP 3-14 (primary), CJCSI 6250.01

Notes: This task may involve the control of payloads as directed by other organizations responsible for the payload operation and management.

| | | |
|----|------|--|
| M1 | Days | To move on-orbit assets from support of one theater to support of another. |
|----|------|--|

OP 3.5.2.1 Conduct Offensive Space Control (OSC)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Direct those activities that prevent and/or negate an adversary's hostile use of United States (US)/third-party space capabilities or use of an adversary's own space capabilities. JP 3-14 (primary)

Notes: Offensive space control (OSC) actions may target an adversary's space-related capabilities, forces, information links, and space capabilities supporting those forces, using both destructive and nondestructive means. Prevention activities support protection and negation measures by allowing the United States (US) to use other instruments of national power. Negation of enemy space capabilities is done through denial, deception, disruption, degradation, or destruction.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of diplomatic measures effectively implemented. |
| M2 | Percent | Of informational measures effectively implemented. |
| M3 | Percent | Of economic measures effectively implemented. |

OP 3.5.2.3 Conduct Space Negation

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Negate enemy space capabilities through denial, deception, disruption, degradation, or destruction. JP 3-03 (primary), JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-13.1

Notes: The United States (US) military must negate the adversary's use of those space capabilities that affect the safety and well-being of US, allied, and coalition forces.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Destruction of enemy logistics required by operational forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Disruption of enemy logistics required by operational forces. |
| M3 | Percent | Increase in friendly branches/sequels (following interdiction). |
| M4 | Percent | Of attacks having collateral damage within limits defined by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) or geographic combatant commander (GCC). |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy forces or materials disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed (before effective use against friendly forces). |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy operational targets engaged. |
| M7 | Percent | Of potential enemy course of action (COA) denied. |
| M8 | Percent | Of target attacks achieve desired effects. |
| M9 | Percent | Reduction of the enemy's lines of communications (LOCs) capacity required for offensive operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of enemy operational forces disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized or destroyed by joint force interdiction outside the joint operations area (JOA)/theater of operations. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to interdict operational forces/targets. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to interdict operational |

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| | | forces/targets that are trained in theater specific mission-specific requirements. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to interdict operational forces/targets. |

OP 3.5.3.8 Conduct Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Execute navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions across the space operations, information operations (IO), electronic warfare (EW) and cyberspace operations (CO) mission areas. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: In order to protect friendly use of positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) information while denying adversary use, and without unduly disrupting civil/commercial access to civil PNT services outside an area of military operations.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) representation during crisis action planning (CAP) and time-sensitive planning. |
| M2 | Hours | To endorse and forward a joint force commander (JFC) request for strategic and/or operational navigation warfare (NAVWAR)-related support (i.e., on-orbit assets, national technical means, intelligence, modeling, etc.). |
| M3 | Hours | To plan and coordinate offensive and defensive navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions. |

OP 3.6 Conduct Counterinsurgency (COIN)

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Conduct comprehensive civilian and military efforts to defeat an insurgency and to address any core grievances. JP 3-0, JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Counterinsurgency (COIN) is primarily political and incorporates a wide range of activities, of which security is only one. Unified action is required to successfully conduct COIN operations and should include all host nation (HN), United States (US), and multinational agencies or actors. Civilian agencies should lead US efforts. When operational conditions do not permit a civilian agency to lead COIN within a specific area, the joint force commander (JFC) must be cognizant of the unified action required for effective COIN.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of individuals arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) requiring additional training. |
| M2 | Percent | Of units arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) requiring additional training. |
| M3 | Number | Of waivers or remediating actions required. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Predeployment training meets commander's requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of deploying units arriving in the joint operations area (JOA) incorporating or exchanging lessons learned from previous missions. |
| M6 | Percent | Of unit personnel qualified to train host nation personnel in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of unit personnel qualified to advise host nation personnel in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M8 | Percent | Of unit personnel trained to comprehend local language(s). |
| M9 | Percent | Of unit personnel trained in cultural awareness requirements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of unit personnel considered cultural experts. |
| M11 | Percent | Of regional experts assigned versus requirements. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Comprehensive approach to counterinsurgency (COIN) planning and execution in terms of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) |

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| | | and other government agencies. |
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OP 3.8 Dismantle Threat Finance

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Degrade a threats capability to such an extent it is no longer able to resource and execute activities that threaten United States (US) interests. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

Notes: This task may require communication, information sharing, and coordination with all levels of war/elements/agencies to develop information on threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities into information which can be used to map out threat networks, operations and operating methods.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the approval process to dismantle threat finance entities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the requirements to dismantle threat finance entities? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient intelligence to map the networks to positively identify persons or entities? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient information to positively identify persons or entities to dismantle? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has the organization established counter threat finance (CTF) priorities for the dismantlement of threat financial activities within the organizations operational area (OA)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) that can be employed to dismantle threat finance operations? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the organization requested |

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| | | support to conduct counter threat finance (CTF) dismantlement actions and activities within the organizations operational area (OA)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has a baseline assessment been established? |
| M9 | Time | To complete a baseline assessment prior to dismantlement. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do memorandums of understanding (MOUs) consider threat finance? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has dismantlement guidance been developed for subordinate forces? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has dismantlement guidance been received from higher echelons? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from dismantlement activities captured? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from dismantlement activities disseminated? |
| M15 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include counter threat finance (CTF). |
| M16 | Number | Of fragmentary orders (FRAGOs) that include counter threat finance (CTF). |
| M17 | Yes/No | Was counter threat finance (CTF) information received from supporting organizations? |
| M18 | Ratio | Of seized resources / identified. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Was information from seizures shared with coordinating organizations? |
| M20 | Time | To publish shared information from seizures. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Was coordination conducted with partners? |
| M22 | Percentage | Of new information obtained that was added to the network assessment. |
| M23 | Number | Of attacks reduced that are analyzed to be an effect of dismantlement. |
| M24 | Percent | Of unintended effects notated from dismantlement activities. |

OP 3.8.1 Deter Threat Finance

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Support or influence operations across multiple organizational and political boundaries against threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities to deter financial support to threat

Unclassified

entities in support of counter threat finance (CTF) activities. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, JP 3-26, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DoDD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

Notes: Deterrence includes prevention of threat finance by the fear of consequences and is a state of mind brought about by the existence of a credible threat of unacceptable counteraction. Accomplishment of this task may foster government legitimacy. This task may include, but is not limited to, conducting/executing, supporting, planning, coordinating and synchronizing United States (US) counter threat finance (CTF) efforts required to find and identify funding and resource providers; follow financial activities; discourage or dissuade current and future donations or transfers; publicly expose identified providers of funding; establish contact with identified financial supporters; conduct political engagement of identified financial supporters; work with the partner nation(s) to establish or modify laws and regulations against threat finance support; support prosecution; and seizure of illicit funds and/ or resources.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Do memorandums of understanding (MOUs) consider threat finance? |
| M2 | Time | To complete a baseline assessment prior to deterrence. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has deterrence guidance been developed for subordinate forces? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has deterrence guidance been received from higher echelons? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from deterrence activities captured? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from deterrence activities disseminated? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has a baseline assessment been established? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was coordination conducted with partners? |
| M9 | Percentage | Of new information obtained that was added to the network assessment. |
| M10 | Number | Of attacks reduced analyzed to be an effect of deterrence activities. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on deterrence tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) available within the Department of Defense (DOD) that can be employed to deter threat finance operations? |
| M12 | Percent | Of unintended effects notated from |

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| | | deterrence activities. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the approval process to deter threat finance entities? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been trained on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) of other organizations that can be employed to deter threat finance operations? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel been briefed to understand the requirements to deter threat finance entities? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient intelligence to map the networks to positively identify threat financial networks, key personnel, and entities? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Does the counter threat finance (CTF) element have sufficient information to positively identify threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Has the organization established clear command and control (C2) of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Has the organization established clear mission requirements of counter threat finance (CTF) organizations? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Has the organization established counter threat finance (CTF) priorities to deter threat financial activities within the organizations area of operation (AO)? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Has the organization requested support to conduct counter threat finance (CTF) deterrence actions / activities within the organizations operational area (AO)? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons / organizations for key leader engagement? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons / organizations for partner engagement? |

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| M24 | Yes/No | Have counter threat finance (CTF) personnel provided recommendations to the commander on persons / organizations for governance? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is counter threat finance (CTF) considered during the planning process for deterrence operations? |
| M26 | Ratio | Counter threat finance (CTF) deterrence recommendations that have been enacted / resulted in the reduction of the flow of financial support to threat entities. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Are counter threat finance (CTF) priorities represented at boards, bureaus, centers, cells and working groups? |

OP 3.9 Conduct Target Validation

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Produce and maintain the joint target list (JTL) and restricted target list (RTL). Ensure all vetted candidate targets meet the objectives and criteria outlined in the commander's guidance and ensure compliance with the laws of war (LOW) and rules of engagement (ROE). JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: The joint target list (JTL) is a list of valid military targets. The restricted target list (RTL) is a list of valid military targets that have target engagement restrictions placed on them by a designated validation authority. Determine the need for target engagement restrictions. Remove candidate targets from the candidate target list (CTL) and place validated targets on the JTL or RTL. Document restrictions placed on the engagement of a valid target and validation results in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). Continually monitor and update targets on the JTL/RTL to reflect the latest intelligence. Establish and document in an appropriate policy an intelligence cutoff date (ICOD) currency requirement for targets on JTL/RTL.

| | | |
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| M1 | Percent | Of targets on joint target list (JTL) that have validation results recorded in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M2 | Percent | Of validated targets that have been vetted by intelligence community (IC). |

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| M3 | Percent | Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have validation results recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M4 | Percent | Of targets on restricted target list (RTL) that have target engagement restrictions recorded in modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets on joint target list/restricted target list (JTL/RTL) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) whose vetted functional characterization is reviewed for currency within the established intelligence cutoff date (ICOD). |

OP 4 Provide Operational Sustainment

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide requested/required logistics services. JP 1-0, JP 4-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: The focus of sustainment in joint operations is to provide the joint force commander (JFC) with the means to enable freedom of action and endurance and extend operational reach. Effective sustainment determines the depth to which the joint force can conduct decisive operations; allowing the JFC to seize, retain and exploit the initiative. This task includes sustaining the tempo and the continuity of operations throughout a campaign or major operation. This task includes obtaining sustainment support from sources other than Military Services and includes the following: host-nation support (HNS), logistic civil augmentation, Department of Defense (DOD) civilian support, and captured materiel.

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| M1 | Hours | To perform an assessment of all joint logistics functional areas. |
| M2 | Hours | Since last assessment of joint logistics functional areas. |
| M3 | Days | From request until requested item received in theater. |
| M4 | Tons | Of backlogged support requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required logistics in place to support campaign. |
| M6 | Days | Of supply in theater. |

OP 4.1 Coordinate Ammunition and Equipment Supply

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Procure, distribute, maintain while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies. JP 4-0, JP 4-09 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: The joint logistician effectively integrates three functional capabilities within the supply core logistic capability: managing supplies and equipment, managing inventory, and managing supplier networks. Visibility of requirements/demands is critical for supplies and it requires communication and integration with other areas affecting the Department of Defense (DOD) supply chain, maintenance, and distribution. Specifically, supply demand planning involves the joint force operation planners, Service maintenance operations, and the distribution system to fully consider major components of the logistics pipeline beyond commodity stockpiles. Demand planning is accomplished in a collaborative environment to provide responsive supply operations. Another focus area critical to effective supply operations is the return and retrograde of equipment and supplies. Both demand planning and return and retrograde functions involve collaboration and execution by all three areas of the DOD supply chain.

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| M1 | Hours | After Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Warning Order to determine availability of suitable munitions within theater. |
| M2 | Days | After required date that replenishment stocks are delivered. |
| M3 | Hours | To develop replenishment concept (after receipt of warning order). |
| M4 | Percent | Of fire missions with munitions available on-schedule. |
| M5 | Percent | Of high priority targets with preferred munitions available. |
| M6 | Percent | Of major equipment shortfalls cause unit mission delays. |
| M7 | Percent | Of minimum safety level of build up stocks maintained at staging areas. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required reception and onward movement support available. |
| M9 | Hours | To identify a source of supply and request transportation after |

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| | | notification of logistic shortfalls. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 4.2 Synchronize Fuel Supply

DJS Approval Date: 01-MAR-16

Description: Direct the integrated bulk petroleum supply chain to point of use in order to sustain theater operations. JP 4-01.5, JP 4-03 (primary), Department of Defense 2016 Operational Energy Strategy, DoD Operational Energy Implementation Strategy Plan

Notes: Although bulk petroleum is a common item of support, it presents a significant logistic challenge in its movement, storage, and distribution. Providing forces with the right fuel, in the right place, and at the right time involves synchronizing activities, determining peacetime and wartime requirements, prioritizing delivery, contracting and allocating product, arranging for bulk storage, moving products forward to and within the theater, ensuring quality control, issuing and accounting for the fuel, and maintaining distribution equipment and facilities. Joint theater petroleum management is inclusive of military and commercially-based petroleum distribution. This task includes joint petroleum support planning; assessing joint operational area petroleum status; and obtaining, maintaining, and providing joint petroleum situational awareness (SA). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment. This task may include integrating alternative fuels into supply mix, expanding operational energy supply alternatives, making alternative solutions necessary, and anticipating potential environmental and other issues associated with fuel usage.

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| M1 | Hours | To develop replenishment concept (after receipt of warning order). |
| M2 | Gallons per day | Of fuel delivered to theater. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M4 | Percent | Of fuel delivery and storage capacity |

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| | | available. |
| M5 | Days | Supply of required fuel in place to support campaign. |
| M6 | Days | Operational delay (due to fuel shortages). |
| M7 | Percent | Of available host nation petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) replenishment and distribution assets integrated into operational planning. |
| M8 | Percent | Of forecasted fuel actually consumed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of planning reflect petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) concepts of operations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of refueling capability available at time and place needed. |
| M11 | Percent | Of total refueling assets available to support operational forces. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are alternative fuels integrated into supply planning? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are alternative fuels integrated into supply mix? |
| M14 | Percent | Of alternative fuel deliveries. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are there expanded operational energy supply sources? |
| M16 | Percent | Of local energy resources. |

OP 4.3 Provide Equipment Maintenance

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Execute the equipment maintenance strategy. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-02

Notes: The Services, as part of their Title 10, United States Code (USC), responsibilities, execute maintenance as a core logistic capability. To execute this responsibility, Services employ a maintenance strategy that supports the joint force commander (JFC) freedom of action through depot and field level maintenance to maintain the fleet readiness of units and capabilities. These levels of maintenance utilize various functional capabilities to achieve their goal. Sustainment planning provides ready, reliable systems at best value and is achievable through life cycle systems readiness (LCSR). LCSR in support of the joint force begins when a weapon system is being acquired and continues until the system is disposed of. Maintenance is accomplished across the Department of Defense (DOD) at two levels: depot level (sustainment) and field level

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(intermediate and organizational).

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| M1 | Days | To develop maintenance concept and policies (after receipt of warning order). |
| M2 | Hours | For maintenance facilities to be available in the rear area (after receipt of warning order). |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy material collected, classified and properly disposed. |
| M4 | Percent | Of damaged equipment salvaged. |
| M5 | Percent | Of equipment failures successfully repaired. |
| M6 | Percent | Of equipment repaired at appropriate level with evacuation to higher level. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations plans address collection, classification, and disposition of salvage. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operations plans address collection, classification, and disposition of enemy material. |
| M9 | Percent | Of support policies and procedures were completed prior to execution. |
| M10 | Hours | To obtain needed parts for repairs. |
| M11 | Hours | To obtain replacement parts. |
| M12 | Hours | To repair equipment. |
| M13 | Hours | To obtain replacement equipment. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Equipment repaired within timelines written in applicable instruction. |
| M15 | Percent | Of major components supplied from maintenance channels. |

OP 4.4 Coordinate Force Strength

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate provision of trained personnel, units, and replacements. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 4-0

Notes: This task may also include providing personnel and health services support for campaigns, major operations, joint task force (JTF) organizations, and routine joint security area (JSA) support. This task may also consider operational contract support (OCS) as part of the support force.

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| M1 | Percent | Of personnel replacement |
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| | | requirements not met. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel support can be contracted. |
| M3 | Percent | Of replacements adequately trained to perform assigned duties. |
| M4 | Percent | Of units whose actual manning meets or exceeds authorized levels. |
| M5 | Days | To identify personnel replacement requirements. |
| M6 | Days | To obtain replacement personnel and assign to unit. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are the Time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) authorization requirements sourced prior to movement? |

OP 4.4.1 Coordinate Field Services Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide requested/required field services and supplies. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: Support provided under this task includes food, water, personal welfare and comfort items; clothing and individual equipment; laundry, bath, and renovation; and mortuary affairs (MA), in the joint operations area (JOA).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To access to laundry and bath facilities. |
| M2 | Days | To obtain delivery of mail to unit level. |
| M3 | Days | Delay in search, recovery, identification, care, and evacuation or disposition of deceased personnel (due to lack of graves registration system, units). |
| M4 | Percent | Of operations include establishment of mortuary collection points, field processing centers, personal effects depots, and United States (US) cemeteries in theater. |
| M5 | Percent | Of personal daily water requirement being provided. |
| M6 | Percent | Of personnel provided with required |

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| | | individual clothing and equipment. |
| M7 | Percent | Of personnel receiving at least one hot meal per day. |
| M8 | Months | To establish morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) facilities in protracted operation. |
| M9 | Weeks | To establish joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO). |
| M10 | Days | To establish the joint operations areas morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) policy (from recognition of need). |

OP 4.4.1.1 Coordinate Logistic Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide requested/required logistics support capabilities. JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary)

Notes: Logistic services include many disparate activities that are highly scalable capabilities. Included in this area are food, water and ice, base camp, and hygiene services.

| | | |
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| M2 | Percent | Of planned field services requirements provided in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M1 | Percent | Of required field services for personnel provided by components in joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Percent | Of planned capacity of field services (bath and laundry) achieved in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Percent | Of required production rate of potable water achieved in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M5 | Percent | Personnel hospitalized for dehydration in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M6 | Days | To coordinate bath and laundry operations with medical authorities. |
| M7 | Days | To estimate nonmaterial support requirements for military, Department of Defense (DOD) civilian, qualifying contractor, and other personnel in the joint operations area (JOA). |

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| M8 | Hours | To rig equipment or supplies for airdrop in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M9 | Days | To update field service requirements based on changes in theater population. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel that can be rigged for a single airdrop. |
| M11 | Tons | Of equipment can be rigged for a single airdrop. |

OP 4.4.1.2 Coordinate Mortuary Affairs (MA)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide for the search for, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and executive order. JP 3-33, JP 4-06 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: null

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|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Accuracy in maintaining records of deceased/missing personnel in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M2 | Percent | Accuracy in maintaining records of personal effects in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy in processing personal effects of deceased/missing in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Days | Delay in disposition of remains while awaiting decision on mortuary affairs (MA) policy. |
| M5 | Percent | Of instances of release of identification of deceased/missing held up until next of kin (NOK) notified. |
| M7 | Instances | Of release of identification of deceased/missing before next of kin (NOK) notified. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations include establishment of mortuary collection points, field processing centers, personal effects depots, and US cemeteries in theater. |
| M8 | Percent | Of remains correctly identified. |
| M9 | Percent | Of remains re-identified after |

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| | | disposition. |
| M10 | Days | To coordinate transportation support to return remains to continental United States (CONUS). |
| M11 | Days | To establish temporary interment facilities. |
| M12 | Days | To identify remains at unit level. |
| M13 | Days | To inter remains in temporary sites in the joint operations area (JOA) (after recovery and identification). |
| M14 | Days | To identify remains of recently deceased, unidentified personnel at theater mortuary evacuation point (TMEP). |
| M15 | Percent | Of joint mortuary affairs office (JMAO) tasks included in planning. |
| M16 | Days | To process remains from recovery through evacuation to the continental United States (CONUS). |
| M17 | Days | To recover remains at end of firefight/battle. |
| M19 | Months | To recover remains from temporary interment sites in the joint operations area (JOA) and evacuate to the continental United States (CONUS) (after end of operations in theater). |
| M18 | Months | To recover remains commencing at end of hostilities. |
| M20 | Days | To search for, recover, identify, care for, and evacuate or inter deceased personnel (without graves registration units). |
| M21 | Yes/No | Has chaplain support to conduct committal services at temporary Interment sites been coordinated? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Has the commander been briefed on customs for care of the dead followed by various ethnic and religious groups? |

OP 4.4.2 Provide Personnel Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide personnel service support (including administration, finance, and individual support). JP 1-0 (primary), JP 1-05, JP 1-06, JP 3-33, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSI 3141.01D, CJCSI

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3290.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3150.13C

Notes: None.

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| M1 | Days | To establish procedures with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for handling, treatment and transfer of enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPWs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of military personnel receiving pay on-schedule. |
| M3 | Percent | Of military personnel with access to morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR)/United Service Organizations (USO) facilities. |
| M4 | Percent | Of required aerial mail terminals and military post offices established within planned timelines. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required component personnel services capabilities in place and operational. |
| M6 | Days | To identify personnel replacement requirements (contingency planning). |
| M7 | Days | To obtain replacement personnel. |
| M8 | Days | To assign replacement personnel to unit. |
| M9 | Days | To deploy financial personnel to area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M10 | Percent | Of finance support provided to the deployed commander. |
| M11 | Percent | Of financial customer service provided to deployed personnel. |
| M12 | Percent | Of dependents receiving family support group network service. |

OP 4.4.2.1 Coordinate Rotation Planning

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Establish procedures for the deployment, redeployment or movement of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and to ensure continued and uninterrupted personnel support for those individuals. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 1301.01 Series, CJCSM 3150.13 Series

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Notes: Rotation planning covers military, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF).

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | Rotation policy for deployment and redeployment of individual augmentees, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractors established. |
| M2 | Hours | To identify military personnel, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractor employees replacement requirements. |
| M3 | Daily | To obtain individual replacements, military personnel, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and contractor employees in the joint operations area (JOA) per joint force commander (JFC) request. |
| M4 | Days | To establish a rotational replacement, deployment or redeployment policy. |
| M5 | Daily | Track rotation dates of individual augmentees assigned. |

OP 4.4.2.2 Manage Personnel Accountability and Strength Reporting

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-16

Description: Coordinate procedures for joint personnel status reporting of military personnel, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and contractors (i.e., contractors authorized to accompany the force [CAAF]) assigned in a theater of operation or joint operations area (JOA) to meet daily situation report (SITREP) requirements. JP 1-0 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3150.13 series

Notes: null

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|----|-------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To determine status of arriving individual staff augmentees, military personnel, civilians and units in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M2 | Days | Determine personnel status (i.e. gain, loss, return to duty and casualty reporting). |

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| M3 | Hours | Request strength reports for joint personnel status report requirements. |
| M4 | Daily | Submit joint personnel status and casualty report (JPERSTAT). |

OP 4.4.3 Provide Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Perform, provide, or arrange all services to promote, improve, conserve, and/or restore the mental or physical well-being of personnel. JP 3-33, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: These services include, but are not limited to, the management of health services resources, such as manpower, monies, and facilities; preventive and curative health measures; evacuation of the wounded, injured, or sick; selection of the medically fit and disposition of the medically unfit; blood management; medical supply, equipment, and maintenance thereof; combat stress control; and medical, dental, veterinary, laboratory, optometric, nutrition therapy, and medical intelligence services. Health service support (HSS) promotes, improves, conserves, or restores health within a military system. HSS capabilities are employed across the range of military operations and include the ability to organize, train, and equip preceding deployment and enable the employment of physically fit personnel HSS. These capabilities span the operational environment from point of injury/illness to the appropriate capability of care. The purpose of HSS is to maintain the individual and group health needed to accomplish a military mission. The intent is to effectively and efficiently use medical capabilities and individual healthful practices to prevent and/or correct any human condition that would impair or preclude the joint force from achieving its objectives.

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| M1 | Percent | Accountability of personnel entering the joint health service support (HSS) system. |
| M2 | Percent | Of patients returned to duty (RTD) versus transported to definitive care facilities outside of the theater. |
| M3 | Percent | Of patients who died of wounds (DOW). |
| M4 | Patients/Day | The number of patients provided medical treatment. |
| M5 | Minutes | From wounding or injury to receipt of stabilizing care. |
| M6 | Hours | Turnaround time for medical lab |

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| | | serology and other technical lab testing results. |
| M7 | Hours | To assess all medical protective actions and make recommendations upon notification of specific bio-agent. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation security forces and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand social and religious customs and cultural sensitivities. |

OP 4.4.3.1 Manage the Joint Blood Program

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Plan and coordinate the handling, storage, and distribution of whole blood and consolidate and forward resupply requirements. JP 3-33, JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Joint Blood Program Office advises the geographic combatant command surgeon on all matters pertaining to theater blood management activities; evaluates the area joint blood program office(AJBPO), blood donor center (BDC), blood products depot (BPD), blood transshipment center (BTC)/transportable blood transshipment center (TBTC), and blood supply unit (BSU) to ensure personnel, equipment, and resource requirements are addressed in the geographic combatant command operation plans (OPLANs), as well as compliance with policies, standards, and regulations of the Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB); provides managerial and technical oversight of all Department of Defense (DOD) military blood activities, to include the coordination of Service component blood programs, blood product requirements, and capabilities within the theater of operations; maintains direct liaison with the ASBPO; plans and executes joint blood program exercises; and assess risk of potential diseases on deployed troops and the impact on donor populations upon redeployment.

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| M1 | Percent | Of accuracy in submitting blood reports to Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO) (based on |
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| | | daily estimates of theater requirements). |
| M2 | Units | Of required blood products per initial admission maintained in joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Percent | Of daily blood reports submitted from Area Joint Blood Program Offices (AJBPOs) to Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO) by prescribed times. |
| M4 | Percent | Of daily blood reports submitted from a Joint Blood Program Office (JBPO) to an Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO) by prescribed times. |
| M5 | Days | To coordinate initial activities between an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) and an Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO). |
| M6 | Percent | Of required blood product on hand. |
| M7 | Days | To establish an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) as required in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M8 | Hours | To establish blood transshipment center(s) in the joint operations area (JOA) (after organizational unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day)). |
| M9 | Days | To establish system for collection, storage, and distribution of blood products in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M10 | Days | To initially coordinate blood requirements and distribution of blood and blood products to support all blood supply unit(s) (BSUs) and medical treatment facility(ies) (MTFs) within an Area Joint Blood Program Office (AJBPO) area (regardless of service component). |
| M11 | Percent | Of blood products in system identified for disposal. |

OP 4.4.3.10 Provide Definitive Care

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide health services that conclusively manage a patient's condition through rehabilitation, return to duty, or discharge. JP 4-02

Unclassified

(primary), DODI 6025.13

Notes: This may include the full range of preventive, curative, acute, convalescent, restorative, and rehabilitative medical care. It may be planned, resourced, and accessed to provide long-term, complicated, or specialty care outside the joint operations area (JOA).

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Personnel assigned to definitive care platforms have completed required trauma education and training. |
| M2 | Percent | Of assigned personnel who are clinically current and meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements. |
| M3 | Days | To respond to surge events with adequate primary care, specialty care, nursing, ancillary services and sustaining care. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |

OP 4.4.3.11 Conduct Patient Movement

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Move sick, injured, wounded, or other persons to obtain medical and/or dental care or treatment. JP 4-02 (primary), DODD 6200.04

Notes: This may include the ability to integrate transportation; medical treatment; logistics (to include patient movement items); medical regulating; and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence. Movement may be inter-theater or intra-theater. This task may include advanced staging and/or hospitalization, mission adjustable en route care, and globally directed management out of or between AORs.

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|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Units/personnel assigned to intra-theater patient movement platforms have completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment |
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| | | vulnerability period and are considered capable of meeting this requirement. |
| M2 | Percent | Of available personnel assigned to an intra-theater patient movement platform who have completed specialty skills education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M3 | Percent | Of en route care providers who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements and able to provide en route care. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Units/evacuation elements are considered capable of meeting patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Units/evacuation elements are considered capable of meeting alert-to-launch timelines. |
| M6 | Percent | Of contracted patient movement missions conducted within patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Units are considered capable of executing intra-theater patient movement in a contested communications environment. |
| M8 | Percent | Of available personnel assigned to a patient staging platform who have completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M9 | Percent | Of available personnel assigned to patient staging platforms who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Units/personnel assigned to an aeromedical evacuation (AE) platforms have completed required education and training (including specialty skills and trauma training) prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period and are considered capable of meeting this requirement. |

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| M11 | Percent | Of en route care providers who are clinically current, meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements, and able to provide en route care. |
| M12 | Hours | Time elapsed from arrival in the AO until the unit is ready to provide expeditionary patient staging. |
| M13 | Hours | Time elapsed from arrival in the AO until the unit is ready to interface with aeromedical evacuation system to support the reception, dispersion, and reporting of casualties. |
| M14 | Percent | Of contracted patient movement missions conducted within patient evacuation timeline requirements as defined by the theater evacuation policy. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Units are considered capable of executing inter-theater patient movement in a contested communications environment. |

OP 4.4.3.12 Coordinate Deployment Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Provide health services to assess, promote, improve, and / or conserve the mental or physical well-being of personnel. JP 4-02 (Primary)

Notes: Ensures individual medical readiness through pre-deployment, deployment, and post-deployment health support. This may include enhancing and maintaining physiological and psychological health.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing deployment health support (to include physicals, suitability screenings, and periodic health assessments (PHAs), etc.) and care, ensuring Service members are fit for duty. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel slated for deployment that are current on individual medical readiness (IMR) elements (periodic |

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| | | health assessment, dental readiness, immunizations status, individual medical equipment, medical readiness laboratory tests) and who do not have a mobility restricting medical condition. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel slated for deployment who do not have a mobility restricting condition but do have unmet individual medical readiness (IMR) requirements that could be resolved within stated deployment timelines. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing medical Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) and Presidential Support Program documentation and notification. |

OP 4.4.3.2 Manage Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC)

DJS Approval Date: 11-FEB-15

Description: Organize and control the medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) system. JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-02 (primary), JP 4-08

Notes: This task includes coordinating and managing the flow of patients to medical facilities within the area of responsibility or for inter-theater patient movement. It also includes the coordination between the theater patient movement requirements center (TPMRC) and the Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC). This task should consider Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) of Contractor Authorized to Accompany the Force (CAAF).

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| M1 | Percent | Of Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC)-generated plans and schedules modified to meet requirements of the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M2 | Days | To establish joint patient movement requirements center in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Hours | To formulate and recommend patient movement policy, to include |

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| | | contaminated casualties. |
| M4 | Days | To initially coordinate patient movement activities among components. |
| M5 | Days | To initially coordinate patient movement activities between theater patient movement requirements center and Global Patient Movement Integration Center (GPMIC). |
| M6 | Percent | Of patient movement missions delayed due to non-availability of airframes or medical transport teams. |

OP 4.4.3.3 Manage Health Services Resources in the Joint Operations Area (JOA)

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAR-15

Description: Manage the joint operations area (JOA) medical resources to provide effective and consistent treatment of wounded, injured, or sick personnel so as to return to full duty or evacuate from the JOA. JP 4-02 (primary)

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| M1 | Percent | Of required medical supplies on hand at deployed medical treatment facility(s) (MTFs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of civilian internees assisted by joint force medical units. |
| M3 | Percent | Of displaced persons (DPs) assisted by joint force medical units. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) assisted by joint force medical units. |
| M5 | Percent | Of injured or incapacitated personnel returned to duty. |
| M6 | Percent | Of personnel admitted to a medical treatment facility (MTF) on a given day remain at MTF until returned to duty (RTD). |
| M7 | Percent | Of personnel incapacitated by noncombatant injuries and illness. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required patient bed spaces actually available. |
| M9 | Percent | Of US national private citizens needing emergency medical assistance and receiving it. |

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| M10 | Hour | To establish liaison between joint force surgeon and joint force component surgeons. |
| M11 | Days | To expand medical treatment facilities (MTFs) to full capacity. |
| M12 | Days | To publish estimates of medical sustainment and anticipated resupply requirements (after arrival of joint force headquarters (HQ) medical staff). |

OP 4.4.3.4 Mitigate Health Threats

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Control and/or respond to adversary, occupational and environmental threats to the health of the force. JP 4-02 (primary), DODI 6055.01, DODI 6055.05, DODI 6055.08

Notes: This capability may encompass monitoring the health and safety of populations at risk, assessing human and animal disease effects, predicting the effects of environment, and implementing required individual and collective protection, and remediation measures to protect human and military working animal health. This also may include preventive medicine, public health, health surveillance, and health risk assessments.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing initial public health, occupational, environmental, disease assessments, and environmental health site assessments for deployed forces as well as surveillance, intervention, and abatement at the employed location. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of conducting environmental health risk and occupational health hazard assessments as well as environmental health site assessments for deployed forces. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel trained to accomplish these functions are considered capable of sustaining continuous monitoring and developing force health protection measures/ |

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| | | risk-reducing activities. |
| M4 | Percent | Surveillance products produced by the Defense Health Agency Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch that meet timeliness and content requirements of Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs). |
| M5 | Percent | Surveillance activities funded by Armed Forces Health Surveillance Board (AFHSB), Global Emerging Infections Surveillance section, that support execution of the Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) theater campaign plan and align with the GCC infectious disease priority list. |

OP 4.4.3.5 Provide Medical Logistics

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide medical logistic services and/or materiel (to include class VIIIA and class VIIIB medical logistics services) to the joint force. JP 3-29, JP 4-0, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: Task may include in-garrison and expeditionary activities to develop and sustain shared medical logistics situational awareness, to synchronize the provision of integrated medical logistics capabilities, and to provide medical logistics support (e.g. medical supplies (to include cold chain and controlled chain requirements), medical equipment, medical maintenance, biomedical repair, blood, plasma, optical, medical facilities, medical services, and/or medical contracting).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing in-place and mobile blood donor and/or blood and plasma processing capability (e.g. blood collections, transportation, resupply etc.). |
| M2 | Days | To respond to surge events with adequate medical logistics support. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of providing increased support to the Theater Lead Agent for Medical Materiel (TLAMM). This includes medical logistics leadership, materiel management, |

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| | | supply distribution, and biomedical equipment maintenance support. |
| M4 | Percent | Of closed medical equipment maintenance and repair work orders for assigned deployable assets. |
| M5 | Hours | To establish reach-back and TLAMM accounts, once deployed, for obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, equipment, and material from organizations that are not forward-deployed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of directing medical supply and maintenance operations. |
| M7 | Percent | Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to two Services. |
| M8 | Percent | Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to two Services. |
| M9 | Percent | Of Medical Contingency File (MCF) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) common to four Services. |
| M10 | Percent | Of rotary wing and ground ambulance en route care line items cataloged by TLAMMs, linked to NSNs, associated National Stock Numbers (NSNs), Theater Lead Agent for Medical Materiel (TLAMM) Item identification numbers, or part numbers contained in Service assemblages. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of processing requests and supplies to meet required delivery dates. |

OP 4.4.3.6 Conduct Health Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Conduct health engagement activities: establish, reconstitute, maintain, assist, or improve capabilities or capacities of an allied or partner nation's (PN) military health system or civilian health sector. JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-57, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: May include medically related foreign engagement activities by DOD with the armed forces, civilian authorities, and other agencies of

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partner nations (PN) and allies. This may include non-governmental or civil organizations. These activities may include humanitarian assistance, foreign disaster relief, and civic assistance missions that may promote PN stability and security, build PN trust and confidence, build the PN's or DOD's health capacity, enhance interoperability, and enhance U.S. visibility, influence, or access. This may also include activities that improve global health security, including, but not limited to, bio surveillance, research and training activities, and cooperative threat reduction programs.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel have completed required training and are considered current (to include language and cultural training) and able to execute assigned missions in accordance with combatant command (CCMD) requirements. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Relationships and agreements are in place with the U.S. Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners and the host nation. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Information sharing agreements are in place with relevant U.S. Embassy/Consulate, relevant mission partners and the host nation. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Unit communications equipment are compatible with mission partners and the host nation. |

OP 4.4.3.7 Integrate Health Services

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Organize and/or synchronize medical operations and medical resources (units, materiel, supplies, personnel, and equipment). JP 2-01.3, JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: Task ensures unity of medical effort. Task may include joint processes and tools that facilitate medical communication, collaboration, and coordination as well as a common operating picture of health service capabilities, capacities, and threats that enable real time joint force commander (JFC) decisions. This may include systems that are integrated with other Department of Defense (DOD) and interagency systems. Task may also include provision of medical intelligence, joint

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medical planning, and access to electronic health records or other pertinent data to assess disease and injury trends.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of planning and directing medical operations and synchronizing medical resources. |
| M2 | Hours | Elapsed from medical units/assigned personnel arriving in the JOA until command and control is established across the deployed medical elements. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Units/assigned personnel are considered capable of exchanging information and provide situational awareness and data across geographic and organizational boundaries. |
| M4 | Percent | Assessments, during Phase 0, of key host nation medical treatment facilities providing emergency care for US forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days (of requests for information). |
| M5 | Percent | Assessments, during Phase 0, of host nation first responder capabilities providing emergency care for US forces at specific locations completed within 7 business days of requests for information. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Units have real-time, reliable, bidirectional access to electronic health records and other pertinent data across geographic and organizational boundaries. |

OP 4.4.3.8 Provide Forward Resuscitative Care

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Provide essential resuscitative care and/or damage control surgery. JP 4-02 (primary)

Notes: This includes actions to reduce the threat of loss or life/limb/eyesight and suffering for wounded, ill, and injured (WII). This may include stabilizing wounded, ill, and injured (WII) in preparation for transportation to higher capability medical treatment facilities (MTF).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Personnel assigned to forward surgical/trauma team(s) have completed required training and certification prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M2 | Percent | Of assigned non-clinical personnel that have completed required specialty and combat casualty care training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M3 | Percent | Of assigned personnel who are clinically current. |
| M4 | Percent | Of surgeons assigned to forward surgical/trauma team(s) who have completed the required surgical cases and caseload documentation to meet clinical currency requirements and demonstrate critical wartime medical readiness skills/core competencies prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M5 | Minutes | Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide forward, rapid response resuscitative care and stabilization. |
| M6 | Hours | Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide forward stabilization and holding for wounded, ill, and injured. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |

OP 4.4.3.9 Provide Theater Hospitalization

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Provide health services. Repair, restore, stabilize, or rehabilitate wounded, ill, and injured (WII). JP 4-02 (primary), DODD 6200.04

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Notes: These activities ensure wounded, ill, and injured (WII) are expeditiously returned to duty or evacuated to definitive care to maximize survival rates and minimize potentially preventable morbidity.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Personnel assigned to perform theater hospital functions have completed required trauma education and training prior to the start of their assigned deployment vulnerability period. |
| M2 | Percent | Of assigned personnel who are clinically current and meet critical wartime medical readiness skill and core competency requirements. |
| M3 | Hours | Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide primary care at the theater hospital or to a stand-alone outpatient platform. |
| M4 | Hours | Elapsed from when units/teams arrive in the joint operations area (JOA) until they are able to provide comprehensive specialty treatment and ancillary services (e.g. dental; ear, nose and throat; gynecology; ophthalmology; neurology; radiology; urology; oral and maxillofacial surgery; mental health; etc.) at the theater hospital or a stand-alone outpatient platform. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of treating projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Units/teams are considered capable of sustaining projected rates and acuity of wounded, ill, and injured. |

OP 4.4.4 Reconstitute Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Reconstitute combat/operationally-attrited units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and availability of resources. JP 3-02.1, JP 3-06, JP 3-11, JP 3-17, JP 3-35 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 4-01.2, JP 4-01.5, JP 4-02, JP 4-09

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Notes: Reconstitution includes two types of activities: reorganization and regeneration. Reconstitution is primarily discussed in joint doctrine by type of force (air, land, or maritime); type of operation; or the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management.

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| M1 | Days | Necessary to reconstitute combat attrited unit. |
| M2 | Percent | Of reorganized/regenerated organizational personnel fully trained and qualified. |
| M3 | Percent | Of salvage and battle damage repair conducted with in-theater forces. |

OP 4.4.5 Train Joint Forces

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Train replacements units and identify trained replacement units and/or forward identified shortfalls for resolution. JP 1-0, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 4-05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Units are reconstituted, reorganized, or regenerated to a level of training, manning, and equipment based upon the availability of resources. This activity includes training assistance for friendly nations and groups. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | For unit to begin training (upon arrival in theater). |
| M2 | Hours | To establish required training program (from mission change). |
| M3 | Percent | Of mission-essential task list (METL) on which unit is proficient. |
| M4 | Months | Since commander's joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) last updated. |
| M5 | Hours | To submit first crisis action status reports after unit notification. |
| M6 | Days | For replacements and units to achieve minimum required proficiency. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel |

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| | | qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to training joint forces and personnel. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) tasks trained to standard under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in training joint forces and personnel. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M15 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are mission-essential activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups used to train joint forces and personnel? |
| M17 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-essential activities used to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M18 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-essential activities used to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to train joint forces and |

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| | | personnel? |
| M20 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-essential activities used to train joint forces and personnel. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M22 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel able to translate training materials into native language. |

OP 4.4.6 Integrate Religious Support (RS)

DJS Approval Date: 18-DEC-14

Description: Integrate the chaplain facilitated free exercise of religion through worship, religious and pastoral counseling services, ceremonial honors for the dead, crisis intervention, and advice to the commander on matters pertaining to morals, ethics, and morale as affected by religion. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include but not be limited to planning and guidance for the provision and facilitation of worship, religious counseling services, and pastoral support. Religious support (RS) may also include care, counseling, and coaching which attend to personal and relational needs.

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| M1 | Percent | Of authorized chaplain assistants/religious program specialists (RPs) assigned and present for duty. |
| M2 | Percent | Of military locations provided religious support (RS). |
| M3 | Percent | Of authorized chaplains assigned and present for duty. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) for civilian internees coordinated? |

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| M5 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) for enemy prisoner(s) of war (EPWs) coordinated? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are hospitalized casualties receiving religious support (RS)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) in a mass casualty event coordinated? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)? |
| M9 | Percent | Of requested short term seasonal religious support (RS) needs met. |
| M10 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) request for forces (RFF) filled. |
| M11 | Percent | Of religious support (RS) requests for individual augmentees (IAs) filled. |
| M12 | Time | To respond to commander's request for information (RFI) on religious matters. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated with higher headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do plans have religious support appendices or annexes? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with Multinational/Coalition/Allied Forces? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is the joint force chaplain establishing liaison relationships with Interagency Organizations? |
| M20 | Percent | Of required high demand/low density chaplains assigned and present for duty. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) coordinated through appropriate bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working groups? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) staff integrated within appropriate bureaus, boards, centers, cells and working |

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| | | groups? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are lay leaders/worship leaders/distinctive faith group leaders available for accommodation of faith groups? |
| M24 | Days | Since last chaplain visit to isolated location or unit. |

OP 4.4.7 Provide Legal Services

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Advise joint task force (JTF) commanders, component commanders, and staffs on civil, acquisition, fiscal, military, international, and operational law issues. Provide personal legal assistance to authorized clients, including foreign criminal jurisdiction support; investigate and process claims; review and provide advice concerning rules of engagement (ROE)/rules for the use of force (RUF), support of allies, status-of-forces agreements (SOFAs), applicable international agreements, and the law of armed conflict; review operation plans; and ensure the effective use of legal personnel and resources. JP 1-04 (primary), JP 3-33, CJCSI 5810.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes overseeing administration of military justice, international law, operations law, environmental law, intelligence law, battlefield acquisition, claims by and against the United States, and advice on detention and handling of enemy prisoners of war (EPWs).

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| M1 | Percent | Of deployable units with appropriate legal personnel. |
| M2 | Percent | Of actions delayed by lack of available legal personnel expertise. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Nonjudicial punishment actions complete within standards set by instruction. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Courts-martial actions complete within standards set by instruction. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Administrative discharge actions complete within standards set by instruction. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Claims actions complete within standards set by instruction. |
| M7 | Hours | To provide legal review of contingency acquisition action. |
| M8 | Hours | To provide legal review on fiscal law |

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| | | issue pertaining to funding for contingency operations. |
| M9 | Days | To obtain legal services upon request. |
| M10 | Hours | To provide legal review of proposed host-nation support (HNS) agreement or modification. |
| M11 | Days | For review of civil affairs (CA) plan by competent legal authority. |
| M12 | Hours | To provide legal advice/solution(s) to legal issue(s). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are procedures established and disseminated by the joint staff to report suspected law of armed conflict (LOAC) violations in accordance with (IAW) DOD/Service Regulations. |
| M14 | Days | To conduct rules of engagement (ROE) training for all staff personnel. |
| M15 | Hours | To establish legal representation on a ROE cell during crisis action planning. |
| M16 | Hours | To staff ROE change submissions before presentation to commander. |
| M17 | Percent | Of proposed targets reviewed by competent legal authority for compliance with LOAC, restricted target lists, and ROE before incorporation in the ATO or execution as a TST. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are plans, branches, and sequels reviewed for legal sufficiency before a proposed course of action (COA) is adopted. |
| M19 | Instances | Of information operations (IO) planning conducted without legal guidance available. |
| M20 | Percent | Of legal advice citing authoritative reference (statute, regulation, policy, etc.). |

OP 4.5 Manage Logistic Services

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Distribute and maintain the flow of stocks and provision of services (supply, maintenance, general engineering, logistics services, and personnel). JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-03, JP 4-09 (primary)

Notes: Timely distribution of stocks includes all classes of supply in large

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quantities, as well as supply services (property accountability, disposition services, and supply support activities) and infrastructure development. This task may be applicable to forces using joint multinational, or contractor support transportation means (over ground, air, and sea lines of communication) in support of subordinate campaigns, major operations and normal support operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of ammo availability compared to requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | Of required support material distributed at time and place required. |
| M3 | Percent | Of supplies available compared to requirements. |
| M4 | Percent | Of total fuel available compared to requirements. |

OP 4.5.1 Provide Movement Services

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Move personnel, equipment, and supplies to sustain campaigns and/or major operations and provide transportation resources for moving the forces that execute those operations. JP 4-0, JP 4-01 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes transportation mode operations, movement management and control, terminal operations, and joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) and in-transit visibility (ITV). This task includes actions of the joint movement center (JMC). Transportation mode operations include moving cargo, equipment, and personnel by various modes of transport and providing transport resources in support of campaigns and major operations. Also, movement management and control, although inherent to movement services, is a command and control (C2) activity.

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| M1 | Percent | Allowable cabin load (ACL) filled for in-theater airlift sorties (not including staging and backhaul). |
| M2 | Hours | For joint movement center (JMC) to begin operation (upon arrival in-theater). |
| M3 | Percent | Of airfields with required material handling equipment (MHE). |

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| M4 | Percent | Of in-theater airlift sorties (not including staging and backhaul) flying at 90 percent allowable cabin load (ACL) or better. |
| M5 | Percent | Of landing zone(s) (LZs) with required material handling equipment (MHE). |
| M6 | Percent | Of scheduled transport movements accomplished on-schedule. |
| M7 | Ton miles | Of supplies and equipment transported per day. |
| M8 | PAX/day | Transported in support of operations. |
| M9 | Hours | To provide the joint movement center (JMC) initial requirements after arrival in-theater. |
| M10 | Days | To published an accurate time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL) not later than validation suspense date. |
| M11 | Percent | Of supply and equipment moved per day that have in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M12 | Percent | Of supplies and equipment moved arrived by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M13 | Percent | Of passengers (PAX) moved arrive by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to understand transportation infrastructure capabilities and limitations. |
| M15 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 4.5.1.1 DELETED Perform Contract Support Integration

OP 4.5.1.2 DELETED Develop Contracting Requirements

OP 4.5.1.3 Organize Contracting Support

DJS Approval Date: 19-JUL-16

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Description: Organize and leverage theater support contracting activities. Provide contract support to operations. JP 3-33, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 3020.41, DODI 3020.50, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS), AJP 4-7A

Notes: The joint equities of this task may include planning theater support contracting organization and coordinating common contracting actions. Various Continental United States (CONUS) or Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) acquisition regulations or policies may apply. The geographic combatant commands operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) will coordinate and determine the best contracting organizational option to support operational contract support (OCS) in the theater, Joint Operations Area (JOA), or country.

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| M1 | Days | To support the operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC) with development of the Annex W of the concept plan (CONPLAN), operation plan (OPLAN), operations order (OPORD), and fragmentation order (FRAGO). |
| M2 | Hours | To use the estimate of contract support requirements to determine the best theater support contracting organizational options for the area of responsibility (AOR), region, or country. |
| M3 | Days | To coordinate mission support with multiple Head of Contracting Activities (HCA) to support a single mission. |
| M4 | Hours | To identify the tasks to be performed of the Lead Service for Contracting Coordination (LSCC). |
| M5 | Hours | To identify the tasks to be performed of the Lead Service for Contracting (LSC). |
| M6 | Hours | To identify the tasks to be performed of the Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (JTSCC). |
| M7 | Hours | To identify manpower requirements to support the contracting effort. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was a task analysis conducted to support the designated theater support contracting organizational option? |
| M9 | Days | To assist in the development of a Joint Manning Document (JMD) for the lead Service for contracting (LSC) or joint theater support contracting command |

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| | | JTSCC. |
| M10 | Hours | To assist in development of a requirements flow process. |
| M11 | Hours | To establish the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB) on the command battle rhythm. |
| M12 | Days | To prepare the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB) Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) or charter. |
| M13 | Hours | To determine the appropriate external or theater support contracting mechanism upon receipt of a requirement. |
| M14 | Hours | To provide theater business clearance (TBC) and contractor management recommendations to the operational contract support (OCS) Integration Cell. |
| M15 | Hours | To determine roles and responsibilities for gathering and sharing Market Intelligence. |
| M16 | Hours | To determine the critical elements of the Joint Contracting Support Board (JCSB) charter that should be published in an official fragmentation order (FRAGO). |

OP 4.5.1.5 DELETED Perform Contract Closeout

OP 4.5.2 Supply Operational Forces

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Provide all classes of supply, geospatial information and services (formerly mapping, charting, and geodesy), water, and related services for sustaining operational forces throughout a campaign or major operation in the quantities and at the time and place needed. JP 2-03, JP 3-33, JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task includes requesting, receiving, producing, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating, and issuing the necessary supplies and services. It also includes building up the necessary stock levels in staging areas for conducting the campaign and collecting, providing, and

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processing in-transit visibility (ITV) data.

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| M1 | Days | To develop concept of replenishment requirements (after receipt of warning order). |
| M2 | Days | In advance of shortfalls, constrain identified. |
| M3 | Percent | Of replenishment stocks delivered to customer in theater by required delivery date (RDD) (at destination). |
| M4 | Percent | Of shortfalls in supply have acceptable alternatives. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required supplies delivered. |
| M6 | Percent | Of required reception and onward movement support available at time and place required. |
| M7 | Percent | Of required supplies assured to be available when and where needed. |
| M8 | Days | Of supplies stockpiled to support campaign. |
| M9 | Days | Of sustainment supply supported by available facilities. |
| M10 | Tons/Day | Supplies delivered to operational forces. |
| M11 | Days | To achieve time-phased operating and safety levels (of supply). |
| M12 | Percent | Of priority one geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M13 | Percent | Of priority two geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M14 | Percent | Of priority three geospatial information and services stored in right quantities and right location(s). |
| M15 | Days | Between request for supplies and equipment and receipt. |
| M16 | Days | To process receipts (receipt processing time). |
| M17 | Percent | Of requested supplies and equipment received by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M18 | Percent | Of supplies and equipment at staging areas that have in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M19 | Days | Between submission of request for procurement of supplies and |

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| | | equipment and receipt by the customer. |
| M20 | Hours | To process procurement receipts (procurement processing time). |
| M21 | Percent | Of requested procurement for supplies and equipment are received by required delivery date (RDD). |
| M22 | Percent | Of supplies and equipment procured have in-transit visibility (ITV). |
| M23 | Feet | Of storage space available. |
| M24 | Percent | Of required storage capacity is available. |
| M25 | Percent | Of inventory accuracy and accountability for materiel stored in staging areas. |

OP 4.5.3 DELETED Recommend Evacuation Policy and Procedures

OP 4.5.4 Coordinate Recovery and Salvage

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate recovery and salvage of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned allied or enemy material both ashore and at sea. JP 3-33, JP 4-01.6 (primary)

Notes: Includes monitoring and management of recovered material from initial identification to disposal, disposition, or repair within the joint operations area (JOA). These activities also include disposal and movement of hazardous waste and material.

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| M1 | Percent | Of total losses, items recovered. |
| M2 | Percent | Of items of hazardous material that cannot be processed in accordance with (IAW) appropriate regulations. |
| M3 | Weeks | To appropriately dispose of hazardous material. |
| M4 | Percent | Of items recovered salvaged for further use. |
| M5 | Percent | Of items returned to rear areas for additional salvage work. |
| M6 | Percent | Of increase in combat capability. |

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| M7 | Weeks | To conduct salvage. |
| M8 | Percent | Of total material disposed of contains hazardous material (i.e., requires hazardous processing). |
| M9 | Percent | Of items requiring decontamination. |

OP 4.6 Build Sustainment Bases

DJS Approval Date: 16-FEB-16

Description: Build and maintain principal and supplementary bases of support for sustainment. JP 3-10, JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-0

Notes: Locations and type of base is determined by the combatant commander (CCDR). This task also includes coordinating common administrative and inter-Service support for the minimum essential facilities to house, sustain, and support normal or contingency operations from a garrison base to the establishment of an expeditionary base in an austere environment. It may include, if required, a stabilized runway, taxiways, and aircraft parking areas. Lead or dominant Service component assigned by the CCDR provides common servicing or cross servicing (reimbursable or otherwise) as required.

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| M1 | Days | Between arrival of building supplies and equipment and construction of sustainment facilities. |
| M2 | Percent | Of facilities adequately maintained. |
| M3 | Percent | Of overall cargo and equipment deliveries accommodated by sustainment base. |
| M4 | Square Feet/Day | Of permanent facilities emplaced or constructed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of required installation throughput capacity available at execution. |
| M6 | Percent | Of supplies under weatherproof cover at sustainment bases. |
| M7 | Square Feet/Day | Of temporary facilities emplaced or constructed. |
| M8 | Days | To complete construction of sustainment facilities. |
| M9 | Days | To initiate construction of facilities (from final project approval and authorization). |
| M10 | Percent | Of facilities hardened against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear |

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| | | (CBRN) attack. |
| M11 | Hours | To validate asset requests. |
| M12 | Days | To have assets at requesting location. |
| M13 | Days | To have bases identified in operation plan (OPLAN) operational. |

OP 4.6.1 DELETED Determine Number and Location of Sustaining Bases

OP 4.6.2 Provide General Engineering

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide infrastructure and/or modify, maintain, and/or protect the physical environment. JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-0, JP 4-01, JP 4-09, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes horizontal and vertical construction, but also encompasses numerous specialized capabilities, to include combat support and combat service support (CSS) activities. This activity includes the following: building/maintaining forward staging bases; restoring rear areas to include sustainment infrastructure, such as repair of water supply and sewage treatment structures; sustaining lines of communications (LOCs); supporting construction; and acquiring or producing construction material. Environmental protection and restoration will be accomplished in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) environmental policy, status-of-forces-agreement (SOFA), international treaties, and other binding guidance to which the United States Government (USG) is a party. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of supplies under weatherproof cover. |
| M2 | Percent | Of tasks correctly assigned (correct engineers/location/time). |
| M3 | Percent | Of theater level maintenance facilities protected from elements. |
| M4 | Days | To restore seaport of debarkation (SPOD) to handle required shipping. |
| M5 | Days | To reestablish damaged lines of |

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| | | communications (LOCs). |
| M6 | Days | To restore essential utilities in rear areas. |
| M7 | Days | To restore aerial port of debarkation (APOD) to handle required shipping. |
| M8 | Days | To construct in-theater field hospital after forces identified and marshaled. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNFs). |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language. |

OP 4.6.3 Expand Capacity of Ports of Debarkation (PODs)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Increase the capacity of ports of debarkation (PODs). Acquire, maintain, and allot real estate to conduct operations and provide logistics support. JP 3-34, JP 4-0, JP 4-01 (primary), JP 4-01.6, JP 4-09

Notes: Task is typically performed to accommodate the port of debarkation (POD) throughput necessary to support the joint and multinational forces campaign, major operations, and provision of routine engineering and logistics support requirements.

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| M1 | Tons/Day | Increase in port of debarkation (POD) throughput capacity (to support current operation). |
| M2 | Days | To achieve required port of debarkation (POD) clearance capacity. |
| M3 | Days | To expand port of debarkation (POD) throughput capacity to meet required levels. |

OP 4.6.4 Provide Law Enforcement

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DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide enforcement of military law and order. JP 3-10, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may be performed in support of operational-level commander's campaigns and major operations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may provide specialized technical, forensic, and/or polygraph support to resolve criminal issues or to investigate acts of sabotage and subversion which impact on the ability of the forces to perform their mission.

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| M1 | Instances/Week | Involving off-duty United States (US) military personnel that involve alcohol or drugs. |
| M2 | Instances/Week | Of accidents involving military vehicles. |
| M3 | Instances/Week | Of crimes reported. |
| M4 | Percent | Of crimes/incidents resolved within 30 days. |
| M5 | Percent | Of felony cases cleared within first month. |
| M6 | Percent | Of requests for rail and road movement escorts met. |
| M7 | Percent | Of security units performing in secondary role as infantry. |
| M8 | Percent | Of security force (SF) requirement available to meet operational needs. |
| M9 | Instances | Of law and order incidents not covered by existing/established policy/standing operating procedure (SOP). |
| M10 | Percent | Article 5 Tribunals held within 30 days of initial detention. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide law enforcement and prisoner control. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to law enforcement and prisoner control. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing law enforcement and |

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| | | prisoner control. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to law enforcement and prisoner control. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing law enforcement and prisoner control. |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct tactical questioning of suspects in native language. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand religious and cultural sensitivities, sociocultural dynamics, and geopolitics. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel able to conduct document and media exploitation in foreign language. |

OP 4.6.4.1 DELETED Manage Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Reporting

OP 4.6.5 Provide Real Estate Management

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate the planning, acquisition, management, and disposal of land and facilities. JP 1-06, JP 3-10, JP 3-33, JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-0

Notes: Real estate operations involve planning, acquisition, management, and disposal of land and facilities to support joint operations. General engineering encompasses real estate management from acquisition of real property to final turnover of land and facilities upon completion of an operation. Geographic combatant commanders (GCCs) are responsible for coordination of real estate requirements within the theater. GCCs will resolve conflicting requirements for additional real estate and incompatible use of existing real estate. The Services are normally responsible for facility acquisition funding and support.

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| M1 | Percent | Change in quality of local |
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| | | environmental conditions from joint force solid and liquid waste management. |
| M2 | Percent | Of commercial price paid for real estate transaction. |
| M3 | Percent | Of difference between market value of real estate and cost paid by United States (US) forces. |
| M4 | Percent | Of real estate/real property acquired by lease or host-nation donation versus short term rental. |
| M5 | Percent | Of real estate/real property assets acquired to support operational campaign later found to be unsuitable or inappropriate to original purpose. |
| M6 | Percent | Of records and titles for real estate acquired by joint force cleared by end of joint force operation. |
| M7 | Percent | Of Service components with authority to conduct real estate transactions. |
| M8 | Days | To coordinate (within joint force headquarters) component requests for use of real estate in support of operational campaign. |
| M9 | Days | To correlate component requests for real estate purchases to eliminate component duplication of effort. |
| M10 | Days | To prioritize component requests for real estate purchases in support of operational campaign. |
| M11 | Days | To prioritize component requests for use of real property assets in support of operational campaign. |

OP 4.6.6 Manage Contracts

DJS Approval Date: 07-JAN-15

Description: Manage contracts from initial development, contract award, contract administration, transition, and phase out. Provide oversight and integrate contractor personnel and associated equipment to support an operation. JP 1-06, JP 4-0, JP 4-10 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include the initial translation of requirements into contract terms. This task may also include properly adjusting required deliverables in light of requirements and allowable scope of effort.

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Contractor management includes planning contractor management, preparing for contractor deployment, deploying or redeploying contractors, managing contractors, and sustaining contractors. It also includes managing contractor operations, to include their performance, life support, movement, reception, integration, and any unique cultural, safety, security or inherent military training required when using contractors to augment the Department of Defense (DOD) force structure. This task includes following the contractor management plan developed in the planning stages of the operation.

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| M1 | Days | Delay in providing support services to theater forces (awaiting finalization of contracts). |
| M2 | Percent | Of contracts terminated for cause (after issuance of more than one cure notice). |
| M3 | Percent | Of contracts with more than one current cure notice against them. |
| M4 | Days | To modify existing contract deliverables and scope(s) of effort to support crisis or conflict requirements. |
| M5 | Percent | Of contingency clause contractors not providing support by the required time. |
| M6 | Percent | Of contractors not deployable. |
| M7 | Hours | To review existing contracts for adequacy in supporting requirement in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) in a crisis. |
| M8 | Days | To include contractor representatives in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) sustainment planning. |
| M9 | Percent | Of theater support resources required to support individual contractor personnel in the Joint Operational Area (JOA). |
| M10 | Percent | Of contracting officers with appropriate warrants. |
| M11 | Hours | To review existing contracts for adequacy in supporting requirement in the Joint Operational Area (JOA) in a crisis. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are contract oversight arrangements coordinated? |
| M13 | Percent | Percent of non-warranted contracting officers deployed. |

OP 4.6.7 Establish Military Postal Service (MPS)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Establish and sustain Military Postal Service (MPS) support. Establish military post offices (MPOs) and mobile postal finance service capability to allow for both receipt and dispatch of mail. JP 1-0 (primary), DOD 4525.6-M, DoDI 4525.7

Notes: Task includes establishing mail terminals or mail control activities to create a transportation network infrastructure using commercial, military or contract air/surface means to meet customer demands for mail service. These tasks include identifying key dispatch/receipt locations in the supported area of responsibility (AOR) and in the continental United States (CONUS) Postal Service gateway network so integration for smooth mail movement is achieved. Joint and Service specific postal activities will adhere to principles and requirements outlined in mail policy and procedure guidance/regulations.

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| M1 | Percent | Request free mail authorization from Secretary of Defense (SecDef); Organization determines if Inter-Service Postal Manager (formerly called Single Service Manager) appointment appropriate. |
| M2 | Percent | Determine military post office (MPO) establishment and request zip codes at designated forward operating bases (FOBs). |
| M3 | Percent | Determine military mail terminals and mail control activity operations/locations. |
| M4 | Percent | Determine, by organization, or validate required equipment to support both post office and mail terminal setup. |
| M5 | Percent | Implement postal activity situation report (SITREP) paragraph for that location/commanders report. |
| M6 | Percent | Determine number of required postal clerks to open the contingency military post office (MPO) for the first 12 months with contracting consideration follow-on (Performance Work Statements to be coordinated with organization postal managers); establish pro-rata clerk support using |

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| | | JP 1-0 formula (i.e., based on each Services population numbers at a designated postal site/location). |
| M7 | Percent | Using current Department of Defense (DOD) postal manual facility standards, establish and setup military post offices (MPOs) and mail terminal facilities to support populations obtaining coordination with responsible organization postal managers. |
| M8 | Percent | Establish forward Joint Postal Cell/Inter-Service Postal Manager entity to report to responsible organization and ensure coordination with the responsible command postal manager. |
| M9 | Percent | Work with organization postal managers to establish assistance/inspection schedules and mobile service routes/requirements to support smaller forward operating bases (FOBs) not warranting full clerk postal service. |
| M10 | Percent | Working with organization postal manager, determine Official Mail support consolidation via a consolidated mail facility or local operation and maintenance funding; work to ensure Official Mail functions housed with the servicing military post office (MPO). |

OP 4.7 Provide Political-Military (POLMIL) Support

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Provide POLMIL assistance to other nations, groups, or government agencies that support strategic and operational goals. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 3-34, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03A

Notes: Political-military (POLMIL) support is planned through the United States (US) Department of State (DOS). This task includes security assistance (SA), civil-military operations (CMO) support (such as

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humanitarian assistance [HA], advice on environmental cleanup, disaster relief), and other assistance from military forces to civilian authorities and population. The assistance can be personnel, material, or services. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Coordination of commercial capabilities (services, personnel and/or equipment) may provide commanders with options to best address mission requirements. Commercial capability options may simultaneously strengthen alliances and partnerships associated with USG agencies, state, local, and tribal governments; intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.

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| M1 | Percent | Of funds provided for humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA), security assistance (SA) and military civic action (MCA) operations accounted for. |
| M2 | Hours | After declaration of disaster (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] or Department of State [DOS]/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance [OFDA]) to initiate deployments. |
| M3 | Percent | Of approved assistance projects completed. |
| M4 | Hours | For joint force to establish liaison with country team (CT), host-nation, other United States Government (USG) agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)/information operations (IO), and coalition forces. |
| M5 | Instances | Of insufficient support provided to other nations, groups, or agencies. |
| M6 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) receiving United States (US) military support. |
| M7 | Percent | Of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with liaison with joint force. |
| M8 | Instances | Of shortfall in supplies and materiel provided in response to requests by nations, agencies, or groups. |
| M9 | Tons/day | Of supplies and materiel provided in assistance. |
| M10 | Personnel | Provided to support other nations, groups, or agencies. |

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| M11 | Hours | To respond to country team (CT) request for assistance (RFA). |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M18 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M19 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated in the support applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide political-military (POLMIL) support? |
| M21 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M22 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide political-military |

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| | | (POLMIL) support? |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies and procedures. |

OP 4.7.1 Provide Security Assistance (SA)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Provide friendly nations or groups with defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services in furtherance of national policies and objectives. JP 3-08, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Security assistance (SA) is a group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States (US) provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. Those portions of SA funded and authorized by the Department of State (DOS) to be administered by Department of Defense (DOD)/Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) are considered a part of security cooperation (SC). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Number | Personnel from allied nations enrolled in United States (US)-provided military training. |
| M2 | Percent | Of valid requests for security assistance (SA) met. |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in security |

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| | | assistance (SA). |
| M4 | Days | To respond to request for security assistance (SA). |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in security assistance (SA). |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA). |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to provide security assistance (SA). |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing security assistance (SA). |
| M10 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide security assistance (SA). |
| M11 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide security assistance (SA). |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to provide security assistance (SA)? |
| M13 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide security assistance (SA). |
| M14 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to provide security assistance (SA). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered in providing security assistance (SA)? |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native |

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| | | language. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |

OP 4.7.10 Provide Operational Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 16-MAY-17

Description: Provide operational assistance to foreign security forces conducting combat operations while concurrently building their capability and capacity to conduct combat operations without United States (US) assistance. JP 3-22, JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: Joint forces provide essential operational assistance (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR]; close air support, medical evacuation; etc.) to foreign security forces. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task requires an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have minimum conditions been met in order to initiate the clearing phase? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have minimum conditions been met in order to initiate the holding phase? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) providing continuous security for the local populace? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has rule of law been established? |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces trained in host nation (HN) capacity building. |
| M6 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) forces trained in capacity building. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the area been cleared of armed insurgents? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have hold activities been executed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have build activities been executed? |

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| M10 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) improving essential services? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has United States Government (USG) in conjunction with host nation (HN) reinforced political primacy? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) recruiting local security forces (SFs)? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) organizing local security forces (SFs)? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) equipping local security forces (SFs)? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with host nation (HN) training local security forces (SFs)? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces aware of limited support requirements? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is key staff aware of limited support requirements? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is there a host nation (HN) request for support agreement in place? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Have planned effects been achieved, after implementing limited support activities? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been identified and degraded in the area? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Has host nation (HN) planned for biometric data collection on security forces (SFs)? |

OP 4.7.2 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area (OA) in order to facilitate military operations. JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Civil-military operations (CMO) may include performance by

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military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. CMO may be performed by designated civil affairs (CA), by other military forces, or by a combination of CA and other forces. This task includes coordination and synchronization of all with strategic communication activities (e.g., public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC) or joint civil-military operations task force (JCMOTF) (after arrival). |
| M3 | Hours | To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), other interagency partners, United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and private sector and coalition forces (after standing up a joint force). |
| M2 | Hours | To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials (after mission assignment). |
| M4 | Hours | To provide completed Annex G (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M5 | Days | To deploy engineering units. |
| M6 | Hours | To distribute supplies and services. |
| M7 | Days | To organize relief effort in country. |
| M8 | Hours | To assess situation and define assistance needed. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Activities are coordinated with all other strategic communication (SC) activities (public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency). |
| M10 | Hours | To provide civil information management (CIM) support. |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to train the host |

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| | | nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M12 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M13 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M14 | Percent | Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M15 | Percent | Of language proficiency billets filled to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M16 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M17 | Number | Of required cultural experts assigned to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct civil-military operations (CMO)? |
| M18 | Number | Of required regional experts assigned to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M20 | Percent | Of training events focused on mission-specific activities to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M21 | Percent | Of exercises focused on mission-specific relevant activities to conduct civil-military operations (CMO). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct civil-military operations (CMO)? |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native |

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| | | language. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand local laws, policies, and procedures. |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain. |

OP 4.7.3 Provide Support to Department of Defense (DOD) and United States Government (USG) Departments and Agencies

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide specified support to the Department of Defense (DOD), Joint Staff (JS), other Services, Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Department of State (DOS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Information Agency (USIA), civil governments, and other related agencies. JP 1-06, JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task will always require interorganizational coordination and may often require some form of civil-military operations (CMO). This task also includes controlling civil disturbances, countering illegal drugs, combating terrorism (CbT), and conducting joint exercises and operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of governmental requests for support (RFSs) met by joint force. |
| M2 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support (RFSs) not tied to joint force assigned mission met by joint force. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support (RFSs) resolved without involving joint force |

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| | | commander (JFC). |
| M4 | Hours | To respond to a combat support agency's (CSA's) formal request for assistance (RFA). |
| M5 | Hours | To respond to United States (US) civil agency request for support (RFS). |
| M6 | Hours | To respond to in-theater request for support (RFS) from ambassador or country team (CT). |
| M7 | Days | To respond to request for support (RFS). |
| M8 | Percent | Of potential drug smuggling aircraft coordinate with appropriate law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M9 | Percent | Of reports on aircraft scramble and intercept-monitor or identification (ID) of potential drug smuggling aircraft forwarded in accordance with (IAW) directives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of special tracks forward told in accordance with (IAW) directives. |
| M11 | Percent | Of airspace management issues/requirements coordinated with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). |
| M12 | Percent | Of potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations coordinated with local law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M13 | Percent | Of hijacking and defecting aircraft events coordinated and reported with appropriate civil, military and government agencies in accordance with (IAW) directives and procedures. |
| M14 | Percent | Of region/sector checklists, guides, operating Instructions and plans provide proper guidance on coordination and reporting (with other Department of Defense [DOD] and government agencies). |
| M15 | Hours | To respond to request for support (RFS). |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to Department of Defense |

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| | | (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M18 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M19 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M21 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies? |
| M23 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M24 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities providing support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies? |
| M26 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specified activities used to provide support to Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |

OP 4.7.4 Transition to Civil Authority

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Implement the transition from military government or military administration to a legitimate follow-on military force, international, or host nation (HN) civilian authority. JP 3-0, JP 3-07 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-10, CJCSI 3210.06

Notes: The joint force may be called upon to provide protection during all phases of stability. This task includes the transition of responsibility for a territory and population from a military authority to another legitimate and capable authority. A joint force conducts this task at the end of a military occupation of hostile territory, or the military administration of liberated territory. The joint force exercises authority under international law until the area is stabilized and a legitimate civilian authority can relieve the joint force from its responsibility for the political and security affairs of the area. This task may include conduct of, or military support to truce negotiations, ceasefires, and armistice agreements. This task may include contracted capabilities support. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

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| M1 | Percent | Of planned civil affairs (CA) tasks completed by transition decision date. |
| M2 | Percent | Of essential services / facilities (damaged or destroyed during hostilities) that are returned to operation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of civil affairs (CA) personnel required to remain in country to coordinate post transition activities with host nation (HN) government. |
| M4 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces redeployed prior to transition to local government / United Nations (UN) administration. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces, other than civil affairs (CA) assets, retained in theater to support civil administration after transition from military administration. |
| M6 | Days | To coordinate transition between United States (US) forces and host |

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| | | nation (HN) government. |
| M7 | Days | To implement United States (US) post-conflict policy objectives. |
| M8 | Days | To properly account for funds and equipment expended during military administration. |
| M9 | Days | To close outstanding claims against military administration. |
| M10 | Percent | Of personnel trained to support transition to civil administration. |
| M11 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in transition to civil administration. |
| M12 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in transition to civil administration. |
| M13 | Percent | Of forces that are ready to deploy in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M14 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M15 | Percent | Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M16 | Percent | Of language proficiency billets filled in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M17 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to support of transition to civil administration. |
| M18 | Number | Of required cultural experts assigned in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M19 | Percent | Of required regional experts assigned in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into the support of applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to support of transition to civil administration? |

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| M21 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M22 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities in support of transition to civil administration. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered in support of transition to civil administration? |
| M24 | Days | To implement higher headquarters direction or approval to become directly involved in executive, judiciary, or legislative functions of host nation (HN) government. |
| M25 | Percent | Of objectives achieved related to military end state. |
| M26 | Time | Since interagency assessment (s) were conducted. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Are transition points fully coordinated between military, interagency partners, and host nation (HN)? |
| M28 | Percent | Of essential services transferred to other authority. |
| M29 | Yes/No | Have resources used by other authority been under stewardship? |
| M30 | Yes/No | Does the receiving authority have the political will to direct resources and capacity to meet citizen's expectations? |

OP 4.7.5 Coordinate Political-Military (POLMIL) Support

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Coordinate and support political-military (POLMIL) activities among military commands, the Department of Defense (DOD), other United States Government (USG) agencies, and friendly governments and groups. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment

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(OE).

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| M2 | Percent | Of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) assets dedicated to civil-military operations (CMO) employment in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M1 | Days | From submission of plan for coordination until final concurrence. |
| M3 | Percent | Of support requirements filled at execution. |
| M4 | Percent | Of United States Government (USG) organizations, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organization(s) (NGOs) that support operation through to completion. |
| M5 | Days | To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC) to establish liaison and coordination with other United States Government (USG) agencies and friendly government/groups in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M6 | Days | To transition facilities and operations from United States (US) forces to host nation (HN) authorities. |
| M7 | Days | To identify civil affairs (CA) requirements and resources to support United States Government (USG) agency operations in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M8 | Days | To plan for redeployment of United States (US) forces not required to support transition activities in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready |

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| | | to deploy to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled in political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M17 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M18 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support? |
| M20 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M21 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate political-military (POLMIL) support? |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural |

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| | | inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |

OP 4.7.6 Conduct Civil Affairs Operations (CAO)

DJS Approval Date: 21-APR-15

Description: Conduct civil affairs operations (CAO) that enhance the relationship between military forces and civil authorities in localities where military forces are present. JP 3-13, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include coordinating activities necessary to maintain the civilian population in an occupied country or area when United States (US) or allied military forces are present. This task includes coordination and synchronization of all strategic information activities (e.g., public affairs [PA]/information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], interagency, etc.). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). Coordinate with other interagency organizations, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and the private sector; and Involve application of functional specialty skills that normally are the responsibility of civil government.

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| M1 | Days | For review of civil affairs operations (CAO) plan by competent legal authority. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO)? |

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| M3 | Days | Lead time to mobilize Reserve Component(s) (RC) personnel to support civil affairs (CA) mission. |
| M4 | Percent | Of local populace able to maintain normal activities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of local populace able to remain in their homes. |
| M6 | Percent | Of exercises focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of training events focused on mission-specific activities to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO)? |
| M9 | Number | Of required regional experts assigned to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M10 | Number | Of required cultural experts assigned to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M12 | Number | Of language proficiency billets filled to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M13 | Percent | Of personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M14 | Percent | Of personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M15 | Percent | Of forces that are ready to deploy in support of civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M16 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M17 | Percent | Of personnel qualified to train the host |

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| | | nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M18 | Percent | Of trained civil affairs (CA) personnel. |
| M19 | Yes/No | To prioritize civil affairs operations (CAO) requirements. |
| M20 | Days | To determine specific civil affairs (CA) forces required to support subordinate joint and Service component headquarters and forces. |
| M21 | Days | To submit plan for civil affairs operations (CAO) to country team (CT) for review and comment. |
| M22 | Days | To prepare estimates of impact of military operations on civilian environment. |
| M23 | Days | To include comments of country team (CT) review in revised civil affairs (CA) plan. |
| M24 | Days | To integrate civil affairs operations (CAO) priority information requirements into command intelligence programs. |
| M25 | Days | To establish liaison with allied military forces. |
| M26 | Days | To determine requirements for civil affairs (CA) forces. |
| M27 | Days | To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC). |
| M28 | Days | To achieve agreement with local authorities on maintaining local populace. |
| M29 | Percent | Of United States (US) military supplies and resources used in civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M30 | Percent | Of total United States (US) military forces involved in any form of civil affairs operations (CAO). |
| M31 | Percent | Of personnel conducting civil affairs operations (CAO) tasks drawn from Reserve Components (RCs). |
| M32 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M33 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

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| M34 | Number | Of personnel who understand sociocultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces (MNFs). |

OP 4.7.7 Conduct Foreign Internal Defense (FID)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Participate in friendly foreign government internal defense and development (IDAD) actions. JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), JP 3-24, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes United States (US) military support to friendly nations facing threats to their internal security. The task includes US military participation in host nation (HN) internal defense and development (IDAD) programs. Programs may include multinational exercises, exchange programs, civil-military operations (CMO), military information support operations (MISO), intelligence and communications sharing, logistic support, security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), and combat operations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). Commanders should consider implementing operational contract support (OCS) to fill emergent mission requirements. Analysis of the OE regarding such matters as Force Management Levels, availability of local services or external support contract resources, civil-military impact, and operations security may prove OCS (commercial) options more responsive to the commander's operational requirements.

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| M1 | Days | To begin arriving in the objective area (OA) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | To secure United States (US) personnel in country. |

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| M3 | Percent | Accuracy in accounting for funds used in foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M4 | Percent | Of foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of foreign internal defense (FID) effort effectively absorbed by threatened nationals area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M6 | Hours | To initiate foreign internal defense (FID) activities (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M7 | Days | For unit to begin training (upon arrival in theater). |
| M8 | Hours | To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation military officials (after mission assignment). |
| M9 | Percent | Of risks identified and implemented in the force protection plan. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy in support of foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in support of foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to support foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the |

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| | | area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M18 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M19 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct foreign internal defense (FID)? |
| M21 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M22 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct foreign internal defense (FID). |
| M23 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct foreign internal defense (FID)? |
| M24 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities. |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 4.7.8 Establish Area Damage Control (ADC) Measures

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Take measures before, during, or after hostile action or man-made disasters to reduce probability of damage and minimize its effects. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-22

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Notes: None.

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| M1 | Days | To restore normal ground lines of communications (LOCs) following hostile action or disaster. |
| M2 | Days | To restore public utilities to pre-event levels, following hostile action or disaster. |
| M3 | Gallons | Of water available to each individual per day for human consumption. |
| M4 | Gallons | Of water available per day for livestock consumption. |
| M5 | Gallons | Of water available to each individual per day to support sanitation measures. |
| M6 | Minutes | Firefighting response at fixed bases in joint operations area (JOA). |
| M7 | Percent | Difference in disease incidence in affected civil populace compared to before hostile action or disaster. |
| M8 | Percent | Difference in mortality rates in affected civil populace, compared to before hostile action or disaster. |
| M9 | Percent | Difference in water availability to individuals in affected civil populace compared to before hostile action or disaster. |
| M10 | Percent | Of affected civil populace displaced, as consequence of hostile action or disaster. |
| M11 | Percent | Of affected civil populace without access to normal markets, to buy or sell, compared to before hostile action or disaster. |
| M12 | Percent | Of affected civil populace without public utilities, compared to before hostile action or disaster. |
| M13 | Percent | Of casualties to civil populace joint force prepared to treat (without impacting operational tempo). |
| M14 | Percent | Of fires being covered by initial firefighting response at fixed base. |
| M15 | Percent | Of casualties to civil populace joint force prepared to treat. |
| M16 | Percent | Of fixed installations with firefighting equipment. |
| M17 | Percent | Of joint operations area (JOA)-fixed bases with backup energy sources |

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| | | which survive hostile action or natural disaster. |
| M18 | Percent | Of joint operations area (JOA)-fixed bases with backup energy sources. |
| M19 | Hours | To provide commander with technical expertise on impact of disaster. |
| M20 | Hours | To coordinate for additional assets for theater. |

OP 4.7.9 Develop Civil Information Management (CIM)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Develop civil information from the civil dimension that can be fused or processed with the supported stakeholders in all phases and levels of the joint operation. Develop information from data about civil areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events that can be fused or processed to increase interagency, intergovernmental organization (IGO), and nongovernmental organization (NGO) situational awareness (SA). JP 3-57 (primary)

Notes: This task includes the process whereby civil information is collected, entered into a central database, and fused with the supported joint force commanders (JFCs), higher headquarters (HHQ), Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations, other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and the private sectors to ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to achieve decision superiority. Civil information management (CIM) is a sequential process performed simultaneously at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war. CIM is not solely the task of the civil affairs (CA) officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) in the CIM Cell. CIM is everyone's responsibility that is involved in civil-military operations (CMO).

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| M1 | Percent | Of governmental requests for support met by joint force. |
| M2 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support not tied to joint |

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| | | force assigned mission met by joint force. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) requests for support resolved without involving the joint force commander (JFC). |
| M4 | Hours | To respond to a combat support agencies (CSAs) formal request for assistance. |
| M5 | Hours | To respond to United States (US) civil agency request for support. |
| M6 | Hours | To respond to in-theater request for support from ambassador or country team (CT). |
| M7 | Days | To respond to request for support. |
| M8 | Percent | Of potential drug smuggling aircraft coordinate with appropriate law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M9 | Percent | Of reports on aircraft scramble and intercept-monitor or identification (ID) of potential drug smuggling aircraft forwarded in accordance with (IAW) directives. |
| M10 | Percent | Of special tracks forward told in accordance with (IAW) directives. |
| M11 | Percent | Of airspace management issues/requirements coordinated with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). |
| M12 | Percent | Of potential/imminent terrorist actions/situations coordinated with local law enforcement agencies (LEAs). |
| M13 | Percent | Of hijacking and defecting aircraft events coordinated and reported with appropriate civil, military, and government agencies in accordance (IAW) directives and procedures. |
| M14 | Percent | Of region/sector checklists, guides, operating instructions, and plans that provide proper guidance on coordination and reporting (with other Department of Defense [DOD] and government agencies). |
| M15 | Hours | To respond to request for support. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |

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| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M18 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M19 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M21 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) in order provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies? |
| M23 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities that provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to provide support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies? |
| M25 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities providing support to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
| M26 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities used to provide support to the Department of |

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| | Defense (DOD) and other government agencies. |
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OP 4.8 Acquire, Manage, and Distribute Funds

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Provide advice to commanders on financial management implications and costs of preparing for and conducting operations. JP 1-06 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSI 5261.01 Series, CJCSI 7401.01 Series

Notes: Finance and accounting functions include capturing of the costs of operations via standard accounting systems and other means, and operating systems that pay personnel and providers (contractors, host nation (HN) suppliers, etc.). This task may track and report costs of battlefield operations to support efforts of reimbursement of costs initially paid from available training and readiness funds. May also obtain guidance on fund citations and funding levels and provide to tactical resource managers and supporting finance elements. In addition it may provide fund control, monitor fund execution, track and report costs and obligations. Operational finance functions may include providing policy guidance and centralized currency funding support.

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| M1 | Days | To refine the financial management support plan after receipt of the warning order. |
| M2 | Percent | To determine personnel with access to adequate financial support services. |
| M3 | Days | To procure local contracted. |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel services contracted with HN elements. |
| M5 | Cost | Per week in dollars spent on completing the operation. |
| M6 | Cost | Per month in dollars for foreign labor in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M7 | Days | To provide guidance to commands on funding procedure operations after established of the JOA. |
| M8 | Days | To establish and maintain nonappropriated fund accounting after establishment of the JOA . |
| M9 | Days | To establish and maintain central currency fund support after establishment if the JOA. |
| M10 | Days | To establish electronic funds transfer |

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| | | accounts. |
| M11 | Dollars | Per month transacted in foreign currency exchange. |
| M12 | Dollars | Per month disbursed in US Treasury checks. |
| M13 | Number | Of local depository accounts established and maintained per month. |
| M14 | Percent | Of personnel experiencing pay problems in the JOA. |

OP 5 Provide Command and Control (C2)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction by a joint force commander (JFC) over assigned and attached joint and multinational forces to accomplish a mission. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: This task includes operational guidance, direction, and vision to assigned forces. It follows the theater strategy and links operational and tactical end states. Joint force commanders (JFCs) employ assigned single service and joint and multinational forces to accomplish assigned missions. When directed, a JFC will establish a joint task force (JTF) headquarters (HQ) to plan, direct, and coordinate operations. JFCs may develop and execute policies, plans, and programs. They assign tasks, prescribe task performance standards, and designate operational areas (OAs). They prioritize and allocate resources, manage risk, and assess progress toward accomplishing tasks, creating conditions, and achieving objectives. They provide interoperable communication systems support for joint operations.

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| M1 | Hours | Prior to execution, plan published and delivered. |
| M2 | Percent | Of communications nodes in place. |
| M3 | Percent | Of units receive orders in time to plan and execute. |
| M4 | Hours | Delay to direct, establish, and control the means by which the various staffs and forces send and receive operationally significant data/information, in order to minimize operations delayed/affected because of lack of information. |
| M5 | Minutes | Lag between the joint force common |

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| | | operational picture and the real world situation, in order to maintain operational information, force status, and the capability to respond to an emerging crisis and/or project branches/sequels. |
| M6 | Percent | To communicate all approved orders and plans to subordinate and adjacent units. |

OP 5.1 Integrate Information

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Build shared understanding. Integrate information on military objectives, adversary operational forces and centers of gravity (COGs), friendly operational forces, terrain, and weather. JP 2-0, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 6-0

Notes: Decisions are the most important products of the command and control (C2) function, because they guide the force toward objectives and mission accomplishment. Commanders (CDRs) and staff require not only information to make these decisions but also the knowledge and understanding that results in the wisdom essential to sound decision making. Shared understanding is the synthesis of information management, knowledge sharing, and collaboration and the related processes that enable all. This activity may include informing and advising the operational-level CDR and securing an understanding of strategic guidance or an understanding of national and multinational policy, objectives, strategic aims, other elements of national and multinational power (for example, political, economic, informational), and theater strategic objectives. This task may also include interfacing with friendly and adversary (in occupied territory) civilian government authorities. This activity may include disseminating any type of information.

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| M1 | Hours | Since latest information collected. |
| M2 | Hours | To establish connectivity with component intelligence agencies, combatant command and national intelligence agencies (after arrival). |
| M3 | Minutes | To process and disseminate status information (to subordinate units). |
| M4 | Percent | Of available information examined and |

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| | | considered in latest status reporting. |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical information acquired and disseminated to subordinate commanders. |
| M6 | Percent | Of organizations or units receiving latest information. |
| M7 | Percent | Of subordinate commanders with uninterrupted communication with joint force headquarters. |
| M8 | Percent | Of subordinate commanders in communication with joint force headquarters. |
| M9 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems, operational. |
| M10 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems meet command reliability standards. |
| M11 | Percent | Of combatant command (CCMD) plans, reports, and other information, passed error free. |
| M12 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, and computer support systems equipment, down for unscheduled maintenance. |
| M13 | Percent | Of information, not passed to or received by allies (lack of equipment interoperability). |
| M14 | Percent | Of traffic, sent on nondedicated or non-Department of Defense (DOD) lines or circuits. |
| M15 | Percent | Saturation of Department of Defense (DOD) communications circuits. |
| M16 | Percent | Of time required expansion into other sectors accomplished. |
| M17 | Percent | Of needed information not passed to bilateral or multinational nations due to classification restraints. |
| M18 | Hours | To account for 100 percent of personnel after last arrival at final destination. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Develop concept of operations (CONOPS) for global connectivity in time to execute supported combatant commander's (CCDR's) course of action (COA). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Organizations or units are provided the |

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| | latest information. |
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OP 5.1.1 Communicate Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Send and receive operationally-significant data from one echelon of command to another by any means. JP 3-33 (primary)

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| M1 | Hours | After approval, all orders and plans received by components and adjacent units. |
| M2 | Minutes | Queuing time for high precedence messages. |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy of data transmitted/disseminated. |
| M4 | Percent | Accuracy of deployment orders and notification requirements transmitted/disseminated within reporting criteria. |
| M5 | Percent | Of time mission-essential intelligence and threat assessments passed within established time criteria. |
| M6 | Hours | For liaison officers (LNOs) to communicate new orders or information to allies and friendly elements of force. |
| M7 | Percent | Of messages go outside normal communications channels. |
| M8 | Hours | To establish and maintain an internal joint special operations task force (JSOTF) local area network (LAN) setting up the JSOTF. |
| M9 | Hours | To transfer information from Global Decision Support System (GDSS) to Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). |
| M10 | Percent | Accuracy of deployment orders (DEPODs) and notification requirements transmitted/disseminated within reporting criteria. |
| M11 | Hours | To establish communications with deployed advance forces once operational. |

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| M12 | Hours | To establish one or more secure communication means to send both voice and data traffic to joint special operations task force (JSOTF) components and higher joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) after activation/alert. |
| M13 | Percent | Of messages sent outside doctrine/Service channels for message classification. |
| M14 | Percent | Of Service and functional component addressees received critical planning messages (e.g., warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M15 | Percent | Of addressees received message. |
| M16 | Percent | Of time information passed within established time criteria. |
| M17 | Percent | Of time information on commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) passed within established time criteria. |

OP 5.1.10 DELETED Conduct Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations (JEMSMO)

OP 5.1.11 Provide Combat Identification (CID)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Attain an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment sufficient to support an engagement decision. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3

Notes: Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to a friend, enemy, or a neutral. In other situations, other characterizations may be required, including, but not limited to class, type, nationality and mission configuration. Combat identification (CID) characterizations, when applied with combatant commander rules of engagement, enable engagement decisions and the subsequent use, or prohibition of use, of lethal and nonlethal weaponry to accomplish military objectives. A wide array of technologies currently exists or are in various stages of

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development to assist in the performance of this task. Available intelligence sources and sensors may also be brought to bear. For instance, full motion video (FMV) and motion imagery provided by unmanned and manned assets can contribute to mission effectiveness by providing force deconfliction support during overwatch missions and during support to troops in contact.

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| M1 | Hours | Before enemy begins to mimic identification or recognition procedure. |
| M2 | Minutes | To confirm identity of unidentified friendly target. |
| M3 | Percent | Of coalition nations accurately reporting force locations. |
| M4 | Percent | Of force with passive identification interrogation capability employing capability. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft destroyed by friendly air defense. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft destroyed by friendly fire. |
| M7 | Percent | Of friendly casualties from friendly fire. |
| M8 | Percent | Of friendly fire incidents cross-national. |
| M9 | Percent | Of friendly fire incidents cross-service. |
| M10 | Percent | Of friendly forces with procedures or equipment to allow positive identification, employ such procedures or equipment. |
| M11 | Percent | Of positive identification false negatives (friendly identified as enemy). |
| M12 | Percent | Of positive identification false positives (enemy identified as friendly). |
| M13 | Percent | Of friendly casualties caused by friendly weapon systems. |
| M14 | Percent | Of friendly missiles destroyed by friendly air defense. |
| M15 | Minutes/Hours | Time required to positively identify friendly forces. |
| M16 | Ratio | Total target area over standard area (required to positively identify friendly forces). |
| M17 | Ratio | Sensor time on target over number of standard areas (required to positively identify friendly forces). |
| M18 | Yes/No | Full-motion video (FMV) assets provided early warning of enemy activity. |

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| M19 | Percent | Of objects correctly identified by full-motion video (FMV). |
| M20 | Percent | Of full-motion video (FMV) tasking completed by time specified. |
| M21 | Minutes | To confirm identity of contact. |

OP 5.1.13 Coordinate with Security Contractors

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate with contractor personnel performing armed security services to reduce the risk of fratricide. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-24, JP 4-10, DODI 3020.41

Notes: A lack of coordination between the United States (US) military and security contractors can be problematic. First, security contractors may have previously established operations or enter the area of operation of US military forces, putting all parties at greater risk of injury. Second, US military units are not always trained, prior to deployment, on the operating procedures of security contractors. It also must be remembered contractors provide a wide variety of services to the Department of Defense (DOD) and other United States Government (USG) entities, in addition to providing such services for the host nation (HN) and other non-US entities that may be operating within the joint force commander's (JFC's) area of operations (AO). These services can include armed and unarmed security for persons and infrastructure, logistical support, construction, and provision of US foreign assistance to the HN in the form of security sector reform (SSR) developmental training for military, police, and other sectors of the criminal justice system. Contractors may provide support to a myriad of organizations, including USG, DOD, Department of State (DOS), etc. Use of an agreement, such as the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Between Department of Defense and the Department of State on USG Private Security Contractors, dated 5 December 2007, may be used to more clearly define coordination with security contractors.

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| M1 | Percentage | Of commanders trained to identify and better coordinate with security contractors in the operational environment (OE). |
| M2 | Percentage | Of United States (US) military units trained, prior to deployment, on the |

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| | | operating procedures of security contractors. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the joint movement center (JMC) employed for coordination of security contractor off-base movements and de-confliction with military operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do deployed forces, designated to monitor security contractors, have a by-name list of each company and who retains (i.e., pays) them and a summary of services to be provided or the capabilities for each company? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Do training situations match actual or anticipated events that have or may occur in the environment in which security contractors will work? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do mission rehearsal exercises include key contractors player/actors to increase familiarity of units preparing to deploy with the security contractor support they will rely on? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) military units trained, prior to deployment, on the operating procedures of security contractors? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are training standards developed for the Services which integrate basic familiarity with security contractor support to deployed forces into professional military education, to ensure military commanders and other leaders who may deploy to locations with security contractor support have the knowledge and skills needed to effectively direct coordination with contractor operations? |

OP 5.1.14 Establish a Collaborative Environment

DJS Approval Date: 27-MAY-15

Description: Establish a collaborative environment in which joint, multinational, interagency, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) stakeholders share data, information, knowledge, perceptions, ideas, and concepts. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 5-0, DODI 8110.01

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Notes: This task allows a joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to optimize the use of time and resources by leveraging the capabilities of a collaborative environment that includes decision-support tools. Collaborative planning can dramatically reduce planning timelines and coordination requirements associated with concurrent staff planning. A collaborative environment facilitates and strengthens communications and shared situational awareness (SA) among all stakeholders allowing them to adapt quickly to changing situations. A virtual collaborative environment also can promote force protection by reducing the need for physical meetings and associated travel. Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) procedures are key in collaborative planning among agencies. This task may also include consideration of operating in Mission Partner Environment construct.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are trained information management officers assigned to the joint force headquarters (JFHQ)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is there an information management sharing and dissemination plan (i.e., information and knowledge management, digital rules of engagement [ROE]) for the joint force headquarters (JFHQ) and mission partners? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are collaborative rules and related processes trained and enforced among all agencies and mission partners? |
| M4 | Number | Of meetings conducted in a virtual collaborative environment. |
| M5 | Number | Of centers, groups, bureaus, cells, offices, elements, boards, and working groups using the virtual collaborative environment for synchronous sharing and asynchronous document posting. |
| M6 | Days | To identify operational and resource requirements for collaboration with partners outside of common operating networks. |
| M7 | Hours | To provide collaboration process training for senior leadership and other key personnel. |
| M8 | Number | Of staff and leadership personnel assessed to determine the effectiveness of the collaboration training. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has the command established a network or communications system for |

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| | | all force providers to share force location information? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are the Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) measures synchronized and coordinated (through plans) between agencies so that gaps are addressed and joint force headquarters (JFHQ) missions and objectives met? |

OP 5.1.15 Conduct Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requirements

DJS Approval Date: 14-OCT-16

Description: Establish and sustain a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Office. JP 3-61, JP 6-0 (primary), DODD 5400.07, DODD 5400.11, DODI 5400.16

Notes: This task includes establishing, sustaining and meeting the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Office. FOIA and Privacy Act requirements are mission-dependent and are required to meet congressional mandates, Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Defense (DOD) policy requirements, tailored to meet command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) architecture needs. Typical planning includes, but is not limited to, searching and reviewing classified and unclassified information, coordinating efforts to determine responsiveness, managing case files, synchronizing headquarters FOIA and Privacy Act Office, and coordinating with legal to ensure responses are sufficient. This task may identify subject matter experts (SMEs) throughout the joint force in intelligence, operations, planning, finance, inspector general and law enforcement, logistics, personnel, and C4S communities.

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| M1 | Percent | Search, review, and release information within the 20 business day congressional mandate. |
| M2 | Percent | Apply applicable Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and classified information exemptions and coordinate with legal community. |
| M3 | Percent | Identify and develop draft system of records notices and privacy impact |

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| | | assessments for new and existing information systems which collect maintain store personally identifiable information. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Establish reporting processes to notify headquarters when privacy breaches occur. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Establish processes to identify and report privacy collection disclosures. |
| M6 | Percent | Coordinate with legal community to identify and process investigations for primary next of kin releases and other high profile investigations. |

OP 5.1.16 Sustain Life-Cycle Records Management

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Sustain the life-cycle management, to include records management oversight. JP 1-0 (primary), DoDD 5015.2, DoDI 1336.08, United States Code (U.S.C.) 44

Notes: This task includes establishing policies, standards, criteria, procedures, and conducting training. Records Management mission is required to meet federal laws and regulations which govern records under policy requirements. Failure to properly manage federal records can result in significant legal and criminal proceedings. Goal is to provide a continuous set of records reflecting the organization, functions, policies, procedures, operations, and other actions that have historical, legal, research, or public interest value.

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| M1 | Percent | Records are properly managed by combatant command (CCMD) headquarters (HQ) and joint task force headquarters (JTFHQ) in the command joint operations area (JOA). |
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OP 5.1.18 (URGENT Proposed Task) Conduct Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-JUN-18

Description: Conduct operations using terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 3-72 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | (U) Of NC3 systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements. |
| M2 | Percent | (U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | (U) Of survivable and endurable NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements. |

OP 5.1.2 Manage Means of Communicating Operational Information

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Determine, establish, direct, or control the means used in sending or receiving operational information of any kind and to use Department of Defense (DOD) standard communication networks. JP 6-0 (primary), DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include ensuring interoperability (through theater policies for transmission, message, and switching systems), anticipating information requirements, and utilizing existing systems to best support information requirements. This task also includes the requirement produce Annex K for all deliberate plans and operation orders (OPORDs) and monitor execution. It also includes the responsibility to monitor and integrate joint task force (JTF) transmission, message, and switching systems to achieve information superiority. Command, control, communications, and computers systems (C4S) support other agencies of the United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, and friendly nations. Mission Partner Environments and modes are also considered in the execution of this task.

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| M1 | Days | To integrate new headquarters (HQ) into existing SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). |
| M2 | Hours | For ad hoc joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to be connected to Global Command and Control System (GCCS) (after arrival at headquarters [HQ] facility). |
| M3 | Hours | To establish integrated communications system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of communications equipment, circuits, and connectivity with status accurately displayed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of command and control (C2) nodes possess required communications capabilities. |
| M6 | Percent | Of required command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems resources identified. |
| M7 | Percent | Of communications outages had adequate backup communications paths. |
| M8 | Percent | Of essential joint task force (JTF) command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems accessible from all component locations. |
| M9 | Percent | Of time, essential joint task force (JTF) command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems accessible from all locations. |
| M10 | Percent | Of joint force classified systems networked together. |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) local area networks (LANs) capable of interoperating (e.g., theater battle management core system [TBMCS], Global Command and Control System [GCCS], joint deployable intelligence support system [JDISS]). |
| M12 | Percent | Of operation plan(s) (OPLANs) address existing terminals and lines of communications (LOCs) and known or estimated throughput capability. |
| M13 | Percent | Of time, accurate common operational picture (COP) maintained within sector/region. |
| M14 | Percent | Of time communication and radar |

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| | | equipment maintained within established systems reliability and maintenance criteria. |
| M15 | Percent | Of time communications connectivity maintained with all units. |
| M16 | Percent | Of time communications networks fully operational. |
| M17 | Percent | Of time voice and data communications (unsecure and secure) maintained. |
| M18 | Percent | Of equipment interoperability problems result in late or lost data. |
| M19 | Hours | To establish both data and voice communication with combatant command (CCMD) and its components. |
| M20 | Percent | Of time joint force subordinate commanders in communication with joint force headquarters (JFHQ). |
| M21 | Percent | Of resources requested to fill all shortfalls. |
| M22 | Hour | To establish connectivity with mission partners. |
| M23 | Percent | Of required systems networked in mission partner environment. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance & Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M25 | Percent | Of findings issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M26 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |

OP 5.1.3 Determine Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Identify critical information requirements that facilitate timely decision making by the commander. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

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Notes: Commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) are elements of information the commander identifies as being critical to timely decision making. CCIRs help focus information management and help the commander assess the operational environment (OE) and identify decision points during operations. CCIRs belong exclusively to the commander. CCIRs are situation-dependent, focused on predictable events or activities, time-sensitive, and always established by an order or plan. The CCIR list is normally short enabling the staff to focus its efforts and allocate scarce resources. The CCIR list is not static. Joint force commanders (JFCs) add, delete, adjust, and update CCIRs throughout an operation based on the information they need for decision making. Priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and friendly force information requirements (FFIRs) constitute the total list of CCIRs. JFC-approved PIRs are automatically CCIRs.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) active? |
| M2 | Hours | Since commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) last update. |
| M3 | Percent | Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by joint force commander (JFC). |
| M4 | Percent | Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by Joint Staff. |
| M5 | Hours | To promulgate commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) for collection during. |
| M6 | Percent | Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) initiated by components. |
| M7 | Percent | Of commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) are answered. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Do commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) look into the future? |

OP 5.1.4 Process Information

DJS Approval Date: 26-SEP-17

Description: Screen, process, circulate, store, and display data in a form suitable for the decision making and planning processes. JP 2-0, JP

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2-01, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSM 3150.14B

Notes: The availability of information in a suitable form enables the joint force commander (JFC) and staff to plan for the execution functions of subordinate task forces (TFs) and components and for supporting other United States Government (USG) agencies, friendly nations, and groups in the region; and to conduct intelligence planning (IP) and provide information in an environment that can be open to various users conducting operations in support of USG operations. This task includes tracking the movement of friendly forces into and within the joint operations area (JOA). This task also includes maintaining logistics situational awareness (SA) information, data, and status.

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| M1 | Percent | Of reports processed and disseminated to all agencies within time limits. |
| M2 | Percent | Of reinforcing or supporting forces, joint force commander (JFC) has accurate information. |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy of information in essential logistics, maintenance, aircraft, missile, and personnel reports. |
| M4 | Seconds | To access and display shared local databases. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Demonstrate the ability to manage and process reports to keep Strategic Force Accounting Module current. |
| M6 | Minutes | To transmit Strategic Force Accounting Module reports after an event or when changes occur. |
| M7 | Time | For reconnaissance aircraft to submit Nuclear Execution and Reporting Plan (NEREP) reconnaissance assessment reports after observations, when in range of National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSA/CSS) ground facilities. |
| M8 | Percent | Of friendly units/organizations and personnel with current status known. |
| M9 | Percent | Of information gets to appropriate people. |
| M10 | Percent | Of operational data displays are current. |
| M11 | Percent | Of reports with no significant errors. |
| M12 | Percent | Of time, data presented to decision maker in suitable format. |
| M13 | Hours | Lag between joint force common operational picture (COP) and |

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| | | real-world situation. |
| M14 | Instances | Of incoming information (which could affect outcome of operation) not getting to person responsible for action. |
| M15 | Instances | Of critical information not reaching person responsible for action. |
| M16 | Minutes | To post unit reports to appropriate databases or pass to work centers (from receipt). |
| M17 | Minutes | To access and display shared remote databases. |
| M18 | Minutes | To enter most current information on force status. |
| M19 | Percent | Accuracy of information on essential logistics, maintenance, aircraft, missile, and personnel requirements and reports. |
| M20 | Percent | Accuracy of information on deployment bases and deployment options. |
| M21 | Percent | Accuracy of information regarding subordinate unit deployments. |
| M22 | Percent | Accuracy of intelligence situation displays maintained with mission-essential information. |
| M23 | Percent | Accuracy of mission-essential information maintained on situation displays. |
| M24 | Percent | Accuracy of data used by operations staff. |
| M25 | Percent | Accuracy of subordinate unit aircraft and missile status. |
| M26 | Percent | Of decisions delayed awaiting appropriate data. |
| M27 | Time | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M28 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M29 | Hours | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |
| M30 | Minutes | Classified measures at Joint Electronic Library Plus (JEL+) SIPR. |

OP 5.1.5 Monitor Strategic Situation

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Understand national and multinational objectives, policies,

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goals, other elements of national and multinational power (diplomatic, economic, informational), political aim, and the geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) strategic concept and intent. JP 2-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This activity may include staying current on and projecting events, including religious, humanitarian, and cultural affairs.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the information on adjacent military forces or non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies current? |
| M2 | Incidents | Was the commander surprised by critical/emerging political, economic, or military event (not briefed). |
| M3 | Instances | Of commander learning of emerging theater political, economic, military event from source outside his staff. |
| M4 | Minutes | To obtain information on changes to operational or strategic situation. |
| M5 | Percent | Of time commander learns of emerging theater political, economic, military event from staff. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement coordinated with higher headquarters (HQ) command chaplain? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement coordinated with adjacent headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is religious advisement coordinated with subordinate headquarters (HQ) command chaplains? |
| M9 | Number | Of religious advisement issues provided to the commander by the staff. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is information provided to commander on emerging religious event? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is information provided to commander on emerging humanitarian event? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is information provided to commander on emerging cultural event? |

OP 5.1.6 Preserve Historical Documentation

DJS Approval Date: 28-MAY-15

Description: Collect paper and safeguard photographic images;

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electronic documentation; and artifacts of key events, decisions, and observations of joint/combined operation(s) or campaigns. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 5320.01 Series, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task includes attending key briefings and meetings, and interviewing key personnel to gather first hand observations, facts, and impressions. This task further includes keeping a daily journal of personal observations and key events, and packaging and forwarding collected information to appropriate agencies. Prepare and submit contingency historical reports that include required data.

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| M1 | Percent | Of decision documents with pre-decisional material available. |
| M2 | Percent | Of key leaders interviewed after the event. |
| M3 | Percent | Of key staff members interviewed after the event. |
| M4 | Percent | Of official documentation (maps, orders, photos) preserved in historical accounts. |
| M5 | Percent | Of operations have enemy versions or accounts available. |
| M6 | Percent | Of records retired or retained (rather than destroyed). |
| M7 | Percent | Of Standard Form (SF) 135s properly completed. |
| M8 | Weeks | From termination of major event until all key personnel interviewed. |
| M9 | Percent | Of battles and engagements with photographic images and electronic documentation available. |
| M10 | Months | Before documents available for lessons learned analysis. |
| M11 | Hours | Before initial status reports are submitted to higher echelons. |
| M12 | Days | Before contingency historical reports and supporting documents are sent to central collection point. |
| M13 | Days | Before after-action reports (AARs) are submitted to higher echelons. |

OP 5.1.7 Employ Combat Camera (COMCAM)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

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Description: Acquire and utilize still and motion imagery. Assign and direct combat camera (COMCAM) teams to acquire video and still imagery. JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3205.01C, DODI 5040.02

Notes: Combat camera (COMCAM), in support of operational and planning requirements, is an essential battlefield information resource that supports strategic, tactical, and operational mission objectives. COMCAM imagery is a fundamental tool of decision makers and commanders at all levels, providing an essential battlefield information capability. Requirements for COMCAM include imagery to counter misinformation, legal and evidentiary documentation, imagery for battlefield and environmental assessments, military information support operations (MISO) and civil affairs (CA) support, in addition to media requirements to public affairs (PA) and historical documentation. COMCAM imagery is to be shared, as required, to simultaneously support operational and planning requirements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), Military Departments, combatant commands (CCMDs), defense agencies, and other Department of Defense (DOD) components. COMCAM documentation teams will be combat trained and equipped, quickly deployable, and able to operate in austere and hostile environments. COMCAM assets will provide the ability to acquire and transmit sensitive imagery through classified systems into a central collection point for further dissemination and product development.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Was the combat camera detachment commander tasked as a joint information bureau liaison. |
| M2 | Hours | To provide finished imagery products to customers. |
| M3 | Hours | To respond emergent taskings. |
| M4 | Hours | To review selected combat camera (COMCAM) materials for release (until approval). |
| M5 | Hours | To process, transmit, and disseminate requested imagery. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operations taskings filled. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Were combat camera (COMCAM) forces allocated sufficient to accomplish the mission (or event)? |
| M8 | Percentage | Of usable imagery acquired. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Were requested combat camera (COMCAM) forces assigned? |
| M10 | Percent | Of operational phases documented. |
| M11 | Percentage | Of commander's critical information |

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| | | requirements (CCIRs)/request for information (RFIs) fulfilled. |
| M12 | Hours | To set up and transmit unreleased imagery via a remote transmission capability. |
| M13 | Percent | Of operational phases documented. |

OP 5.1.8 Execute Command and Control (C2) Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Implement tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to ensure integrated command and control (C2) systems are available for contingency operations. JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3151.01A

Notes: This task may include developing joint task force (JTF) programs and guidance for information security and command of operational contract support integration cell (OCSIC). This task may also implement information security policies to support daily command and control (C2) and communications systems activities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the lead proponent for identifying desired global command and control (C2) capabilities, and the developer of the operational architecture, doctrine, and concept of operations (CONOPS) for global C2 systems? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is oversight and guidance provided for the development and implementation of global command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems architectures? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) provide assured system network availability, information protection, and information delivery across strategic, operational and tactical boundaries in support of Department of Defense (DOD) full spectrum of war fighting, intelligence, and business missions? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the global command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems services, infrastructure, |

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| | | standards, and policy provide coordination with Joint Task Force - Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO), combatant commanders (CCDRs), and mission partners to realize efficiencies in the global C4 systems environment? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is the Department of Defense (DOD) able to integrate and convey information in various media including video, voice, and data to global users? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems capabilities coordinated in support of strategic force employment, to include global strike, integrated missile defense, space, and associated planning? |

OP 5.1.9 Coordinate Cybersecurity Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Coordinate cybersecurity procedures established by the joint force commander (JFC) or Combatant Commander (CCDR). JP 3-12, JP 3-13, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01E, CJCSI 3141.01E, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSI 6510.01F, DODD 3600.1

Notes: null

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| M1 | Yes/No | Commands responsible for operation and maintenance of information systems perform risk assessment of potential threats and take appropriate action to respond to those risks which meet the appropriate criteria. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Commands responsible for operation and maintenance of information systems have information assurance (IA) or defensive information operations (IO) memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with commercial communications providers who support information systems. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operational information systems not protected by firewalls, virus detection software, and other appropriate |

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| | | defensive information operations (IO) measures. |
| M4 | Number | Of redundant communications paths available to connect operational information systems. |
| M5 | Hours | For appropriate computer emergency response teams (CERTs) to respond, identify, and correct operational information system failures attributed to adversary information operations (IO) action or criminal mischief. |
| M6 | Instances | Of operational information systems being disabled, corrupted or compromised through identified adversary information operations (IO) actions or criminal mischief. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operational information system hardware and software components that have backup components to replace them if they fail or are corrupted. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Commands are responsible for design, operation, and maintenance of information systems and the use of red teams to identify vulnerabilities in those systems. |

OP 5.2 Conduct Operation Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Evaluate and screen information received through reports or the personal observations of the commander (CDR) against the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) on the general situation in the theater of operation and conduct of the campaign or major operation. Determine the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating a condition, or achieving an objective. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Operation Assessment is a continuous process and provides information on progress towards achieving stated objectives and attaining desired end states. Assessment reports are based on continuous situational awareness (SA) and operational environment (OE) analysis from internal and external sources and address changes in the OE (to include risk analysis associated with reliance on commercial activities) and their proximate causes, opportunities to exploit and risks

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to mitigate, and recommendations to inform decision making throughout planning and execution. This includes evaluating operational requirements of subordinate task forces (TFs) and components and support to United States Government (USG) departments and agencies.

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| M1 | Hours | For joint force to review or develop flexible deterrent options (after request or occurrence). |
| M2 | Hours | Since update of joint force situation. |
| M3 | Minutes | For commander to forward and disseminate crisis assessment. |
| M4 | Minutes | To access current situation and formulate plan of action. |
| M5 | Weeks | Before operation plan (OPLAN) submitted, joint force commander (JFC) develops flexible deterrent option(s) (FDOs). |
| M6 | Instances | Of time commander/senior staff made aware of emerging political, economic, or military event (which could impact theater) from outside source. |
| M7 | Percent | Of time theater political event of interest occurs without options available. |
| M8 | Hours | For commander to formulate crisis assessment. |
| M9 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations forecast. |

OP 5.2.1 Review Current Situation (Project Branches)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Examine operational information developed by senior headquarters, the joint force commander's (JFC's) staff, and subordinate components and/or task forces. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This includes analyzing the assigned mission (includes assigned strategic military and political-military [POLMIL] objectives) and related tasks in the context of the next higher echelons campaign plan or operation order (OPORD), the strategic aim. It also involves combining on hand with incoming information while separating critical from noncritical information.

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| M1 | Days | Into future, planning branches have been developed. |
| M2 | Percent | Of decision points have branches. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Forecast branches reviewed for legal sufficiency. |
| M4 | Percent | Of forecast branches appeared at execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations affected course of battle, but not forecast. |

OP 5.2.2 Formulate Crisis Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Formulate options for use by United States (US) military forces in response to crisis situation. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3122.01A

Notes: Null

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| M1 | Hours | Following voice report, hard copy operational report (OPREP) 3 (PINNACLE) report submitted. |
| M2 | Hours | From receipt of intelligence to complete analysis of situation. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify forces available. |
| M4 | Time | To formulate crisis assessment. |
| M5 | Hours | To send voice report to commander (upon request). |
| M6 | Minutes | To forward and disseminate crisis assessment. |
| M7 | Percent | Of available forces identified. |
| M8 | Hours | To send voice report to combatant commander (CCDR) (after occurrence of crisis). |

OP 5.2.3 Project Campaign or Major Operation Branches and Sequels

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Project beyond immediate battles and estimate enemy's

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future actions and anticipate friendly actions for employment of forces after each phase of a current campaign or major operation. JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Branches provide a range of alternatives often built into the basic plan. Branches add flexibility to plans by anticipating situations that could alter the basic plan. Such situations could be a result of adversary action, availability of friendly capabilities or resources, or even a change in the weather or season within the OA. Sequels anticipate and plan for subsequent operations based on the possible outcomes of the current operation—victory, defeat, or stalemate. Once the commander and staff have determined possible branches and sequels as far in advance as practicable, they should determine what or where the decision points (not to be confused with decisive points) should be. Such decision points capture in space and/or time decisions a commander must make. Each branch from a decision point requires different actions, and each action demands various follow-up actions, such as sequels or potential sequels.

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| M1 | Days | Of future planning is completed and available. |
| M2 | Percent | Of decision points have sequels. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Identified sequels with courses of action (COAs) developed are reviewed for legal sufficiency. |
| M4 | Percent | Of identified sequels with course(s) of action (COAs) developed. |
| M5 | Percent | Of possible follow-on operations have preplanned sequels. |
| M6 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations forecast. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 5.3 Prepare Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Make detailed plans, staff estimates, and decisions for implementing the strategy, associated sequels, and anticipated campaigns or major operations. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3126.01A

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Notes: Plans and orders address, centers of gravity (COGs), branches, sequels, culminating points, and phasing. Organize an effective staff; structure and organize the force; consider multinational capabilities/limitations; and cross-level or balance Service component, joint, and national command, control, communications, and computer means. Address specific missions and tasks for subordinate joint or multinational task forces, Service and functional components and supporting commands and agencies. Specify main effort(s) and supporting and supported relationships by phase. Address rules of engagement (ROE) for force employment. This activity may also include determining solutions to operational level needs. All plans and orders must maximize the operational capability while simultaneously minimizing the risk to the force. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | To issue joint force commander's (JFC's) intent and end state (after Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff [CJCS] or combatant commanders (CCDRs) warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | To compile appropriate reports. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy actions or operations forecast. |
| M4 | Seconds | To respond to emergency aircraft. |
| M5 | Percent | Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to provide commander's intent. |
| M6 | Minutes | To dispatch emergency action message (EAM). |
| M7 | Minutes | To receive and respond to emergency action message (EAM). |
| M8 | Percent | Accuracy of information in region/sector and gained unit supplemental plans. |
| M9 | Percent | Currency of information in region/sector and gained unit supplemental plans. |
| M10 | Percent | Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to provide concept of operations (CONOPS). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Courses of action (COAs) evaluated to |

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| | | find which were suitable, feasible, acceptable, variable, and complete. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Milestone criteria for plan development met. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Concept of operations (CONOPS) developed in time to execute supported combatant commander's (CCDR's) course of action (COA). |
| M14 | Hours | To complete executable operational plans and orders (after receipt of commander's estimate). |
| M15 | Minutes | To generate and forward commander's situation reports (SITREPs). |
| M16 | Hours | To adjust original plan for decisive operations (after recognizing planning assumptions invalid). |
| M17 | Hours | After constitution of joint planning group (JPG) (or equivalent) to publish joint force headquarters (JFHQ) daily battle rhythm. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 5.3.1 Conduct Mission Analysis

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Analyze the assigned mission (includes assigned strategic military and political-military [POL-MIL] objectives) and related tasks in the context of the next higher echelons campaign plan or operation order (OPORD), and the strategic end state. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3100.01C, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Mission analysis is critical because it provides direction to the commander and the staff, enabling them to focus effectively on the problem at hand. The primary inputs to mission analysis are strategic guidance; the higher headquarters planning directive; the commander's

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initial planning guidance (which may include a description of the operational environment [OE]), the operational approach, initial intent, and the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE). The primary products of mission analysis are, the mission statement, staff estimates, a refined operational approach, the joint force commander's (JFC's intent statement, updated planning guidance, and commanders critical information requirements (CCIRs).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has an initial force allocation review been conducted? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has mission statement been developed? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the commander's refined operational approach been published? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the commander's updated intent statement been published? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have specified, implied, and essential tasks been determined? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have operational limitations been determined and analyzed? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Determine known facts and develop planning assumptions. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are higher headquarters (HHQ) planning activities and strategic guidance analyzed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has a risk assessment been developed? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs) been developed? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have mission success criteria been developed? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Have staff estimates been prepared? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Has a mission analysis brief been prepared and delivered? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Has the commander's updated planning guidance been published? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Has commander's initial planning guidance, including his initial understanding of the operational environment (OE), of the problem, and description of the operational approach been reviewed? |
| M16 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel who understand |

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| | | socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 5.3.1.1 Identify Desired and Undesired Effects

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Identify and develop desired and undesired effects based on strategic theater and operational objectives. JP 1-0, JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: An "effect" is a physical or behavioral state of a system that results from an action, a set of actions, or another effect. Desired effects describe specific conditions of system behaviors or capabilities of an adversary that, if attained and maintained, could be expected to reflect the accomplishment of intended objectives. Undesired effects describe system behaviors or capabilities of an adversary that, if attained, would be adverse to the accomplishment of the intended objectives. An unintended effect is a situation when an action results in an effect that is not (or not only) what is intended and commanders should consider this in their risk assessment.

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| M1 | Days | To review strategic objectives. |
| M2 | Days | To review operational area (OA)/focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems analysis products. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify/develop desired effects. |
| M4 | Hours | To identify / develop undesired effects. |
| M5 | Days | To develop strategic and operational desired effects to change adversary's behavior and systems capabilities. |
| M6 | Days | To develop desired effects on the adversary's systems capabilities that creates the conditions necessary to achieve joint force commander (JFC) military objective. |
| M7 | Days | To provide an understanding of the systems and their behavior in the operational environment (OE) to the subordinate commander to focus the |

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| | | development of desires and undesired effects. |
| M8 | Days | To develop direct desired effects. |
| M9 | Days | To develop indirect desired effects. |
| M10 | Days | To develop operational effects to support the joint force commander (JFC) operational-level objectives. |
| M11 | Days | To develop measurable operational effects to relate to higher-level objectives to component missions, tasks, and actions. |

OP 5.3.1.2 Develop Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop indicators to help measure a current system state, with change indicated by comparing multiple observations over time to gauge the achievement of objectives and attainment of end states. JP 2-01, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary), JP2-0

Notes: The intent in developing measures of effectiveness (MOEs) is to identify the indicators of whether joint force or coalition activities are producing the desired effects. MOE indicators are the observable, measurable system behaviors or capabilities that will provide the data required to conduct MOE trend analysis. Indicators should be distinct (indicators that are too similar to each other can result in the repetitious evaluation of change in a particular condition and lead to skew analyses by overestimating, or 'double-counting,' change in one item of the operational environment [OE]) and from different causal chains (if indicators have a cause and effect relationship with each other, either directly or indirectly, it decreases their value in measuring a particular condition. Measuring progress toward a desired condition by multiple means adds rigor to the analyses), and maximize clarity. MOE indicators and effects assessment criteria are the data thresholds, metrics, and relative weights associated with each effect/effect element that provide the baseline for identifying acceptable progress in achieving planned objectives. These indicators may be tied to specific nodes in order to focus intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) planning. When developed, MOE indicators are provided the appropriate guide lines for developing intelligence collection activity and form the basis for an effects assessment collection plan.

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| M1 | Hours | To review desired effects. |
| M2 | Hours | To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for desired effects. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for undesired effects. |
| M4 | Hours | To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators. |
| M5 | Hours | To assign relative weights to desired effects. |
| M6 | Hours | To assign relative weights to desired measures of effectiveness (MOEs) and MOEs indicators. |
| M7 | Hours | To review measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators for desired/undesired effects. |

OP 5.3.1.3 Conduct Campaign Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Assess progress toward achieving campaign objectives based on the current and projected assessment of desired and undesired effects attainment, task accomplishment status, and required time lines, with recommendations for corrective action where appropriate. JP 2-0, JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Campaign assessment helps to identify a delta between current campaign status and required progress based on campaign design. The results of the campaign assessment process provides the basis for alternative course of action development, resource re-allocation, development of branch and/or sequel plans, and/or adjustments to campaign plan and its decision points.

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| M1 | Hours | To analyze effects assessment results. |
| M2 | Hours | To analyze deficiency analysis results. |
| M3 | Hours | To assess task/mission accomplishment. |
| M4 | Hours | To review strategic objectives/timelines. Identify any delta between current and required progress. |
| M5 | Hours | To produce recommendations for adjustments to campaign plans. |

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| M6 | Hours | To recommend additional allocation of resources. |
| M7 | Hours | To produce branch/sequel plans. |
| M8 | Hours | To recommend adjustments to campaign decision points. |

OP 5.3.1.4 Conduct Effects Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Provide the commander with the current status of progress toward or away from attaining desired and/or undesired effects developed in support of strategic theater/campaign objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Effects assessment is the process of analyzing trends of changes in system behaviors or capabilities that are exhibited as a result of military or non-military activities conducted by the joint force commander (JFC), coalition forces, and non-Department of Defense (DOD) elements of national power. Trend analysis for effects assessment is based upon indicators and criteria developed during planning including measures of effectiveness (MOEs), measures of performance (MOPs), and continuous joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE).

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| M1 | Hours | To correlate and analyze measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicator data. |
| M2 | Hours | To conduct trend analysis and produce effects assessment summary. |
| M3 | Hours | To conduct deficiency analysis. |
| M4 | Percent | Of indicator data received in a timely manner. |
| M5 | Percent | Of indicator data deemed reliable/credible. |
| M6 | Hours | To review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems analysis products. |
| M7 | Hours | To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for desired effects. |
| M8 | Hours | To identify measures of effectiveness (MOEs) for undesired effects. |
| M9 | Hours | To develop indicators and identify associated nodes for measures of effectiveness (MOEs). |

OP 5.3.1.5 Develop Effects Assessment Criteria

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Develop criteria for assessing measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators, and effects. JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Assessment criteria are the data thresholds, metrics, and relative weights associated with each effected element that provide the baseline for identifying acceptable progress in achieving planned objectives. When approved by the commander, assessment criteria form the basis of the effects assessment process.

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| M1 | Hours | To review desired/undesired effects. |
| M2 | Hours | To review focus area considerations, supporting intelligence, and systems of analysis products. |
| M3 | Hours | To review measures of effectiveness (MOEs) and MOEs indicators for desired/undesired effects. |
| M4 | Hours | To develop assessment criteria for measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators. |
| M5 | Hours | To assign relative weights to measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators. |
| M6 | Hours | To assign relative weights to desired effects. |

OP 5.3.2 Issue Planning Guidance

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Establish guidance for planning tasks to be accomplished by subordinate commanders and their staffs. JP 3-0, JP 3-02, JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: This includes initial and subsequent planning guidance. The format for the commander's planning guidance varies based on the personality of the commander and the level of command, but should adequately describe the logic to the commander's understanding of the OE, the methodology for reaching the understanding of the problem, and a coherent description of the operational approach. It may include the following elements: Describe the OE; define the problem to be solved; describe the operational approach; and provide the commander's initial intent (purpose, end state, and risk). It may also include constraints and

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restraints such as rules of engagement (ROE) for force employment.

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| M1 | Days | In advance of execution, planning guidance issued to subordinate commands. |
| M2 | Hours | After being notified of mission, joint force commander (JFC) issued or approved initial planning guidance. |
| M3 | Hours | From request for change to rules of engagement (ROE) until approval/denial. |
| M4 | Instances | Of amendments issued to planning guidance (due to requests for clarification). |
| M5 | Percent | Of planning time used by higher headquarters (HHQ) to issue guidance. |
| M6 | Days | For rules of engagement (ROE) cell to be established by subordinate commands during crisis action planning (CAP). |
| M7 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) clearly understood. |
| M8 | Incidents | Of misunderstood rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M9 | Instances | Of requests for clarification of planning guidance/commander's guidance received from subordinate headquarters. |
| M10 | Percent | Completeness of commander's guidance (i.e., coverage of functional areas). |

OP 5.3.3 Determine End State

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Determine the set of required conditions that defines achievement of the commander's objectives. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCJSM 3130.03, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: An end state describes what the commander desires in military end state conditions that define mission success. There may be a preliminary end state, described by a set of military conditions, when military force is no longer the principal means to the strategic objective. There may be a broader end state that typically involves returning to a

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state of peace and stability and may include a variety of diplomatic, economic, informational, and military conditions.

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| M1 | Days | To pass control of operations area to local government or appointed transitional administrative authority (after achieving end state). |
| M2 | Days | Delay in turnover of control of operations area to legitimate or transitional administrative authorities. |
| M3 | Percent | Of commanders accepting end state conditions without requests for clarification. |
| M4 | Instances | Of revisions to end state conditions. |
| M5 | Days | To transition control of operations area to civil authority. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 5.3.4 Develop Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Anticipate and define unique options to the commander oriented on accomplishing the military end state. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: These options should be formulated in light of the friendly situation, restrictions, assumptions, and estimates of relative combat power. Each course of action (COA) should be adequate, feasible, acceptable, distinguishable, and complete.

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| M1 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) acceptable. |
| M2 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) distinguishable. |
| M3 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) feasible. |
| M4 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) presented to commander were suitable, feasible, acceptable and distinct from one |

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| | | another. |
| M5 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) suitable. |
| M6 | Instances | Of courses of action (COAs) developed. |
| M7 | Percent | Of available planning time allotted for subordinate planning. |
| M8 | Percent | Of nonselected courses of action (COAs) considered for deception. |
| M9 | Instances | Of courses of action (COAs) not reviewed by legal authorities during development. |
| M10 | Hours | To complete a staff estimate after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD). |
| M11 | Hours | To provide the commander with a minimum of three courses of action (COAs) which are suitable, feasible, and acceptable after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD). |
| M12 | Hours | To provide the joint task force (JTF) or combatant commander (CCDR) with a commander's estimate after receipt of the warning order (WARNORD). |

OP 5.3.5 Analyze Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Examine or wargame each course of action (COA) against an established set of evaluation criteria and known critical events to determine its advantages and disadvantages. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Evaluation criteria change from mission to mission. The criteria may include anything the commander desires. If they are not received directly, the staff can derive them from the commander's intent statement. Evaluation criteria do not stand alone. Each must be clearly defined. Precisely defining criteria reduces subjectivity and ensures consistent evaluation. Course of action (COA) analysis should include a thorough examination of opposing COAs through the wargaming process including the effect of possible enemy COAs on the success of each friendly COA. COA comparisons should be made in the light of governing factors which include fixed values such as the principles of war; other critical factors, such as political constraints and specific factors from the commander's guidance; and mission accomplishment. If appropriate, elements of various COAs may be merged into one.

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| M1 | Instances | Of limitations (ultimately identified during execution) identified during analysis. |
| M2 | Percent | Of branches and sequels experienced identified in courses of action (COAs). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Advantages/disadvantages of courses of action (COAs) identified during analysis. |
| M4 | Percent | Of courses of action (COAs) analyzed against potential enemy COAs. |
| M5 | Percent | Of capabilities ultimately required identified in planning. |

OP 5.3.6 Compare Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Analyze the various courses of action (COAs) against an established set of criteria. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Analyzing can be done by comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each course of action (COA) previously analyzed or by isolating and comparing decisive factors that are selected based on each situation.

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| M1 | Percent | Of comparison criteria eliminated before comparison. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Comparison criteria selected allowed for definitive comparison of courses of action (COAs). |
| M3 | Percent | Of comparison criteria eventually used, defined and weighted before comparison began. |

OP 5.3.7 Select or Modify Courses of Action (COAs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Decide on the courses of action (COAs) that offer the best prospect for success. JP 3-33, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Course of action (COA) selection is the end result of the COA comparison process. Throughout the COA development process, the

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commander conducts an independent analysis of the mission, possible COAs, and relative merits and risks associated with each COA. The commander, upon receiving the staff's recommendation, combines personal analysis with the staff recommendation, resulting in a selected COA. It gives the staff a concise statement of how the commander intends to accomplish the mission, and provides the necessary focus for planning and plan development. During this step, the commander should: This task may also include modifying a course of action (COA) previously selected. This is a cyclical process. The COAs not selected potentially become sequels and contingencies to phases of the operation as the situation evolves. This enables the commander to respond rapidly to changing situations.

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| M1 | Days | Since course(s) of action (COAs) reviewed. |
| M2 | Days | In advance of execution, course(s) of action (COAs) selected. |

OP 5.3.8 Issue Commander's Estimate

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Provide a concise narrative statement of how the commander intends to accomplish the mission and provide necessary focus for plan development. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: A commander uses a commander's estimate as the situation dictates. The commander's initial intent statement and planning guidance to the staff can provide sufficient information to guide the planning process. The commander will tailor the content of the commander's estimate based on the situation and ongoing analysis. A typical format for a commander's estimate is in CJCSM 3130.03, Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) Planning Formats and Guidance and includes paragraphs on Mission Analysis, Situation and Course(s) of Action.

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| M1 | Hours | Before execution, commander's concept and intent issued. |
| M2 | Hours | Before execution, commander's estimate issued. |
| M3 | Hours | To issue commander's estimate (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M4 | Percent | Of planning time available, used to |

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| | | issue commander's concept and intent. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Commander's estimate adequately addresses commander's intent, subordinate tasks and objectives, and concept of operations (CONCOPS) for all mission areas. |

OP 5.3.9 Prepare Supporting Campaign or Major Operations Plans

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Develop a plan or order that supports the objectives of combatant command campaign plans, theater campaign plans (TCPs), functional campaign plans (TCPs), designated global campaign plans (GCPs) or those of other designated supported commander. JP 1, JP 3-0, JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01

Notes: Supporting combatant commanders (CCDRs), subordinate joint force commanders (JFCs), component commanders, and combat support agencies (CSAs) prepare supporting plans as tasked by CJSCI 3110.01J, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) or other planning guidance. Commanders and staffs prepare supporting plans in concept plan (CONPLAN)/operations plan (OPLAN) format that follow the supported commander's concept and describe how the supporting commanders intend to achieve their assigned objectives and/or tasks. Supporting commanders and staffs develop these plans in collaboration with the supported commander's planners.

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| M1 | Days | Prior to hostilities, special operations forces (SOF) allowed to conduct cross-border operations. |
| M2 | Hours | For complete set of executable operational plans and orders (following receipt of commander's estimate). |
| M3 | Hours | To establish joint information bureau (following execute order [EXORD]). |
| M4 | Hours | To prepare plans and orders (after deciding on mission concept and intent). |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) architecture nodes identified in operation plan (OPLAN). |

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| M6 | Percent | Of functional areas covered in operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations in plan conform to United States (US) and international law. |

OP 5.4 Command Subordinate Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Promulgate the interrelated responsibilities between commanders, as well as the authority of commanders in the chain of command. JP 1 (primary), JP 3-0, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include clear delineation of responsibility among commanders up, down, and laterally ensures unity of command which is a foundation for trust, coordination, and the teamwork necessary for unified military action. All lower echelon commanders must understand their mission (and communicate to their subordinates), their contribution to achievement of the commander's concept and intent, and their relationship to attainment of a higher or supported commander's operational objectives. This facilitates maximum decentralized conduct of campaigns and major operations utilizing either detailed or mission-type plans and orders as the situation and time permit.

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| M1 | Percent | Of time, required expansion into other sectors accomplished. |
| M2 | Minutes | To dispatch deployed weapons teams. |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy of information in plans and orders issued and disseminated to subordinate units. |
| M4 | Percent | Of completed planning documents (e.g., mission analysis, course of action [COA] decision, synchronization matrix) passed to components to allow parallel planning. |
| M5 | Percent | Of planning time joint force allows components. |
| M6 | Percent | Of time during crisis action procedures, execution orders initiated or warning relayed. |
| M7 | Minutes | To issue and disseminate threat conditions (THREATCONs) and attack warnings. |
| M8 | Percent | Of units visited personally by |

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| | | commander to convey concept and intent. |
| M9 | Percent | Of time mission-essential intelligence and threat assessments passed within established criteria. |
| M10 | Percent | Of subordinate commands clear about their immediate objectives. |
| M11 | Percent | Of time joint force commander (JFC) positioned to best affect accomplishment of operational end state for each operational phase. |
| M12 | Percent | Of time joint force staff issues a battle rhythm standing operating procedure (SOP) for planning use of available time. |

OP 5.4.1 Approve Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 23-AUG-17

Description: Obtain the commander's approval and the next higher commander's approval of fully rationalized joint/multinational plans and orders prior to issuance. JP 5-0 (primary), CJCSI 3141.01

Notes: Campaign plans and level 1-4 JSCP-tasked plans undergo a formal review and approval process outlined in CJCSI 3141.01.

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| M1 | Hours | To complete plan or campaign plan review and approval. |
| M2 | Hours | To obtain approval of plans and orders. |
| M3 | Instances | Of operation plan (OPLAN) conflicting with standards under conduct of war and international convention. |
| M4 | Percent | Of accurate deployment orders (DEPODs) and notification requirements disseminated within reporting criteria. |
| M5 | Percent | Accuracy of information in commander's operations plan to meet established objectives. |

OP 5.4.2 Issue Plans and Orders

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

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Description: Submit orders, plans, and reports for transmission to subordinate, supporting, or attached units for execution and to adjacent and higher units for coordination. JP 5-0 (primary)

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| M1 | Hours | To issue plan or order (after approved). |
| M2 | Minutes | For commander to forward and disseminate plan of action. |
| M3 | Minutes | To initiate or relay warning or execution order (WARNORD or EXORD). |
| M4 | Percent | Of commander's threat conditions (THREATCONs) and attack warnings issued and disseminated. |

OP 5.4.3 Provide Rules of Engagement (ROE)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Provide commander's directive which delineates the circumstances and limitations under which United States (US) forces will initiate or continue combat engagement. JP 3-07.3, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

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| M1 | Days | Prior to hostilities, special operations forces (SOF) allowed to conduct cross-border operations. |
| M2 | Hours | From receipt of warning order to submission of rules of engagement (ROE) request. |
| M3 | Percent | Of target attacks violate rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M4 | Percent | Accuracy of information in rules of engagement (ROE) changes. |
| M5 | Hours | To develop general order regarding prohibited and permitted actions for deploying joint force. |
| M6 | Percent | Of rules of engagement (ROE) exception determinations followed all procedures. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand regional/political relationships within the area of responsibility (AOR). |

OP 5.4.4 Synchronize Operations

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Arrange land, air, maritime, space, and special operations forces in time, space, and/or purpose to produce maximum relative combat power at the decisive point. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-08, JP 5-0

Notes: Synchronization ensures all elements of the operational force, including supported agencies' and nations forces and contractors are efficiently and safely employed to maximize their combined effects beyond the sum of their individual capabilities. This activity includes the vertical and the horizontal integration of tasks in time and space to maximize combat output. This task includes synchronizing support to a supported command. Synchronization permits the friendly commander (CDR) to get inside the enemy CDR's decision cycle.

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| M1 | Percent | Of joint force or component missions carried out as planned. |
| M2 | Percent | Of subordinate missions executed with requested joint force or component support. |
| M3 | Hours | Delay in initiating phase of operation. |
| M4 | Hours | Prior to execution, joint force has execution matrix with sequence and timing of each component task throughout operation. |
| M5 | Incidents | Of potential cross component boundary fratricide identified and eliminated by joint force headquarters. |
| M6 | Percent | Of assigned and supporting forces commence operation on time (right people, right place, right time). |
| M7 | Percent | Of friendly forces actively contributing to conduct of operation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operational missions (e.g., special operations forces [SOF], military support to information operations [MISO], military deception [MILDEC]) executed without coordinating with operating forces in target area. |
| M9 | Incidents | Of operational missions (e.g., special operations forces [SOF], military support to information operations [MSIO], military deception [MILDEC]), executed without coordinating with |

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| | | operating forces in target area. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 5.4.5 Coordinate with Relevant Entities

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Coordinate with allies/coalition partners; United States (US) component commands; the geographic combatant commander (GCC); and adjacent, subordinate, higher, and supporting organizations. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-33, JP 5-0

Notes: This task may include coordinating with ambassadors and country teams (CTs) (as appropriate), other United States (US) agencies, and leaders of supported nations to ensure cooperation and mutual support, a consistent effort, and a mutual understanding of the joint force commander's (JFC's) priorities, support requirements, concept and intent, and objectives. This activity includes, but is not limited to, coordinating concept development, sustainment support, and supporting component operation plans (OPLANs). Coordination of air, land, sea, space, and special operations support begins early in the process.

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| M1 | Percent | Of local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media in the area of responsibility (AOR) nations addressed in the operation plan (OPLAN) or other document. |
| M2 | Percent | Of policies and procedures for establishment and coordination of logistics, maintenance, and transportation support completed using Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Coalition support adequately addressed in the joint air operations plan (JAOP) in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Percent | Of allies/coalition partners, component |

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| | | commands, combatant commanders (CCDRs), government agencies, and supporting organizations adequately represented on the supported headquarters staff. |
| M5 | Percent | Of requests for support (RFSs) sent directly to combatant commander's (CCDR's) Service component. |

OP 5.4.6 Conduct Operational Rehearsals

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Learn, understand, and practice a plan in the time available until execution. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-02.1, JP 3-09.3, CJCSM 3500.03C, CJCSM 3500.04F

Notes: This task includes the coordination for, and conduct of, commander (CDR) and/or staff rehearsals within a headquarters (HQ). Rehearsing key combat and logistical actions allows participants to become familiar with the operation and visualize the plan. This process assists them in orienting joint and multinational forces to their surroundings and to other units during execution. Rehearsals also provide a forum for subordinate leaders to analyze the plan, but they must exercise caution in adjusting the plan. Changes must be coordinated throughout the chain of command to prevent errors in integration and synchronization. HQ at the operational level can rehearse key aspects of a plan using command post exercises, typically supported by computer-aided simulations, while many tactical units can engage in live events. While the joint force may not be able to rehearse an entire operation, the joint force commander (JFC) should identify key elements for rehearsal.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Type of rehearsal (e.g., staff only, commander [CDR] and staff, partial force, or full force) is specified. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Technique of rehearsal (e.g., map/chart, area/terrain board, models/simulations supported, similar area, or actual area) is specified. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Roles and responsibilities of participants are specified. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Events to be rehearsed are identified and prioritized. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of the operations phases/objectives are rehearsed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Components reviewed their mission, commander's intent, and concept of operations (CONOPS) in relationship to time (i.e., by timelines or phases). |
| M7 | Percent | Of commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) are reviewed by phase of the operation. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Operational movement and maneuver issues are discussed and resolved. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Operational intelligence issues are reviewed and resolved. Enemy actions are realistically portrayed (most likely or most dangerous enemy courses of action [COAs]). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Operational firepower issues are reviewed and resolved. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Operational support issues are reviewed and resolved. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Operational command and control (C2) issues are reviewed and resolved. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Operational protection issues are reviewed and resolved. |
| M14 | Percent | Of developed branch (or contingency) plans are reviewed. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Operations security (OPSEC) is maintained throughout the rehearsal. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Major changes are made to the existing plan. |
| M17 | Hours | To document and distribute changes to the original plan as a result of the rehearsal. |

OP 5.4.7 Integrate Computer Investigations and Operations in Cyberspace Operations (CO)

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Coordinate, facilitate, and deconflict computer investigations and operations between investigative and member agencies. JP 2-01.2 (S), JP 3-12 (primary), DDOD 8530.1 (This directive is titled using older terminology)

Notes: This task also integrates the investigative results into the operations and missions of the command and its components for the

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protection of Department of Defense (DOD) computer networks and infrastructures. Coordination efforts include interagency law enforcement (LE) and counterintelligence (CI) investigative matters among DOD, federal, and international investigative organizations involving information systems (ISs). Additionally, this task involves the release of LE and CI information, when feasible, with appropriate consent from originating agencies to support information sharing across the DOD components in coordination with the geographic combatant commander's (CCDR's) CI staff officer. This task facilitates cyberspace operations (CO), warning intelligence, and criminal and CI investigations conducted by the DOD criminal and CI investigative organizations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | To provide status reports to member Services and outside agencies regarding Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) intrusion sets and planned cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M2 | Hours | To conduct routine dissemination of information derived from investigative operations. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide investigative information to the commander, Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO), regarding high-interest (named) intrusions/intrusion sets. |
| M4 | Hours | To provide status reports to member Services and outside agencies regarding Joint Task Force-Global Network Operations (JTF-GNO) (named) intrusion sets and planned cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Maximize investigative efforts and minimize conflict with cyberspace operations (CO) operational responses. |
| M6 | Percentage | Of known vulnerabilities assessed likely to adversely impact the Department of Defense (DOD). |
| M7 | Percentage | Monitor and report any threats that physically impact or directly target the Department of Defense (DOD) computer networks and infrastructures. |

OP 5.5 Command and Control (C2) Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Command and control (C2) designated joint and multinational forces (MNFs) under the duly authorized, single, joint force command. JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task includes establishing, organizing, and operating a headquarters. This task may include establishing a joint task force (JTF).

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| M1 | Hours | For joint force commander (JFC) to request Department of Transportation (DOT) transfer operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of United States Coast Guard (USCG) forces identified in operation plan (OPLAN) or request for feedback (RFF) (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | To form joint force staff (from activation order). |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of staff augmentees. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force augmentees received and integrated into joint force staff in accordance with (IAW) established procedure. |
| M5 | Days | From activation order until headquarters (HQ) fully staffed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Joint force key billets, distributed on proportionate basis with major forces assigned? |
| M7 | Days | To approve augmentation to newly formed Joint Staff (JS). |
| M8 | Days | To determine and approve joint task force (JTF) structure. |
| M9 | Days | To establish and approve command and control (C2) architecture for joint task force (JTF). |
| M10 | Percent | Of time from activation to unnamed day on which a deployment operation begins (C-Day) used to determine and approve joint force command arrangements. |

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| M11 | Time | To approve Joint Staff (JS) augmentation in key positions of responsibility from each Service having significant forces assigned. |
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OP 5.5.1 Develop a Joint Force Command and Control (C2) Structure

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Establish a structure for command and control (C2) of subordinate forces. Assign or establish the range of responsibilities for the various boards, centers, cells, and bureaus that aid the commander in exercising C2 of a joint force. JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03 Series

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| M1 | Minutes | For new joint force staff sections and boards to establish initial communication with opposite numbers on combatant commander (CCDR) staff and in supporting commands. |
| M2 | Hours | Until joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff, to include boards, cells, centers, and committees, augmented and in full operation (after alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M3 | Percent | Of combined force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of non-United States (US) personnel. |
| M4 | Percent | Of components with allocated or apportioned forces, suitably represented on combined force staff. |
| M5 | Percent | Of components, involved foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (suitably) represented on designated joint force staff. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force actions or operations affected by late arrival of augmentees. |
| M7 | Percent | Of joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff composed of augmentees. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required augmentees identified in joint force standing operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position. |

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| M9 | Hours | To obtain approval of joint force command and control (C2) structure. |
| M10 | Hours | To issue tasking to initial augmentees for newly-formed joint task force (JTF). |
| M12 | Incidents | Of friendly forces orders / taskings significantly delayed because of unclear relationships within headquarters (HQ). |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint force staff elements, represent force makeup as to numbers, experience, influence of position, and rank among concerned Services making up joint force. |
| M13 | Incidents | Of modifications to command structure taking place during execution (combat attrition excepted). |
| M14 | Instances | Of new sections and boards established within joint force (after initial organization). |
| M15 | Percent | Of non-Department of Defense (DOD) agencies and forces participating in operation, identified in command and control (C2) annex of joint force operation order (OPORD). |
| M16 | Percent | Of required staff positions filled. |
| M17 | Percent | Of required subordinate joint force staff positions filled. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Employment of E-3 and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Airborne Battle Staff (NABS) operations conforms to established directives. |
| M18 | Percent | Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees. |
| M20 | Percent | Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees in same position. |
| M21 | Hours | To establish a joint special operations task force (JSOTF) command and control (C2) structure after arrival at a forward staging base (FSB). |
| M22 | Days | Until joint force headquarters (JFHQ) staff augmented and in full operation (from alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M23 | Days | To issue joint force operation order (OPORD) or plan (from alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M24 | Hours | For joint force to identify elements and |

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| | | boards to establish within headquarters (HQ). |
| M25 | Hours | For joint force staff to select specialized equipment required from joint force establishing commander. |
| M26 | Hours | For joint force staff to select specialized personnel required from joint force establishing commander. |
| M27 | Hours | To complete notification of joint force core staff (after alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M28 | Hours | To establish joint force headquarters (JFHQ) boards, centers, cells, and bureaus. |
| M29 | Hours | To form joint planning group (after alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M30 | Hours | To form joint force staff. |
| M31 | Incidents | Of friendly forces orders / taskings significantly delayed. |
| M32 | Percent | Of joint force primary subordinate commanders' and functional commanders' responsibilities identified prior to Phase V of crisis action planning (CAP). |
| M33 | Hours | To obtain approval of joint force command and control (C2) operation plan (OPLAN) / operation order (OPORD) annex. |

OP 5.5.2 Develop Joint Force Liaison Structure

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Establish a structure to maintain contact or intercommunication between elements of the joint force to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSM 3122.03 Series

Notes: null

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| M1 | Hours | Until joint force liaison structure established (from alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M2 | Hours | Since liaison officer(s) (LNOs) attached to joint force headquarters (JFHQ) last received situation update from own |

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| | | unit. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of friendly forces orders/taskings significantly delayed. |
| M4 | Minutes | For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) liaison officers (LNOs) to contact JFHQ on behalf of unit to which sent. |
| M5 | Percent | Of unit or agency information missing or late. |
| M6 | Minutes | For parent unit to contact their liaison officer (LNO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of adjacent units or agencies with liaison to joint force. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force liaison personnel have required security clearances and identification credentials. |
| M9 | Minutes | For joint force staff sections to contact liaison officer (LNO) attached to joint force headquarters (JFHQ). |

OP 5.5.3 Integrate Joint Force Staff Augmentees

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Integrate augmentees into existing staff structure to form a joint staff to support a joint force commander (JFC). JP 1-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: null

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|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | Before joint task force headquarters (JTF HQ) prepared to release deployable joint task force augmentation cell (DJTFAC). |
| M2 | Percent | Of augmentee requests issued during execution for immediate augmentation to fill unforeseen needs. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required augmentees identified in joint force standing operating procedure (SOP) by rank and duty position. |
| M4 | Time | To identify expected augmentees based on current callup directed. |
| M5 | Hours | To provide specialized staff personnel. |
| M6 | Percent | Of joint force staff augmentees previously trained as augmentees. |

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| M7 | Time | From augmentee arrival until on the watch bill. |
| M8 | Percent | Of required staff positions filled. |

OP 5.5.4 Deploy Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) Advance Element

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Deploy elements of the headquarters (HQ) into the operational area (OA) in advance of the remainder of the joint force. JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This activity includes collecting and updating information relevant to the predeployment site survey.

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| M1 | Hours | For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) advanced echelon (ADVON) to establish in-country communications with host nation (HN) and United States (US) Department of State (DOS) representatives (after arrival at deployed site). |
| M2 | Hours | To deploy forward and establish in theater joint force headquarters (JFHQ) element. |
| M3 | Hours | For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) to issue joint force operation order (OPORD) (from receipt of alert order [ALERTORD]). |
| M4 | Hours | For joint force headquarters (JFHQ) advance element to establish communication links up, down, across (after arrival in operational area [OA]). |

OP 5.5.5 Establish Command Transition Criteria and Procedures

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Establish continuous, uninterrupted, and unambiguous guidance and direction for command transition. Ensure possession of adequate command, control, communications, computers, and

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intelligence (C4I) capabilities; specific procedures; adequate communications; connectivity; manning; intelligence support; and command and control (C2) capability for command transitions. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Hours | Before beginning of transition and redeployment to publish redeployment plan. |
| M2 | Percent | Of transitioning units have no gaps in command. |
| M3 | Hours | Before execution, command transition plans provided to units. |

OP 5.5.6 Establish Task Force (TF)

DJS Approval Date: 18-AUG-15

Description: Establish a functional or single-service task force (TF) established to achieve a specific, limited objective. JP 3-0, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task force (TF) may be single Service, joint, or multinational.

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| M1 | Days | For joint force to be dissolved (following achievement of end state). |
| M2 | Days | To recommend organizations to fund various aspects of joint force. |
| M3 | Hours | For functional (multinational) task force (TF) to be prepared to conduct operations (from decision to stand up). |
| M4 | Hours | For functional or joint task force (JTF) to be prepared to conduct operations (from decision to stand up). |
| M5 | Percent | Change in initial headquarters (HQ) manning allocation for functional or single Service task force (TF), without change in mission. |
| M6 | Hours | To define joint operations area (JOA). |
| M7 | Hours | To name commander (after decision taken to stand up subordinate functional or single Service task force [TF]). |
| M8 | Hours | To provide directive or mission (after |

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| | | decision taken to stand up subordinate functional or single Service or task force [TF]). |
| M9 | Hours | To provide directive with purpose, in terms of desired effect and scope of action required. |
| M10 | Hours | To appoint joint force commander (JFC). |

OP 5.5.7 Conduct Joint Force Staff Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Organize, direct, and coordinate the activities of the joint force staff to efficiently support the joint force commander (JFC) and execute the theater military strategy. JP 1, JP 3-33 (primary)

Notes: This task includes developing staff operating procedures, delimiting watchbill responsibilities, and determining facility support requirements.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Staff Operating Procedures developed. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Watchbill responsibilities delimited. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Facility support requirements determined. |

OP 5.5.8 Provide Joint Force Staff Facilities / Equipment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Provide the facilities and equipment to conduct joint force staff operations. JP 3-33 (primary), JP 3-34

Notes: This task includes providing the communications equipment, computer systems, working spaces, and life support facilities necessary for the joint force staff to perform command, control, asset visibility, and planning tasks during all operations.

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| M1 | Days | To provide sustainable, survivable, and securable facility(s) for joint air operations centers (JAOCs). |
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OP 5.5.9 Report Readiness

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Assess and report readiness of forces. JP 1, JP 3-33 (primary), CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3500.01H, CJCSM 3500.03C, DODI 7730.66

Notes: This task entails the establishment of a joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) for joint units. Commanders report unit readiness through their JMETL, which is derived from assigned missions such as the theater campaign plan (TCP), Level 4 operations plans, and named operations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | The joint force commander's (JFC's) priority warfighting requirements were used to develop the joint mission-essential task list (JMETL). |
| M2 | Yes/No | The organizations mission and assigned operation plans (OPLANs), operation plans in concept format (CONPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and theater campaign plans (TCPs) were reviewed to identify joint mission-essential tasks (JMETS). |
| M3 | Days | Commander reports readiness in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). |
| M4 | Percent | Of missions that have an assessment. |

OP 5.6 Coordinate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Coordinate within the Department of Defense (DOD), interagency organizations, allied, coalition and other organizations integrated employment of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operation (LOOs) to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. JP 3-13 (primary), DODD 3600.1

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment

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(OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do operational-level information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures exist? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are strategic theater area information operations (IO) policies and procedures being applied? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does information operations (IO) planning reflect the commander's guidance? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has an operational-level information operations (IO) cell been established? |
| M6 | Percent | Of assigned information operations (IO) cell personnel who are joint IO planning course graduates or who have completed IO graduate-level education. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Have information operations (IO) skill sets been identified on the joint manning document (JMD)? |
| M8 | Percent | Of information operations (IO) skill set billets identified on the joint manning document (JMD) that have been filled. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are operational-level information operations (IO) planners involved in the targeting process? |
| M10 | Hours | To identify required information necessary for operational-level information operations (IO) planning. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have information operations (IO) priorities been articulated to accomplish planned IO objectives? |
| M12 | Days | To develop the prioritized information operations (IO) operational-level requirements. |
| M13 | Hours | To submit information operations (IO) capability requirements. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are special technical operations (STO) considered in coordination of planning efforts? |
| M15 | Hours | To respond to requests for information operations (IO) support. |
| M16 | Percent | Of operational-level, information operations (IO)-related objectives |

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| | | achieved. |
| M17 | Hours | To make information operations (IO)-related recommendations to the supplemental rules of engagement (ROE). |
| M18 | Hours | To identify available information operations (IO) resources in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are the core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities synchronized? |
| M20 | Hours | To integrate core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities into the planning process. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Does information operations (IO) planning reflect the commander's objectives? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Does operational-level information operations (IO) guidance address component inputs? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been incorporated into the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), as well as the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into operational-level IO contingency planning? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) guidance being incorporated into operational-level IO crisis action planning? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is operational-level planning for information operations (IO) consistent with overall strategic communication (SC) objectives? |
| M27 | Hours/Days | To develop proposed information operations (IO) operational planning guidance. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Is there an assessment process in place to measure operational-level information operations (IO) effectiveness? |
| M29 | Hours | To assess operational-level information operations (IO) effectiveness. |
| M30 | Yes/No | Have the information operations (IO) |

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| | | intelligence requirements (IRs) been identified? |
| M31 | Yes/No | Is information operations (IO) considered across all phases of operations? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Are information operations (IO) annexes/tabs completed in accordance with (IAW) combatant commander's (CCDR's) guidance. |
| M33 | Hours | To respond to requests for information operations (IO) coordination. |
| M34 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

OP 5.6.1 Integrate Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Integrate information operations (IO) within the Department of Defense (DOD) and with interagency organizations, allied, coalition, and other organizations integrated employment, during military operations, of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operation (LOOs). JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own.

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| M1 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to integrate information operations (IO). |
| M2 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate |

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| | | information operations (IO). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups that integrate information operations (IO)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate information operations (IO)? |
| M5 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities are integrated into information operations (IO). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities in information operations (IO)? |
| M7 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to integrate information operations (IO). |
| M8 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to integrate information operations (IO). |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to integrate information operations (IO). |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is the information operations (IO) cell organized to perform operational-level coordination? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has the information operations (IO) cell coordinated augmentation requirements? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are allied and coalition resources coordinated with for execution of operational-level information operations (IO), as required? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have the information operations (IO) intelligence requirements (IRs) been submitted / coordinated? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Have information requirements (IRs) for operational-level information operations (IO) planning been coordinated? |
| M15 | Days | To coordinate resource requirements for operational-level information operations (IO). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Has interagency coordination and de-confliction occurred? |

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| M17 | Yes/No | Is there a process in-place to ensure coordination between core, supporting, and related information operations (IO) capabilities? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Has operational-level information operations (IO) been coordinated and de-conflicted? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are lessons learned being incorporated into operational-level information operations (IO) planning? |
| M20 | Days | To publish operational-level information operations (IO) lessons learned. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are allied and coalition information operations (IO) capabilities considered in operational planning? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) guidance been promulgated at the operational level? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is there a process to capture, review, and submit information operations (IO) lessons learned? |
| M24 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to integrate information operations (IO) that they are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate information operations (IO). |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

OP 5.6.10 Counter Insurgent Propaganda

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Analyze, publicize, and exploit the differences between accepted cultural norms and the adversary's narrative propaganda. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-61

Notes: This task may involve composing a unified message that exploits

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the negative aspects of the adversary's efforts and reinforces the credibility and legitimacy of friendly efforts, which can be referred to as the dominant narrative. The dominant narrative counters adversary narrative and propaganda. While the dominant narrative should appeal to a wider audience, it must be shaped and adaptable to appeal to the cultural perspective of the population. The dominant narrative must strike a balance between simplicity for ease of understanding and explain an often complex situation. The dominant narrative also must be adaptive, or it will fail or even be counterproductive. Finally, it assists in managing both expectations and information.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Has information operations (IO) activities to counter adversary propaganda been initiated? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are counter adversary propaganda plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information operations (IO)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are information operations (IO) plans coordinated with multinational partners? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are information operations (IO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are information operations (IO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) coordination requirements? |
| M7 | Minutes | In coordination with military information support operations (MISO), to identify disinformation. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does this task include military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M8 | Minutes | In coordination with military information support operations (MISO), to identify misinformation. |
| M9 | Minutes | In coordination with military information support operations (MISO), to recommend counterpropaganda technique. |
| M10 | Minutes | To disseminate accurate information to the media through public affairs (PA) to correct misinformation/disinformation. |
| M11 | Hours | Accurately release factual information to the target audience (TA) to help |

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| | | deter propaganda, misinformation, and disinformation. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has the local populaces means of communication been identified? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Has the local populaces means of information sharing been identified? |
| M14 | Hours | To disseminate talking points to the unit level. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is there a disconnect between words and actions? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Do commanders provide subordinate autonomy for timely information operations (IO) message generation? |

OP 5.6.3 Integrate Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 28-SEP-17

Description: Integrate each military deception (MILDEC) plan with the supported operation. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3211.01F, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3213.02D

Notes: Military deception (MILDEC) should be considered early in planning at all levels to ensure subordinate deception plans are integrated within higher-level plans. The development of the MILDEC concept should occur as part of the development of the commander's concept of operations (CONOPS). Ensure subordinate deception plans are integrated with and support the higher-level plans.

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| M1 | Days | To form the deception planning cell. |
| M2 | Annually | Since last review of existing higher headquarters (HHQ) deception plans. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have existing higher headquarters (HHQ) plans been reviewed for deception applicability? |
| M4 | Annually | Since last review of existing operational level plans for deception applicability. |
| M5 | Days | To validate existing deception plan. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has execution of military deception (MILDEC) plan been evaluated? |
| M7 | Hours | To initiate the deception execution cycle. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria been achieved? |

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| M9 | Yes/No | Is military deception (MILDEC) termination criteria being monitored? |
| M10 | Hours | To provide deception support to crisis action planning (CAP). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have deception priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been developed? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is military deception (MILDEC) plan security being continuously monitored? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have feedback requirements in conjunction with intelligence community (IC) been developed? |
| M14 | Percent | Of joint military deception (MILDEC) planner's billets filled. |
| M15 | Percent | Of assigned joint military deception (MILDEC) planners that have attended joint MILDEC training course. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested? |
| M17 | Number | Of personnel able to utilize regional and cultural understanding to synthesize and evaluate intelligence with a systems view of second/third-order effects. |

OP 5.6.3.1 Execute Military Deception (MILDEC)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Execute the military deception (MILDEC) plan as a component of the operations plan (OPLAN)/operations order (OPORD). JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3, JP-3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C (S), CJCSI 3211.01F (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3213.02B, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: When a combatant command (CCMD) or functionally organized joint task force (JTF) receives an execute order for a given plan, the associated military deception (MILDEC) plan may also be activated within the given authorities and approval processes. Once a plan is activated, it is critical constant coordination at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels continue. There is potential for a tactical or operational-level deception to have strategic implications.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has deception plan been integrated |
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| | | with higher headquarters (HHQ) plans? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has deception plan been synchronized with ongoing activities? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Have supporting deception planning efforts been integrated? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have deception planning efforts been deconflicted? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are ongoing deception efforts coordinated vertically and horizontally? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is deception termination coordinated vertically and horizontally? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are security requirements being coordinated? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are authorized military deception (MILDEC) secure channels being used to coordinate the deception plan separately from the supported plan? |

OP 5.6.4 DELETED Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)

OP 5.6.4.1 DELETED Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

OP 5.6.4.2 DELETED Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)

OP 5.6.4.3 DELETED Conduct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

OP 5.6.4.4 DELETED Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)

OP 5.6.5 Conduct Computer Network

Operations

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Degrade, disrupt, or destroy access to, operation of, or availability of a target by a specified level for a specified time. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-31, CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 6510.01F, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO) may be used to control or change the adversary's information, information systems, and/or networks in a manner that supports the commander's objectives.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to determine collateral cyberspace operations (CO) effects? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are adversary/neutral cyberspace operations (CO) considered in planning and operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) measures of performance in place to determine the effects of CO? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated into operational planning? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) plans and policies promulgated? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) plans and policies implemented? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) lessons learned incorporated into the planning process? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is there a process to incorporate lessons learned into cyberspace operations (CO) training processes? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to publish lessons learned from cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are identified cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps reported to the theater level? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are battle damage assessment (BDA) mechanisms in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is there a process to identify battle damage assessment (BDA) criteria as it applies to cyberspace operations (CO)? |

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| M13 | Yes/No | Are capability gaps identified and forwarded to United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)? |
| M14 | Percent | Of targets that have cyberspace operations (CO) vulnerabilities not prosecuted due to capability gaps. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) forces authorized to use identified CO capabilities? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) forces certified to use identified CO capabilities? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to identify cyberspace operations (CO) resource gaps based on (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities [DOTMLPF]) analysis? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities available? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) capabilities identified? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) been implemented? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) promulgated? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are theater-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) reviewed? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) rules of engagement (ROE) established? |
| M24 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M25 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M27 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated in cyberspace operations (CO). |

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| M28 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M29 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M30 | Yes/No | Are measures of effectiveness (MOEs) in place to determine the effects of cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M31 | Percent | Of operational-level exercises that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M32 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M33 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M34 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M35 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M36 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform cyberspace operations (CO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M37 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M38 | Percent | Of identified cyberspace operations (CO) information needs unfulfilled at time-critical points in the planning process. |
| M39 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) threat assessments conducted? |
| M40 | Yes/No | Is there a process to forward cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence requirements (IRs) up echelon? |
| M41 | Yes/No | Are intelligence information gaps in cyberspace operations (CO) identified? |
| M42 | Yes/No | Are intelligence analytic support gaps in cyberspace operations (CO) identified? |
| M43 | Percent | Of cyberspace operations (CO) |

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| | | intelligence needs met. |
| M44 | Yes/No | Have operational-level targets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions been prioritized with theater-level planners? |
| M45 | Yes/No | Are desired effects identified in targets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions? |
| M46 | Yes/No | Are target folders with cyberspace operations (CO) actions in place? |
| M47 | Percent | Of operational cyberspace operations (CO) objectives achieved. |
| M48 | Yes/No | Are target sets with cyberspace operations (CO) actions nominated? |
| M49 | Yes/No | Are operational cyberspace operations (CO) intelligence needs submitted? |
| M50 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to assess intelligence support to cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M51 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) courses of action (COAs) developed to create desired effects to achieve objectives? |
| M52 | Yes/No | Are cyberspace operations (CO) integrated in support of other courses of action (COAs)? |
| M53 | Yes/No | Is a cyberspace operations (CO) coordination cell process established (i.e., boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups, information operations working group [IOWG], etc.)? |
| M54 | Weeks | Since last review of cyberspace operations (CO) guidance. |
| M55 | Yes/No | Are operational-level cyberspace operations (CO) plans synchronized/de-conflicted with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information operations (IO) and other operations efforts? |
| M56 | Yes/No | Have resources based on doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) analysis been allocated to conduct/support cyberspace operations (CO)? |
| M57 | Weeks | Since last review of manning documents (billets/access/skill sets) |

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| | | focused on cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M58 | Percent | Of cyberspace operations (CO) training objectives met during exercises. |
| M59 | Percent | Of operational-level evaluations that include cyberspace operations (CO). |
| M60 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |
| M61 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |

OP 5.6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Cyberspace Operations (CO)

OP 5.6.5.2 DELETED Conduct Cyberspace Attack

OP 5.6.5.3 Conduct Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct passive and active cyberspace defense preserving the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protecting data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. Respond, direct, and synchronize actions to detect, analyze, counter, mitigate, prevent, and preempt cyber threats and vulnerabilities. JP 3-12 (primary), JP 3-13

Notes: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) are conducted to protect critical missions that enable friendly forces freedom of action in cyberspace.

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| M1 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |

OP 5.6.5.4 Conduct Computer Network

Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct actions that enable operations and intelligence collection efforts using computer networks to gather data from target or adversary automated information systems (ISs) or networks. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do operational-level computer network exploitation (CNE) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) follow Department of Defense (DOD) and intelligence community (IC) directives? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are intelligence resources provided for computer network exploitation (CNE)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is a process in place for ensuring proper authorities conduct computer network exploitation (CNE)? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is computer network exploitation (CNE) synchronized with joint task force (JTF) intelligence operations? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to determine collateral effects of computer network exploitation (CNE)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is computer network exploitation (CNE) integrated into the command and control (C2) infrastructure? |

OP 5.6.6 Coordinate Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 06-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and integrate conveyance of selected information and indicators to adversary, potential adversary, and other foreign audiences. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) may include the inducement or reinforcement of adversary, potential adversary, and other foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originators objectives. MISO are coordinated across the range of military operations, including

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during peacetime, in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaigns and strategies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may influence their emotions, motives, attitudes, objective reasoning, cognition, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and/or individuals in a manner favorable to United States (US) and friendly objectives.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans synchronized with theater operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with theater operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M4 | Airframe-Days | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with other United States Government (USG) agencies? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans integrated with other core, supporting, and related capabilities of information operations (IO)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated across the joint task force (JTF) and component staffs? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) activities included in the joint task force (JTF) targeting board output? |
| M9 | Days | To develop and forward a military information support operations (MISO) program for approval. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is military information support |

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| | | operations (MISO) product approval delegated low enough to facilitate effective operations? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are operational military information support operations (MISO) plans coordinated with multinational partners? |
| M12 | Hours | To identify required information for operational military information support operations (MISO) planning after onset of planning. |
| M13 | Hours | To request intelligence community (IC) and other organizational support to fill military information support operations (MISO) information requirements (IRs). |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are partner nation (PN) resources factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are partner nation (PN) capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are sufficient military information support operations (MISO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) capabilities briefs given to joint task force (JTF) leadership? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operations planning process (JOPP)? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military information support operations (MISO) execution? |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are the means for disseminating military information support operations (MISO) to the target audiences (TAs) coordinated |

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| | | horizontally and vertically prior to MISO dissemination? |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are interagency resources factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are interagency capabilities factored into military information support operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M24 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in military information support operations (MISO). |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M26 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M27 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M28 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M29 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M30 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M31 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M32 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate military information support operations (MISO). |
| M33 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, |

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| | | bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to coordinate military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to accomplish military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M35 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M36 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M37 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |

OP 5.6.6.1 Employ Military Information Support Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Convey selected information and indicators to adversary, potential adversary and other foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, attitudes, objective reasoning, cognition, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals in a manner favorable to United States (US) and friendly objectives. JP 1-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Military information support operations (MISO) may include the inducement or reinforcement of adversary, potential adversary, or other foreign attitudes and behavior supporting the originators objectives. MISO is conducted across the range of military operations in a defined operational area (OA) to promote the effectiveness of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaigns and strategies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Days | To initiate military information support operations (MISO) planning (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Days | For military information support operations (MISO) units to arrive in theater (after joint task force [JTF] |

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| | | activation). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M4 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated into military information support operations (MISO). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill joint task force (JTF) commander and component requirements? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the commander articulated his intent and desired effects for military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) plans developed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is the military information support operations (MISO) plan designed to support commander's intent and desired effects? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the military information support operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the joint task force (JTF) commander for guidance and intent? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Do joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) planners provide advice/counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan account for other ongoing theater public information activities? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are the appropriate military information support operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) for desired effect identified? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO |

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| | | process? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Do the joint task force (JTF) military information support operations (MISO) products comply with the JTF MISO plan and the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) production procedures in place? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) distribution and dissemination procedures in place? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) support procedures in place? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) being executed according to plan and effects requirements? |
| M20 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames. |
| M21 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) products distributed within established time frames. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to assess military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M23 | Percent | Of desired military information support operations (MISO) effects created. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Does organization of military information support operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is an integrated process in place to collect adversary influence activity? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is an integrated process in place to assess adversary influence activity? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Is an integrated process in place to counter adversary influence activity? |
| M28 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities identified? |
| M29 | Yes/No | Are required military information support operations (MISO) capabilities requested? |
| M30 | Weeks | Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military information |

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| | | support operations (MISO) billets. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)? |
| M32 | Percent | Of military information support operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel? |
| M33 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in military information support operations (MISO). |
| M34 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M35 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M36 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M37 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M38 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to military information support operations (MISO). |
| M39 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M40 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M41 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct military information support operations (MISO). |
| M42 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct |

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| | | military information support operations (MISO). |
| M43 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M44 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M45 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M46 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M47 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |

OP 5.6.7 Conduct Operations Security (OPSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct and integrate operations security (OPSEC) into all plans and operations. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task includes the coordination of operations security (OPSEC) issues involving multiple commands or agencies in order to protect critical information at the strategic level. It may also include communications security (COMSEC) monitoring activities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) command critical information identified? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a threat analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the vulnerability analysis been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has a risk assessment been performed as a critical action of the operations security (OPSEC) process? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) |

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| | | measures been identified to and approved by the commander? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been applied? |
| M7 | Instances | Of identified adversary reaction to operations security (OPSEC) measures. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is there an assessment process in place to evaluate operations security (OPSEC) measures? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is there an operational-level operations security (OPSEC) program established? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) included in the planning joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has an initial operations security (OPSEC) assessment been accomplished? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) program officer or program manager (PM) been designated in writing? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) working group been established? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Has operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been developed? |
| M15 | Percent | Of operations security (OPSEC) program managers (PMs) that have attended OPSEC training. |
| M16 | Percent | Of planners that have received operations security (OPSEC) training. |
| M17 | Time | Since last review of existing operational-level plans for operations security (OPSEC) applicability. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been defined? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to perform an operations security (OPSEC) review on information prior to public release? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Have any operations security (OPSEC) deficiencies resulted in the disclosure of critical information. |
| M21 | Instances | Of identified operations security (OPSEC) vulnerabilities exploited by adversary. |
| M22 | Percent | Of exercises that include operations security (OPSEC) training objectives. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Do operations security (OPSEC) planners have access to |

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| | | compartmented planning efforts? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) issues identified by using the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been identified? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Operations security (OPSEC)-related intelligence requirements (IRs) and priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) identified and submitted? |
| M26 | Percent | Of people who have completed annual operations security (OPSEC) training? |
| M27 | Percent | Have required operations security (OPSEC) measures been coordinated with other core capabilities of information operations (IO)? |

OP 5.6.7.1 Coordinate Operations Security (OPSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Coordinate operations security (OPSEC) measures and issues with other commands and agencies. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.03C (S), CJCSI 3213.01 Series, CJCSI 5714.01 Series, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 5205.02E

Notes: This task may protect critical information at the operational level.

| | | |
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| M1 | Yes/No | Has annual operations security (OPSEC) review been submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of subordinate organizations that have submitted annual operations security (OPSEC) report? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has an operations security (OPSEC) critical information list been disseminated to subordinate organizations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Have subordinate organizations identified organization specific critical information list? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) measures been de-conflicted across other lines of operations? |

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| M6 | Yes/No | Is operations security (OPSEC) incorporated throughout the joint operation planning process (JOPP)? |
| M7 | Instances | Of operations security (OPSEC) support to subordinate organization. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has operations security (OPSEC) policy and guidance been disseminated to subordinate units? |
| M9 | Instances | Of request for external operations security (OPSEC) support? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) been submitted? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Do operations security (OPSEC) planners have access to compartmented planning efforts? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has a subordinate organizations operations security (OPSEC) points of contact (POCs) list been established? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have operations security (OPSEC) issues identified by using the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) protocol been forwarded to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does the operations security (OPSEC) program include contract review? |
| M15 | Instances | Of request for external communications security (COMSEC) support? |
| M16 | Percent | Of staff who have completed an operations security (OPSEC) survey. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Has operations security (OPSEC) planning guidance been provided as part of the commander's information operations (IO) planning guidance. |

OP 5.7 Integrate Multinational and Interagency Participation

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate with elements of the joint force, allies or coalition partners, and United States Government (USG) departments and agencies. JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-33 (primary), JP 5-0, CJCSI

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3126.01A, DODI 8110.01

Notes: Memorandums of Agreement or Memorandums of Understanding are used to ensure cooperation, mutual support, and an understanding of what is to be accomplished. They may also state the priorities and support requirements of the joint force commander. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | To establish coordination process with American Embassy and allied coalition partners (after establishment of joint force). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support? |
| M3 | Percent | Of agencies found in operations area at execution, known to joint force during planning. |
| M4 | Percent | Of allied support requirements filled at time of execution. |
| M5 | Percent | Of allies/coalition mission partners or other government agencies, participate in operation. |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M9 | Days | For joint force to successfully integrate coalition force doctrinal differences. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups |

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| | | to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support? |
| M12 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M13 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support? |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M16 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M17 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to coordinate and integrate joint/multinational and interagency support. |
| M18 | Days | To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request). |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with local populace in their native language. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native |

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| | | language. |
| M22 | Number | Of personnel able to understand military and government structure, tribal hierarchy, land tenure, sociocultural dynamics, and human terrain. |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M24 | Days | To establish a federated mission network. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M26 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M27 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |

OP 5.7.1 Ascertain National or Agency Agenda

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Determine unstated agendas of each participant in a joint or multinational effort, to understand each nation's or agency's individual goals within the framework of a joint or multinational effort and to adjust to the perceptions and needs of each participant to strive for unity of effort in a joint or multinational mission. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary)

Notes: This task includes understanding how a member's individual goals can affect conflict termination and the desired end state.

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| M1 | Instances | Of coalition nation or non-Department of Defense (DOD) agency goals, of which joint force commander (JFC) was unaware. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of refusal by coalition or agency |

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| | | partner to support operation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of allied and coalition support requirements identified at (or after) execution. |
| M4 | Percent | Of allies or coalition partners provide their proposed end state. |
| M5 | Percent | Of United States Government (USG) agencies provide their proposed end state. |

OP 5.7.10 DELETED Determine Operational End State

OP 5.7.11 Execute Security Cooperation (SC)

DJS Approval Date: 15-DEC-17

Description: Conduct military interaction with foreign security establishments of allied or partner nations (PNs). JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, JP 5-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.01A

Notes: The task involves building security relationships that promote United States (US) security interests, developing allied and partner nation (PN) military and security capabilities, and providing US forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. This task requires the development, execution, and assessment of operational plans, orders, directives, and activities, and the programming and application of resources in support of geographic combatant commander (GCC) theater strategy, theater campaign plan(s) (TCPs), security cooperation (SC) strategy, and country-specific security cooperation sections (CSSCs) country plans. Coordination and integration of assessment, planning, and execution with activities of interagency partners, United States (US) embassies, allied and coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and other entities is essential. This task may require language proficiency, regional expertise, and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, local populations, and the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Country plans are in existence for applicable theater of operations. |
| M2 | Yes/No | To review or update country plans |

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| | | within 12 months. |
| M3 | Number | Of country plan events for our most critical partnerships planned and executed annually. |
| M4 | Number | Of units/organizations that conducted country plan events. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Other governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations integrated into country plans. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Near-term and long-term objectives established in country plans. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to execute country plans. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to execute country plans. |
| M9 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to execute country plans that they are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy execute country plans. |
| M11 | Weeks | Of personnel shortfalls that impact the capability to execute country plans. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans. |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to execute country plans. |
| M14 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to execute country plans. |
| M16 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to execute country plans. |
| M17 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to execute country plans. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities |

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| | | integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to execute country plans? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to execute country plans? |
| M20 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to execute country plans. |
| M21 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to execute country plans. |
| M22 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to execute country plans. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to execute country plans? |
| M24 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to execute country plans? |
| M25 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 5.7.2 Determine Interagency Capabilities and Limitations

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Identify interagency members' capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses in order to match missions with capabilities to leverage their special or unique capabilities. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 5-0 (primary)

Notes: Interagency coordination is the interaction that occurs among United States Government (USG) departments and agencies, including the Department of Defense (DOD), for the purpose of accomplishing an objective. Interagency coordination forges the vital link between the United States (US) military and the other instruments of national power. Combatant commands (CCMDs), Services, and DOD agencies interact with non-DOD agencies and organizations to ensure mutual understanding of the capabilities, limitations, and consequences of

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military and nonmilitary actions (including the impact of all commercial capabilities supporting the commander's mission requirements), , as well as the understanding of end state and termination requirements. They also identify the ways in which military and civilian capabilities best complement each other.

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| M1 | Days | To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request). |
| M2 | Percent | Of allies/coalition partners or other government agencies actively contributing to conduct of operation. |
| M3 | Percent | Of execution taskings to coalition partners or agencies accepted. |
| M4 | Percent | Of allies or coalition partners or other United States Government (USG) agencies, share their concept of operations (CONOPS) and plans with joint force. |
| M5 | Percent | Of allies or coalition partners or other United States Government (USG) agencies, share their concept of operations (CONOPS) and plans with joint force. |

OP 5.7.3 Develop Multinational Intelligence/Information Sharing Structure

DJS Approval Date: 24-OCT-17

Description: Implement a multinational information and intelligence sharing framework. Optimize each member nations intelligence and information capabilities, incorporate and exploit those capabilities, and to provide member forces a common intelligence picture tailored to their requirements and consistent with disclosure policies of member nations. JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), CJCSI 5128.01, CJCSI 5128.02, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may include establishing intelligence sharing arrangements with allied and partner military intelligence counterparts, who typically cluster around the joint task for headquarters (JTF HQ) in the form of national intelligence cells. It is imperative for the joint task force (JTF)/J-2 in this environment to establish good working relationships with allied and coalition partners to encourage a shared view of the operational environment (OE). Allied nations also bring

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valuable intelligence contributions and can often provide niche capabilities in support of the overall JTF mission. This task may involve establishing a multinational intelligence center to share the responsibility for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence from all sources. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the OE. This task may require the establishment of a Mission Partner Environment.

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| M1 | Days | From receipt of request for support (RFS) from allies to determination of releasability. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M3 | Day Landings | Days to establish Mission Partner Environment. |
| M4 | Days | From receipt of request for support (RFS) from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agencies to determination of releasability. |
| M5 | Days | To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request). |
| M6 | Days | To obtain commitment of support from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agency (after submitting request). |
| M7 | Percent | Of intelligence information shared among all multinational partners. |
| M8 | Percent | Of intelligence information shared with one multinational partner shared with all partners. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system established with all coalition members. |
| M10 | Percent | Of national forces and agencies operating with joint task force (JTF) have intelligence sharing arrangement. |
| M11 | Percent | Of needed information, not passed to allies (because of classification). |
| M12 | Percent | Of needed information passed to allies. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand |

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| | | capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M15 | Percent | Of mission partners participating in federated Mission Partner Environment. |
| M16 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M17 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |
| M18 | Days | Assess all existing DoS partner agreements. |

OP 5.7.4 Coordinate Plans with Non-Department of Defense (DOD) Organizations

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Facilitate exchange of operational information, ensure coordination of operations among coalition or agency forces, and provide a forum where routine issues can be resolved formally or informally among staff officers. JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: This task is facilitated by robust liaison. It specifically involves the exchange of plans prior to publication to obtain feedback from other members of the coalition or agencies for incorporation into the final plans. Procedures such as control of attacking aircraft, maneuver control, and fire support coordinating measures (FSCM), and requests for supporting fires should be standardized as part of the plan to prevent fratricide.

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| M1 | Days | Before execution, plans released to coalition members. |
| M2 | Days | From determination of releasability to actual receipt of information by allies. |
| M3 | Days | From receipt of request for support |

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| | | (RFS) from allies to determination of releasability. |
| M4 | Days | From receipt of request for support (RFS) from non-Department of Defense (DOD) United States (US) agencies to determination of releasability. |
| M5 | Days | To respond to request for support (RFS) from allies. |
| M6 | Percent | Of agencies in operations area at execution known to joint force during planning. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system established with non-Department of Defense (DOD) organizations. |
| M8 | Percent | Of coalition partners reviewed plans prior to publication. |
| M9 | Percent | Of validated allied support requirements filled at execution. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PND) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 5.7.5 Coordinate Host-Nation Support (HNS)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Augment United States (US) logistics effort with coordinated host-nation support (HNS). JP 4-0 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01 Series

Notes: Host-nation support (HNS) is civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crises or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. As part of this task the joint force commander (JFC) supports the host nation (HN) with training and equipment as necessary. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Hours | For host-nation support (HNS) response to request for support under existing agreement. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force support personnel administer host-nation support (HNS) (e.g., trainers, supervisors, security). |
| M2 | Percent | Of time standard, taken to accomplish job. |
| M4 | Percent | Of joint force support requirements met by host-nation support (HNS). |
| M5 | Percent | Of requests rejected. |
| M6 | Percent | Of available maintenance supply replenishment and distribution assets integrated into meeting operational requirement. |
| M7 | Percent | Of replenishment requirements met by support. |
| M8 | Days | To coordinate for host-nation support (HNS) in providing facilities and real estate in support of operational campaign. |
| M9 | Percent | Of real estate acquired by host-nation support (HNS), lease or rent. |
| M10 | Personnel | Supplied by host nation (HN) to support facilities construction. |
| M11 | Percent | Of lease / rental costs of real estate / real property assets paid by host nation (HN). |
| M12 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multi-national forces. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces, and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M14 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 5.7.6 Coordinate Coalition Support

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate coalition support activities through command, control, communications, and computers systems (C4S) or liaison teams

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between elements of a coalition. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 6-0, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 8110.01

Notes: This task may provide the combined force commander the means to acquire coalition force status and capabilities. Accomplished these activities are often focused on efficient command and control (C2) and prevention of fratricide. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This typically requires the establishment of a Mission Partner Environment.

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| M1 | Hours | Since coalition nation last reported force status. |
| M2 | Percent | Of coalition nations accurately reporting force locations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of coalition nations allowing audit of force status or capability reporting. |
| M4 | Percent | Of coalition nations fully reporting force capability. |
| M5 | Percent | Of coalition nations fully reporting force status. |
| M6 | Percent | Of coalition nations represented on combined force staff. |
| M7 | Percent | Of coalition forces have required interoperable command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems in place. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M10 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
| M11 | Percent | Of mission partners participating in federated Mission Partner Environment. |
| M12 | Days | To establish Mission Partner Environment. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based |

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| | | interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M14 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M15 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |

OP 5.7.7 Conduct Civil Administration

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct specified functions of civil government as directed by the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSM 3500.05

Notes: Civil administration is an administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government; or (2) hostile territory, occupied by United States (US) forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established.

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| M1 | Days | To establishment of military government (after occupation of area). |
| M2 | Hours | To develop request for Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance. |
| M3 | Hours | Before required, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) guidance or direction requested. |
| M4 | Months | To prepare plan for local self-government transition. |
| M5 | Months | To prepare populace for local self-government. |
| M6 | Percent | Nutrition improvement in civil populace in hostile territory, after establishment of military government. |
| M7 | Percent | Of children attending school. |
| M8 | Percent | Of day under curfew. |

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| M9 | Percent | Of indigenous forces trained to conduct civil administration within contested areas. |
| M10 | Percent | Of joint force dedicated to civil administration activities. |
| M11 | Percent | Of population under curfew. |
| M12 | Percent | Of day under curfew. |
| M13 | Percent | Of essential government services reestablished. |

OP 5.7.8 DELETED Coordinate Consequence Management in the Joint Operations Area

OP 5.7.9 Coordinate Interagency/Multinational Support

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Synchronize and de-conflict activities among joint, interagency, intergovernmental, nongovernmental, and multinational organizations. The roles and relationships among all participating agencies must be clearly understood. Success will depend largely on the ability to collaborate all elements of national power. JP 3-0, JP 3-08, JP 3-16 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 5-0, JP 6-0, DODI 8110.01

Notes: Military (including stability) operations planning, training, and exercising must be conducted within the authorities as established by the United States Code (USC), Secretary of Defense (SecDef), and combatant commander (CCDR) for subordinate sub-unified commands, joint task forces (JTFs), and joint functional component commands (JFCCs).

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| M1 | Days | To establish a civil-military operations center (CMOC). |
| M2 | Hours | To determine which United States Government (USG) agencies need representation. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Were the ends, means, ways, and risks evaluated prior to beginning the operation? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Was a working relationship established between the ambassador, country |

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| | | team (CT), and other participating United States Government (USG) agencies? |
| M5 | Percent | Of interagency supply requests identified at execution. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States Government (USG) agencies that provide their proposed end state. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is a mission thread based interoperability assessment, such as a US Coalition Interoperability Assurance and Validation (CIAV), conducted and provides findings on a specific line of analysis requiring remediation? |
| M8 | Percent | Of findings of issues and risks discovered during the mission-based interoperability assessment that are remediated. |
| M9 | Percent | Of network federation joining, membership, and exiting instructions completed. |

OP 5.8 Conduct Public Affairs (PA)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide public affairs (PA) counsel, training, research, planning, assessment, and/or evaluation; develop and disseminate communication products; communicate with the public; and integrate PA and visual information (VI) into the joint operation planning process (JOPP). JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, DODI 5400.14

Notes: Public affairs (PA) are communication activities with external and internal audiences. PA is part of a broader communication process focused on supporting the commander and achieving mission objectives. Public Affairs Officers (PAOs) advise the commander on communicating with the public, including objective counsel on the impact of proposed courses of actions (COAs) and policy decisions on relevant populations. As the primary coordinator of public information, PA is in a unique position to alert the joint force commander (JFC) when actions, words, and images are not aligned and to recommend actions to bring them into alignment through the commander's communication synchronization (CCS) process. The PA staff aligns communication with public affairs guidance (PAG) from higher headquarters down the chain to subordinate

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commands, and throughout the staff and with key stakeholder commands to include United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs). The PAO leads the PA staff and public communications efforts. PA training prepares commanders and members throughout the command to effectively represent their units.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Anticipated and advised joint force commanders (JFCs) on the possible impact of military operations and activities within the public information realm. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Conducted public affairs (PA) planning for significant military activities. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Communication was included in all phases of operations (plans and orders). |
| M4 | Yes/No | Public affairs guidance (PAG) coordinated with operations, plans and policy, and other interagency partners as needed. |
| M5 | Days | Afforded higher headquarters (HQ) to staff/approve public affairs guidance (PAG) prior to needing it. |
| M6 | Minutes | Advised commander on public impact of emerging events. |
| M7 | Minutes | To provide public affairs guidance (PAG)/talking points after crisis or significant event(s). |
| M8 | Minutes | Developed joint task force (JTF) position on breaking news stories. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Assessment was conducted on media coverage. |
| M10 | Minutes | Prepared for and released information on crisis or major event(s). |
| M11 | Days | To provide public affairs guidance (PAG) for scheduled events in advance. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Subordinate units received approved public affairs guidance (PAG) in time to support planning. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Evaluated the operational environment (OE) in time for public affairs (PA) support to policy and plan development. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Public affairs (PA) plans developed that included media relations, communication assessment, internal information, and community relations. |

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| M15 | Yes/No | Press operational access rules and security procedures incorporated in operation plans. |
| M16 | Minutes | Identified disinformation and misinformation that required response. |
| M17 | Minutes | Disseminated accurate information to the media to correct misinformation/disinformation. |
| M18 | Minutes | Produced current assessment of significant changes in the information environment. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Information environment assessment used to shape future communications activities. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Identified points of contact at subordinate units for public affairs (PA) liaison. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Identified operational briefers and subject matter experts (SMEs). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Public affairs (PA) had capability for timely transmission of products. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Commander's policy established for participating in the hometown news program? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Local customs, laws, and policies concerning presence of media included in plans. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Identified events/operations to be executed by subordinate units that warrant external media coverage. |
| M26 | Yes/No | Operation order(s) (OPORDs) contained requirement(s) for subordinate units to facilitate external/internal media coverage of identified events/operations. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Identified events/operations to higher headquarters (HQ) for possible media coverage. |

OP 5.8.1 Conduct Military Public Information Activities

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Plan and execute actions that facilitate media coverage of military activities to support the commander's objectives. JP 3-33, JP

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3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include providing support to the commander in ensuring the timely and correct telling of the commands story, to include release of information, transportation, product transmission, embeds, personal protective equipment, etc. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Provide content oversight of a public web site with information about operations. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Media releases generated to support communication strategy. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide initial information to media on breaking news. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Media was given access to units in accordance with strategic communication objectives. |
| M5 | Percent | Of media requests for access to key senior officials accepted. |
| M6 | Percent | Of accredited media in joint operations area (JOA), the media operations center (MOC) or coalition press information center (CPIC) has current contact/location data. |
| M7 | Percent | Of accredited media in the joint operations area (JOA), the media operations center (MOC) has current contact/location data. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Facilitate movement of media, associated equipment, and product as required by the operation plan. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Establish a media accreditation program. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Policy developed for dealing with no accredited media. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Media ground rules developed and promulgated as necessary. |
| M12 | Percent | Of requests from media for unplanned logistic support accommodated. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Provided support to media pools as required. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Implement embed program, as required. |

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| M15 | Yes/No | Issue/Implement media guidance, as needed. |
| M16 | Days | To establish a media operations center (MOC or coalition press information center (CPIC) as appropriate. |
| M17 | Minutes | To research and respond to media requests. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Conduct operational briefs. |
| M19 | Percent | Of accredited media having appropriate field gear, quarters, and rations. |
| M20 | Yes/No | Subject matter experts (SMEs) provided as required. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Conduct continuous media analysis. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Provide transmission capability to commercial media. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Establish media training program. |
| M24 | Days | Establish media support facilities as required. |
| M25 | Percent | Of people prepared by public affairs (PA) prior to conducting media engagement. |
| M26 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M27 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M28 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |

OP 5.8.2 Conduct Command Information Programs

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Conduct activities to ensure command information requirements are being addressed. JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3500.05A

Notes: This task may be accomplished using all applicable means, (i.e., print, broadcast, group assemblies, and electronic).

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| M1 | Days | To support employment of Department of Defense (DOD) internal broadcast capability to joint operations area (JOA). |
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| M2 | Hours | To produce content for internal information products. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are means are available to disseminate internal information? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are all command information products consistent with partner nation (PN) sensitivities? |
| M5 | Percent | Of deployed personnel with access to command/internal information products. |
| M6 | Hours | To release urgent information to internal audiences after receipt. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is information provided to non deployed personnel and family members? |

OP 5.8.3 Conduct Community Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Develop programs and execute actions that support community engagement; identify community engagement requirements; develop a community engagement plan; and/or facilitate command interaction with local officials. Review and facilitate requests that support community engagement/community relations programs. JP 3-13, JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Community engagement requests typically are received from components, subordinate units, United States (US) embassies, and other host nation (HN) organizations within the geographic combatant commander's (GCC's) area of responsibility (AOR) for US military assets and personnel. These requests typically support or enhance a GCC's theater security cooperation or campaign plan objectives. This effort may require close coordination with civil-military operations (CMO); Operational Contract Support Integration Cell (OCSID) staff, interagency partners; the country team (CT); and the host nation (HN), as applicable; as well as with other public information activities (information operations [IO]/defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD]/civil affairs [CA] activities). The program may include unit participation in civic activities, speaking engagements, use of military equipment and units, and inclusion of local leaders and populace in military-hosted events. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local

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populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). PA can serve in an advisory role for key leader engagement (KLE) and community engagement. KLE and community engagement involves key local and regional leaders throughout the OE, not optimizing the schedules of joint operations leaders. KLE/community engagement works best by building relationships over time with enough strength and depth so that they can then support United States (US) military goals and objectives.

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| M1 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting community engagement programs. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered in community relation programs? |
| M3 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific relevant activities objectives are integrated to conduct community relation programs. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requests for information answered from organizations and private citizens. |
| M5 | Percent | Of requests determined to contribute to commander's intent supported. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Monitor public opinion and modify activities accordingly. |
| M7 | Percent | Media activities planned in conjunction with civil military operations (CMO)/community engagement activities as appropriate. |
| M8 | Percent | Of appropriate civil military operations (CMO)/community engagement events promoted to the media and local community. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Develop and distribute pre-event, culturally relevant guidance for Service members. |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SF]) in conducting community engagement programs. |
| M11 | Percent | Of individuals trained to comprehend the language of the mission area/area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct |

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| | | community engagement programs. |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct community engagement programs. |
| M13 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct community engagement programs. |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct community relation programs. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific relevant activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct community relation programs? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relation programs? |
| M17 | Number | Of operations orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific relevant activities to conduct community relation programs. |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |

OP 5.8.4 Provide Multimedia Products

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Provide multimedia products in support of ongoing operations. JP 3-61 (primary), CJCSI 3205.01C, DODI 5040.02

Notes: This task may include formal coordination for combat camera (COMCAM) and public affairs (PA) support. Multimedia products integrate text, audio still or video imagery, graphics, and/or animation in a nonlinear production according to a plan or script for the purpose of conveying information. The task may also include distribution via the Internet in support of the commander's communication plan. Products

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can be acquired or created by visual information (VI)/documentation, PA, and COMCAM forces or personnel, and military information support operations (MISO)/military deception (MILDEC) practitioners.

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| M1 | Hours | To produce finished products. |
| M2 | Hours | To transmit multimedia products to users. |
| M3 | Hours | To review and approve materials and products for release. |
| M4 | Hours | To distribute multimedia products for users and other organizations. |
| M5 | Hours | To acquire multimedia content. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were products transmitted in time to support specific media requests? |

OP 5.9 Coordinate Electromagnetic Spectrum Management

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate activities to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.0 1 D, CJCSM 3320.04, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the reporting unit's Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into planning? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into exercises? |

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| M5 | Yes/No | Are capability gaps identified/submitted to CCMD or Service HQ and USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) advocate? |
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OP 5.9.1 Conduct Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct military electronic warfare (EW) actions. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-13.2, JP 3-61, DODD 3222.04

Notes: In this task, the term EW refers to military action involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or anti-radiation weapons to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does operational electronic warfare (EW) guidance exist? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the joint force commander electronic warfare staff (JCEWS) been established? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current operational planning? |

OP 5.9.1.1 Conduct Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic attacks (EAs) involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons to attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability. JP 3-09, JP 3-13.1 (primary)

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) includes: 1) actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as jamming and electromagnetic (EM) deception, 2) employment of weapons that use either EM or directed energy (DE) as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams), and 3) includes both offensive and defensive activities to include

countermeasures.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is a process in place to coordinate offensive and defensive electronic attack (EA) resources to meet operational objectives? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has electronic warfare (EW) reprogramming information been disseminated? |
| M3 | Percent | Of operation plans (OPLANs), operation orders (OPORDs), and component plans that have integrated plan for electronic attack (EA). |

OP 5.9.1.2 Conduct Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic warfare support (ES) actions. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Electronic warfare support (ES) data can be used to produce signals intelligence (SIGINT), provide targeting for electronic or destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Has a plan been developed for intelligence support to electronic warfare support ES operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has electronic warfare (EW) reprogramming information been disseminated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has an operational-level electronic warfare support (ES) plan been established? |

OP 5.9.1.3 Conduct Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct electronic protection (EP) actions (passive and active) taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any

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effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that may degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.04 (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSM 3320.02D, CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: Examples include spectrum management (SM), electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARMs). (1) Electronic Protection (EP) includes actions taken to ensure friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as frequency agility in a radio, or variable pulse repetition frequency in a radar. (2) EP should not be confused with self-protection.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic warfare (EW) capabilities? |
| M2 | Percent | Of platforms, facilities and units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare EW. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are processes developed to minimize adversary electronic warfare (EW) to include navigation warfare (NAVWAR) and directed energy (DE) capabilities? |

OP 5.9.2 Coordinate Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate military electronic warfare (EW) actions. JP 3-09, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.03C, CJCSI 3320.01 D (S), CJCSM 3122.03 (Series), CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3222.04, DODI 4650.01

Notes: In this task the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or anti-radiation weapons is to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy in the joint operations area.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non- kinetic and kinetic operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list [JRFL])? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is operational-level electronic warfare |

| | |
|--|---|
| | (EW) coordinated with multinational partners? |
|--|---|

OP 5.9.3 Conduct Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Management Operations (JEMSMO)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Provide joint task force (JTF) electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) management. JP 3-0, JP 3-13.1, JP 6-0, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, DODI 8320.05, A O5A Joint Concept for Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JCEMSO)

Notes: This task includes developing joint communications-electronics operating instructions (JCEOI), coordinating with subordinate units to ensure effective frequency management, and developing the joint restricted frequency list (JRFL). This task may involve submitting, coordinating, and deconflicting frequency and host nation (HN) support requests. It may also anticipate JTF frequency requirements and disseminate theater/JTF techniques and procedures for frequency management during contingency operations.

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| M1 | Hours | To submit theater frequency requests. |
| M2 | Hours | To submit host nation (HN) supportability requests. |
| M3 | Days | To obtain theater frequency approval. |

OP 6 Provide Operational Force Protection (FP)

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Conserve the forces fighting potential so it can be applied at the decisive time and place. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-42

Notes: This activity includes actions taken to counter the enemy's forces by making friendly forces (including operational formations, personnel, etc.), systems, and operational facilities difficult to locate, strike, and destroy. This task may include protecting joint and multinational air, space, land, and sea; special operations forces (SOF); bases; aerial/seaport(s) of debarkation (A/SPODs) and essential personnel; and line of communications (LOC) from enemy operational maneuver and

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concentrated enemy air, space, ground, and sea attack; chemical and biological warfare; and terrorist attack. This task also pertains to protection of operational-level forces, systems, and civil infrastructure of friendly nations and groups. This capability applies domestically in Homeland Security, as well as to outside the continental United States (OCONUS) operations. Some tasks associated with the protection of the force are included under other related operational level activities.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Reduction in friendly lines of communications (LOCs) capacity. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly communications hardened or redundant. |

OP 6.1 Provide Aerospace Defense

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Provide aerospace defense against attacking aircraft, missiles, and hostile space systems. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task pertains to integrated air and missile defense (IAMD) which emphasizes the integration of offensive counterair (OCA) attack operations, defensive counterair (DCA) operations, and other capabilities as required to create the joint force commander's (JFC's) desired effects. At the operational level of war, air defense (AD) concerns protecting critical points, facilities (for example, ports, key bridges, operational command and control [C2] facilities) in the communications zone JFCs operational area [OA]), support forces in the communications zone, forces transiting the communications zone, or critical facilities in the combat zone (CBTZ) with operational significance. This activity may also include the protection of operational forces moving to a major operation or campaign to the point of concentration for deployment to battle (tactical) formation and during operational maneuver. Operational air and missile defense is nearly always joint and may be a multinational activity. Missile defense operations include all forces and activities that support active defense, passive defense, and attack operations. This task may include the use of aircraft (including helicopters), interceptor missiles, AD artillery, and weapons not used primarily in an AD role.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Errors | In performance of air surveillance, identification, and track monitor procedures. |
| M2 | Hours | To allocate assets in support of the |

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| | | defended asset list (DAL). |
| M3 | Minutes | To scramble fighters and/or alert appropriate attack systems. |
| M4 | Minutes | To tell air tracks to appropriate echelons. |
| M5 | Percent | Disruption of friendly centers of gravity (COGs). |
| M6 | Percent | Of attacking aircraft penetrate air defense (AD) network. |
| M7 | Percent | Of attacking enemy aircraft destroyed. |
| M8 | Percent | Of fighters directed against declared hostile aircraft. |
| M9 | Percent | Of hostile aircraft and missiles engaged and destroyed. |
| M10 | Percent | Of incoming surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs) penetrate defenses. |
| M11 | Percent | Of joint operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified. |
| M12 | Percent | Of threat warning estimates concerning attack timing and numbers considered accurate. |
| M13 | Percent | Of tracks told to appropriate echelons. |
| M14 | Percent | Of units arrive at point of employment later than planned. |
| M15 | Percent | Reduction in lines of communications (LOCs) capacity. |
| M16 | Percent | Of enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) delivery systems identified, targeted, and engaged/destroyed by friendly forces. |
| M17 | Percent | Of enemy theater missile ground forces engaged/destroyed by friendly forces. |
| M18 | Percent | Of losses caused by hostile air activities. |
| M19 | Hours | To dispatch deployed weapons teams. |
| M20 | Percent | Of battle staff and operations control center personnel completing annual re-certification training. |
| M21 | Percent | Of E-3 and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Airborne Battle Staff (NABS) operations directed in optimum fashion. |
| M22 | Percent | Of time required expansion into other sectors accomplished. |
| M23 | Percent | Of battle staff and operations control center decisions accurately discussed in checklists, guides, operating |

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| | | instructions, and plans. |
| M24 | Hours | To develop and coordinate the defended asset list (DAL). |
| M25 | Hours | Since last enemy attack. |

OP 6.1.1 Counter Air and Missile Threats

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Identify and track air and missile threats within friendly airspace and engage with friendly air and missile defense (AMD) systems. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: This action is taken to ensure freedom of action for campaigns and major operations and protection of key assets.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of joint force aerospace defense system successfully negates incoming enemy aerospace targets. |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint force has early warning of incoming missiles or aircraft to allow initiation of passive air defense. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy air attacks for which early warning provided. |
| M4 | Minutes | Of early warning provided joint force of imminent aerospace attack. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy offensive air threats to which friendly forces assigned. |
| M6 | Percent | Of time joint force early warning system and nodes operational. |

OP 6.1.2 Integrate Air Defense (AD) Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Implement an integrated air defense system. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-30

Notes: Available assets include joint and multinational air and missile defense (AMD) capabilities and comprise sensors, weapons, command and control (C2) systems, intelligence systems, and personnel. The integrated air defense system (IADS) allows the area air defense commander (AADC) to optimize mutual support leveraging the strengths of the Services' capabilities while covering for their limitations. In the

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interest of decentralized execution, the AADC and regional air defense commanders (RADCs)/sector air defense commanders (SADCs) should be granted the necessary authorities to synchronize/deconflict and control engagements and to exercise battle management.

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | To designate area air defense commander (AADC) and airspace control authority (ACA) (upon recognition of a significant air threat and prior to employment of forces). |
| M2 | Minutes | For air defense commander (AADC) to pass targeting allocation decisions to designated systems and units. |
| M3 | Minutes | To provide early warning indication of enemy air attack. |
| M4 | Minutes | To task friendly attack systems to new aerospace target. |
| M5 | Percent | Of theater missile attack operations missions flown/fired that achieved desired target damage. |
| M6 | Percent | Of executed attack operations missions requested by components. |
| M7 | Percent | Of allocated aerospace targets to which friendly assets have been assigned. |
| M8 | Percent | Of air defense kills attributed to land component |
| M9 | Percent | Of air defense kills attributed to sea component. |
| M10 | Percent | Of allocated aerospace defense assets assigned to enemy targets. |
| M11 | Percent | Of time air defense commander (AADC) and airspace control authority (ACA) designated upon recognition of a significant air threat and prior to employment of forces. |
| M12 | Percent | Of target information received by air defense systems and units in the joint operations area. |
| M13 | Percent | Of allocated aerospace defense assets capable of being assigned to enemy targets. |
| M14 | Percent | Of air defense kills attributed to air component. |

OP 6.1.3 Provide Airspace Control

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DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Provide for safe transit of aircraft and the prevention of mutual interference between aircraft. Increase operational effectiveness by promoting the safe, efficient, and flexible use of airspace. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: This task may include providing for the coordination, integration, and regulation of airspace of defined dimensions.

| | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| M1 | Attacks/Day | By enemy air forces. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of air-to-air mishaps in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Kills/Day | By friendly weapons systems. |
| M4 | Percent | Of fixed wing sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are refueling tracks adequate for conducting joint operations area (JOA) (i.e., located efficiently, of adequate size/altitudes for receivers, adequate quantity, etc.). |
| M6 | Percent | Of operational area (OA) for which a complete air picture available. |
| M7 | Percent | Of rotary wing sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission. |
| M8 | Percent | Of tracks cross told. |
| M9 | Percent | Of friendly sorties receive clearances needed to complete mission. |
| M10 | Percent | Of friendly air sorties interfered with by friendly ground fires. |

OP 6.1.3.1 Employ Positive Control Measures

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish direct controls that minimize mutual interference between air defense (AD) and other operations. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: null

| | | |
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| M1 | Hours | Since last publication of air control orders. |
| M2 | Percent | Of air defense (AD) operations did not |

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| | | interfere with other operations. |
| M3 | Hours | To establish airspace control authority (ACA) (upon entry in theater). |

OP 6.1.3.2 Employ Procedural Control Measures

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Establish procedures which will allow aircraft (to include helicopters) to be readily identified based on their routing, altitude, blind radio calls, or other actions, in the event positive control measures fail. JP 3-01, JP 3-52 (primary)

Notes: null

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|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft not positively identified as friendly. |
| M2 | Percent | Of air defense (AD) operations did not interfere with other operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of time Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) monitors airspace to positively identify friendly aircraft. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly aircraft respond to friendly identification, friend or foe (IFF) interrogation. |

OP 6.1.4 Conduct Defensive Counterair (DCA)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Conduct defensive measures designed to neutralize or destroy enemy forces attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Defensive counterair (DCA) consists of active and passive operations to defend friendly airspace and protect friendly forces, material, and infrastructure from enemy air and missile attack. It includes detection, identification, and destruction of attacking enemy air and missiles. It is normally conducted near or over friendly territory and generally is a reaction to the initiative of the enemy air forces. DCA may involve operations to defeat the enemy's offensive plan and inflict unacceptable losses on attacking enemy forces.

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| M1 | Minutes | To notify friendly counterair forces (to gain intercept position). |
| M2 | Percent | Of joint security area (JSA) and joint operational area (JOA) in which friendly freedom of movement allowed. |
| M3 | Percent | Of enemy air attacks detected early enough to allow engagement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy air defense targets successfully engaged. |
| M5 | Percent | Of enemy aircraft penetrate air defenses. |
| M6 | Percent | Of first-shot kills by friendly fighters in air-to-air combat. |

OP 6.1.5 Direct Air and Missile Defense (AMD)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Direct [active and passive] defensive actions taken to destroy, nullify, or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and ballistic missile threats. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Identify and integrate joint and coalition forces supported by integrated capabilities to detect and destroy enemy air and missile threats. This task may include disrupting the enemy's air and missile operations through an appropriate mix of mutually supportive passive and active air and missile defense (AMD) and supporting command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) measures. This task may also include providing early warning of attack, as well as distribution of this warning to joint and multinational forces (MNFs) within the operational area (OA).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | Warning provided to friendly assets prior to threat arrival. |
| M2 | Percent | Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly defenses. |
| M3 | Percent | Of launched air-to-surface missiles destroyed before impact. |
| M4 | Percent | Of launched ballistic missiles destroyed before impact. |
| M5 | Percent | Of launched cruise missiles destroyed before impact. |
| M6 | Percent | Of theater assets defensible against theater missile threat. |

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| M7 | Percent | Of theater missile defense capability damaged by incoming missile attacks. |
| M8 | Percent | Of defended asset list (DAL) locations defensible against theater missile threat. |
| M9 | Percent | Of defended asset list (DAL) locations, successfully defended. |
| M10 | Instances | Of failure to apply passive missile defense procedures. |

OP 6.1.6 Conduct Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Integrate warning systems that provide data and information necessary for tactical warning and integrated attack assessment (ITW/AA) of an atmospheric, space, or ballistic attack. JP 3-01, JP 3-14, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: This task may include the integration of integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) data into the aerospace and missile defense system. Further, it may include participation in event conferences by commands.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Minutes | To forward and disseminate integrated tactical warning and attack assessment (ITW/AA) reports. |
| M2 | Minutes | To forward threat warning estimates after attack determination. |
| M3 | Percent | Of estimated probability of arrival time calculations provided on air tracks are correct. |
| M4 | Percent | Deviation from actual of threat warning estimates concerning attack timing and numbers. |
| M5 | Minutes | To plot or brief estimated probability of arrival time after information received. |
| M6 | Minutes | Of early warning provided joint force of imminent aerospace attack. |
| M7 | Percent | Of enemy air attacks for which early warning provided. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint force has early warning of incoming missiles or aircraft to allow initiation of passive air defense (AD). |

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| M9 | Percent | Of time joint force early warning systems and nodes operational. |
|----|---------|--|

OP 6.2 Provide Protection

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Safeguard centers of gravity (COGs), civilian personnel, and operational forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-07, JP 3-10 (primary), CJCSI 3210.06, CJCSM 3230.03, DODI 3000.05

Notes: The joint force may be called upon to provide protection during all operations and missions. In stability operations, this activity includes protection of governmental and civil infrastructure, the civilian populace of the host nation (HN), and the United States (US) and international personnel assisting in the stabilization effort. Military forces will provide protection for nongovernmental organization (NGO) personnel when directed by the joint force commander (JFC).

| | | |
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| M1 | Incidents | Of damage to aerial port of debarkation (APOD) and aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities by enemy action. |
| M2 | Incidents | Of damage to aerial port of embarkation (APOE) facilities by enemy action. |
| M3 | Incidents | Of friendly aircraft rendered incapacitated. |
| M4 | Incidents | Of friendly ships incapacitated. |
| M5 | Time | To construct simplified fallout prediction. |
| M6 | Time | To calculate zone I/II distance. |
| M7 | Minutes | To construct simplified fallout prediction. |
| M8 | Minutes | To plot ground zero. |
| M9 | Minutes | To determine nuclear detonation (NUDET) yield in kilotons. |
| M10 | Minutes | To relay to units warning of expected nuclear detonation (NUDET) contamination or to warn units of hazard (nuclear, biological, and chemical [NBC]-3). |
| M11 | Percent | Actual nuclear damage exceeds assessment. |
| M12 | Percent | Actual radiation dose exceeds calculated current / expected total |

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| | | dose. |
| M13 | Percent | Actual radiation levels exceed limited radiological survey. |
| M14 | Percent | Nuclear vulnerability exceeds analysis. |
| M15 | Percent | Nuclear detonation (NUDET) decay rates exceed estimates. |
| M16 | Percent | Of attacking missiles successfully penetrated friendly theater defenses. |
| M17 | Percent | Of friendly casualties caused by friendly weapon systems. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Were stability operations personnel considered? |

OP 6.2.1 Prepare Significant Defenses

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Provide construction hardening for forces and critical infrastructure/key resources (CI/KR). JP 3-10, JP 3-11, JP 3-34 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Key facilities include command and control (C2), logistics terminals and ports, airfields, etc.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of planned facility hardening completed (at execution). |
| M2 | Weeks | Since last review of fixed-base physical security in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Days | To prepare fortified positions, battlements, shelters. |
| M4 | Percent | Of rear area facilities secure from attack. |
| M5 | Percent | Of rear area facilities with assigned security forces (versus using internal operational assets). |
| M6 | Percent | Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-bases with hardened storage of ammunition, food, water and medical supplies. |
| M7 | Percent | Of fixed facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) with prepared defensive fighting positions with cleared fields of fire. |
| M8 | Percent | Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, external communications |

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| | | hardened. |
| M9 | Percent | Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, external communications have redundant backup. |
| M10 | Percent | Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-base, internal communications hardened. |
| M11 | Percent | Of the joint operations area (JOA) fixed-bases with an integrated sensor and obstacle physical perimeter defense. |
| M12 | Percent | Of critical fixed facilities hardened. |

OP 6.2.10 Control Pollution

DJS Approval Date: 16-FEB-16

Description: Develop plans to prevent pollution generation and avoid exposing friendly personnel to human health hazards, disrupting operations, adversely affecting enemy prisoners of war, indigenous or refugee populations and national economies; and/or avoid damaging the natural environment. JP 3-08, JP 3-34 (primary), JP 4-09

Notes: This task may involve environmental compliance programs with appropriate consideration of the effect on the environment in accordance with applicable United States (US) and host nation (HN) agreements, environmental laws, and policies, and regulations. For hazardous substance spills, ensure prompt reporting and cleanup while avoiding operational interference and ensure adequate protection of the environment. Ensure all hazardous materials are removed and managed correctly, prior to final transportation to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Typically the Joint Force J-4 recommends command policies for pollution prevention and in coordination with the J-3, oversees the preparation of spill prevention and response plans.

| | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| M1 | Cubic Yards | Of earth cleaned/replaced. |
| M2 | Spills | Reported per week. |
| M3 | Hours | To provide commander with technical expertise relating to hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents. |
| M4 | Days | Delay in operation. |
| M5 | Days | River closed as source of drinking water. |
| M6 | Days | River closed to traffic. |

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| M7 | Dollars | To complete spill recovery. |
| M8 | Gallons | Of hazardous material spilled. |
| M9 | People | With newly-polluted drinking water. |
| M10 | Instances | Of species endangered as result of pollution or spill. |
| M11 | Percent | Of population with newly-polluted drinking water. |
| M12 | Percent | Of operations canceled or delayed. |
| M13 | Percent | Of wildlife killed as a result of pollution/spill. |
| M14 | Pounds | Of hazardous material spilled. |
| M15 | Days | To provide training guidance to the field as needed. |

OP 6.2.12 Counter Adversary Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct activities to identify, assess, and counter adversary information operations (IO) and propaganda. Develop situational awareness (SA) and expose adversary attempts to influence friendly populations and military forces. Counter hostile propaganda and misinformation. Use organizations and activities (intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR]; etc.) to identify adversary propaganda. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Counter these operations using public affairs (PA), civil affairs (CA), military information support operations (MISO), or internal information dissemination means to convey accurate information to friendly and neutral populations, adversaries, and other foreign populations.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Time | To identify adversary psychological warfare operations. |
| M2 | Time | To disseminate accurate information to friendly forces as to counter adversarial psychological attempts. |
| M3 | Percent | Of potential multi-crisis situations where counter-psychological operations were wargamed. |
| M4 | Time | To expose adversary attempts to influence friendly population and military forces. |

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| M5 | Percent | Of adversarial military information support operations (MISO) attempts detected and countered. |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to perform counter military information support operations (MISO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M9 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M13 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to provide counter military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to provide counter military information support |

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| | | operations (MISO)? |
| M17 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to provide counter military information support operations (MISO). |
| M18 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to provide counter military information support operations (MISO)? |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M20 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M21 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion and perceptions. |

OP 6.2.13 Conduct Countermining Activities

DJS Approval Date: 12-SEP-17

Description: Reduce or eliminate the threat to noncombatants and friendly military forces posed by mines, booby traps, and other explosive devices. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-29, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: This task may include training host nation(s) (HNs) forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as countermining program management.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Days | To begin arriving in the objective area (after receipt of warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M2 | Days | To establish national demining office (after arrival in country). |
| M3 | Percent | Accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermining operations. |
| M4 | Percent | Of accuracy in accounting for funds used in countermining operations. |
| M5 | Days | To establish lines of communications (LOCs) in country. |
| M6 | Percent | Of risks identified and implemented in the force protection (FP) plan. |
| M7 | Hours | To initiate countermining activities (after warning order [WARNORD]). |

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|----|-------|---|
| M8 | Days | For unit begin training (upon arrival in theater). |
| M9 | Hours | To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation military officials (after mission assignment). |

OP 6.2.2 Remove Operationally-Significant Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Eliminate or reduce hazards that adversely affects execution of the operational-level joint force commander's (JFC's) plan. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34

| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| M1 | Casualties | Caused by operationally-significant hazards (per week). |
| M2 | Hours | Delay in executing scheme of maneuver. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operationally-significant hazards identified by joint force staff. |
| M4 | Percent | Of identified strategically-significant hazards successfully removed or neutralized. |
| M5 | Percent | Of joint force exposed to or affected by operationally-significant hazard. |
| M6 | Percent | Of casualties attributed to operationally-significant hazards. |

OP 6.2.2.1 Integrate Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Framework

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations in order to defeat asymmetric attacks against United States (US)/coalition forces, host nation (HN) forces, military and government leadership, and high-value infrastructure. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: Arrange counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations in a coherent strategy that links operational and tactical activities to objectives and integrates interagency actions to ensure unity of effort, both inside and outside of the area of responsibility (AOR). Synchronize

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C-IED actions in mutual support with concurrent theater operations, such as foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), and counterterrorism (CT) operations. Integrate efforts into the following lines of operations (LOOs): (1) attack the network (AtN), (2) defeat the device, and (3) train the force to successfully conduct C-IED operations. AtN LOO consist of lethal and non-lethal actions and operations against networks conducted continuously and simultaneously at multiple levels (tactical, operational, and strategic) that capitalize on, or create, key vulnerabilities and disrupt activities to eliminate the enemy's ability to function to enable success of the operation or campaign. Defeat the device LOO consists of activities to detect and neutralize improvised explosive devices (IEDs) before they detonate or mitigate the effects of the detonation at the point of attack to ensure freedom of movement and safer operations. Train the force LOO is designed to mitigate the effects of enemy IED employment through the comprehensive training of United States (US) forces deploying to threat areas. Nested within C-IED operations are the following tenets: predict, prevent, protect, detect, avoid, and neutralize. Predict and prevent the emplacement of the IED by attacking enemy vulnerabilities at multiple points in the IED network. Avoid IED threats when operationally feasible. Detect emplaced IEDs and render them safe, protecting the force by defending against physical effects of IEDs and mitigating propaganda effects.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is there a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) annex to the operation plan? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) task force (TF) been established? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has a counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) battle staff process been established? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information architecture established? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has theater counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) exploitation architecture been established? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Have core counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) enablers been integrated in theater? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has a theater biometrics data base been established? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) manning requirements |

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| | | been identified? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) information requirements been integrated into the intelligence collection plan? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment requirements been established? |
| M11 | Percentage | Of counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment available. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Have counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) training requirements been established? |
| M13 | Percentage | Of training requirements completed. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M18 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M19 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the operational area (OA) to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to operational area in counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M21 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct |

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| | | counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations. |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) operations? |
| M23 | Number | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics and human terrain. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Has an operations intelligence fusion cell been created? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Has the engineering staff section (J-7) created the explosive hazards coordination cell (EHCC)? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Has the joint task force (JTF) commander established a JTF counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) management board as a senior steering committee or some other boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to manage the commands C-IED efforts? |

OP 6.2.2.2 Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Fusion

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Coordinate, synchronize, and integrate multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources and/or counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) capabilities based on disseminated information and intelligence to build a picture of the adversary's infrastructure. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: This task may also include: maintaining near-constant surveillance over specific geographic areas and real-time imagery downlink capabilities; managing the organization and allocation of multi-echelon, multidiscipline collection resources to build a picture of the adversary's infrastructure; coordinating and synchronizing the collection and processing of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), associated components, improvised weapons, and other weapon systems with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) activities; managing the dissemination of actionable information and facts between joint exploitation enablers to conduct all-source analysis of threat

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network links, trends, patterns, associations, and activities; maintaining a common operational picture (COP) for United States (US), interagency, multinational, and host nation (HN) forces to facilitate assessments of threat network scientific and technical (S and T) capabilities; producing and disseminating weapons technical intelligence (WTI) for expeditious integration into joint operations; and establishing network connectivity across the range of military operations (ROMO) and all echelons of command to deliver time-sensitive information close to the objective and enabling decision makers to refine targeting processes, engage key leaders, and provide support to the legal prosecution of detainees.

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| M1 | Percent | Of geographic areas of concern that are under surveillance. |
| M2 | Percent | Of essential elements of information (EEIs) that are incorporated in the common operational picture (COP). |
| M3 | Percent | Of improvised explosive device (IED) events in the area of interest (AOI), area of responsibility (AOR), or joint operations area (JOA). |
| M4 | Frequency | Of information or intelligence shared between organizations that are synchronized with existing processes. |
| M5 | Time | To disseminate information or intelligence to partners. |
| M6 | Time | To disseminate information or intelligence to the community of interest (COI). |
| M7 | Time | To update the common operational picture (COP) to reflect discoveries of threats or threat network nodes. |
| M8 | Percent | Of disseminated information or intelligence incorporating multi-echelon or multidiscipline sources. |
| M9 | Ratio | Of improvised explosive device (IED) events to common operational picture (COP) updates. |
| M10 | Frequency | Of fusion sources incorporated in reachback. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are debriefings and/or information received following an improvised explosive device (IED) event or incident integrated into intelligence processes? |
| M12 | Percent | Of resources allocated as a result of fusion. |

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| M13 | Percent | Of information or intelligence requirements fulfilled. |
| M14 | Percent | Of operations encompassing multiple echelons of command as a result of fusion. |
| M15 | Percent | Of requests for information (RFIs) that are answered. |
| M16 | Percent | Of collection assets allocated to a commander's critical information requirement (CCIR) as a result of essential elements of information (EEIs). |
| M17 | Time | To develop finished intelligence products following improvised explosive device (IED) events or incidents. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are intelligence products tailored to missions, units, or individual warfighter needs? |

OP 6.2.3 DELETED Protect Use of Electromagnetic Spectrum in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.2.4 DELETED Protect Use of the Acoustic Spectrum in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.2.5 Provide Positive Identification of Friendly Forces within the Joint Operations Area

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Moved to OP 5.1.11. None

Notes: null

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| M1 | None | None |
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OP 6.2.6 Conduct a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation (NEO)

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Evacuate noncombatants from a threatened area abroad to safe havens or to the United States. JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: Noncombatant evacuation operations (NEOs) are conducted by the Department of Defense (DOD) to assist the Department of State in evacuating United States (US) citizens and nationals, DOD civilian personnel, and designated persons (host nation and third country nationals) whose lives are endangered by potential or actual natural or manmade disaster, civil unrest, imminent or actual terrorist activities, hostilities and similar circumstances. NEOs have humanitarian, military, diplomatic, and political implications which distinguish them from other military operations. An understanding of these considerations in hostile, uncertain, or permissive operational environments is necessary to successfully complete the evacuation and implement the NEO transition or termination plan. As a result, a primary planning constraint may limit the level of forces or activity to the minimum required. NEOs usually involve swift insertion of a force, temporary occupation of an objective, and a planned withdrawal upon completion of the mission which includes the need to maintain order, protect, and/or assist in caring for evacuees. NEOs may utilize the NEO Tracking System to provide leadership with insight as to the operational status of the mission.

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| M1 | Days | To return noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) joint task force (JTF) to normal duties and readiness following evacuation of evacuees. |
| M2 | Days | To transfer evacuees from US Navy ship to land based safe haven. |
| M3 | Hours | After JTF formed or notified of NEO before forward command element (FCE) in place. |
| M4 | Hours | Before all evacuees afforded medical attention (after evacuation). |
| M5 | Hours | Before designated commander, joint task force (CJTF) in direct contact with concerned ambassador. |
| M6 | Hours | Between evacuation departure and arrival at temporary safe haven. |
| M7 | Hours | For force to initially respond to NEO |

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| | | tasking (ready to depart home station). |
| M8 | Percent | Of American citizen(s) (AMCITs) and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation. |
| M9 | Percent | Of evacuees approved baggage delivered to temporary safe haven. |
| M10 | Number | Of missing evacuees. |
| M11 | Percent | Of known AMCITs not reporting for evacuation located by search-squad operations. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Were plans developed as NEO alternatives? |
| M13 | Hours | Difference between actual execution time and execute order (EXORD) scheduled start time. |
| M14 | Percent | Of volunteering American citizens and designated third-country nationals, evacuated safely. |
| M15 | Percent | Of evacuees receiving adequate medical care. |
| M16 | Casualties | Of objectives occupied within planned times. |
| M17 | Casualties | Was mission effectiveness degraded by lack of equipment interoperability? |
| M18 | Percent | Of needed information not passed to multinational nations due to classification restraints. |
| M19 | Percent | Do NEO plans include evacuation in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack/incident? |
| M20 | Percent | Is religious support (RS) provided? |

OP 6.2.7 DELETED Establish Disaster Control Measures

OP 6.2.8 DELETED Establish Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection

OP 6.2.9 Coordinate Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 30-JUN-15

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Description: Coordinate component Personnel Recovery (PR) activities. Establish (PR) architecture which enables the accomplishment of the five PR execution tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate. JP 3-50 (primary)

Notes: Task includes establishing a Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) to plan, coordinate, and assist the joint force commander (JFC) in executing joint personnel recovery (PR) operations. Component commanders will establish a Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) or functional equivalent to coordinate all component PR activities. This includes establishment of an Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Cell (UARCC) to assist the JFC in non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR). The task also includes setting theater entry requirements.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is personnel recovery mission analysis accomplished? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders provide clear and sufficient Personnel Recovery (PR) guidance to commanders and staffs, forces, and potential isolated personnel? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders integrate all applicable Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders have a Personnel Recovery (PR) appendix with tabs? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders address all Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders address all available Personnel Recovery (PR) methods? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are Personnel Recovery (PR) intelligence requirements identified and forwarded to applicable organizations? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations integrated into Personnel Recovery (PR) plans and orders? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is public affairs guidance provided in Personnel Recovery (PR) plans? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are components Personnel Recovery (PR) plans and orders published? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are appropriate Personnel Recovery (PR) capabilities in place before personnel are placed at risk? |

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| M12 | Yes/No | Does Personnel Recovery (PR) architecture include nonconventional assisted recovery, when applicable? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does the Personnel Recovery (PR) staff understand the procedures to request intelligence support for PR requirements? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Do plans and procedures include the collection and disposition of Personnel Recovery (PR) observations, after action reports and lessons learned? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are after action reports submitted to the Joint Lessons Learned System for adaptation purposes in accordance with policy and doctrine? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are event files transferred to the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) in accordance with policy and doctrine? |
| M17 | Percent | Of personnel assigned to Personnel Recovery (PR) critical positions trained in PR operations. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Is a trained reintegration team identified? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Was a whole-of-government approach considered in Personnel Recovery (PR)? |

OP 6.3 Protect Systems and Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Identify critical information and subsequently analyze friendly actions attendant to planning and conducting campaigns and major operations to identify those actions that can be observed by adversary intelligence systems. Determine indicators adversary intelligence systems might obtain that could be interpreted to derive critical information. Select and execute measures that eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the vulnerabilities of friendly actions to adversary exploitation. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.3 (primary), JP 6-0

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| M1 | Percent | Increase in security violations on command nets over time. |
| M2 | Percent | Of licensed system administrators. |
| M3 | Percent | Of command net secured. |
| M4 | Percent | Of systems with provisions for smoke and obscurity concealment. |

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| M5 | Percent | That source of adversary penetrations of friendly information systems identified and targeted. |
| M6 | Percent | Of system administrators with full operations security (OPSEC) training. |
| M7 | Percent | Of protection and deception operations with user cooperation. |
| M8 | Percent | Of attempted adversary penetrations of friendly information systems successful. |
| M9 | Percent | Of information systems within high security area. |
| M10 | Percent | Of adversary's trusted sources (systems and personnel) under friendly control. |
| M11 | Percent | Of allies with which joint information security agreements exist. |
| M12 | Percent | Of enemys sensor coverage known. |
| M13 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

OP 6.3.2 Supervise Communications Security (COMSEC)

DJS Approval Date: 29-FEB-16

Description: Supervise the protection resulting from all measures designed to deny unauthorized persons information of value that might be derived from the possession and study of telecommunications, or to mislead unauthorized persons in their interpretation of the results of such possession and study. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.3, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSI 6510.01F

Notes: Communications security (COMSEC) includes: cryptosecurity, transmission security, emission security, and physical security of COMSEC materials and information. This task includes COMSEC monitoring (collection, analysis, and reporting) of Department of Defense (DOD) telecommunications and automated information systems (AISs) and monitoring of related noncommunication signals. Vulnerabilities that are exploitable by potential adversaries will be identified and recommendations concerning countermeasures and corrective action will be submitted to the commander.

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| M1 | Percent | Of communications encrypted. |
| M2 | Percent | Of communications sent by secure means. |
| M3 | Percent | Of joint force required to maintain more than one encryption system. |
| M4 | Percent | Of time in restrictive emission control (EMCON) condition. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly emitters known to have been exploited by enemy. |
| M6 | Teams | Fielded to monitor friendly emitters. |
| M7 | Instances | Of frequency allocation or frequency management failing to prevent signal fratricide. |
| M8 | Instances | Of interceptions of friendly communications during planning and execution. |
| M9 | Percent | Of multinational units operating from a common joint communications-electronic operating instructions (JCEOI). |
| M10 | Percent | Of United States (US) joint force units operating from common joint communications-electronic operating instructions (JCEOI). |

OP 6.3.3 Employ Electronics Security

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Protect all forms of non-communications electromagnetic (EM) radiations (e.g., radar) from interception and study. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSI 3210.01, CJCSM 3122.03, CJCSM 3500.05

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | Of time in restrictive emission control (EMCON) condition. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly emitters known to have been exploited by enemy. |
| M3 | Teams | Fielded to monitor friendly emitters. |
| M4 | Instances | Of procedures to prevent or disrupt the collection of electronic intelligence (ELINT) by foreign intelligence agencies. |
| M5 | Instances | Of procedures to reprogram |

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| | | non-communications electromagnetic (EM) systems software in response to identified threats. |
| M6 | Hours | To generate an operational change request message based on possible threat to non-communications electromagnetic (EM) systems. |
| M7 | Hours | To respond to operational change request on emergency basis. |
| M8 | Days | To respond to operational change request on urgent basis. |
| M9 | Months | To respond to operational change request on routine basis. |

OP 6.3.4 DELETED Protect Information Systems in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.3.5 DELETED Coordinate Concealment of Forces/Facilities

OP 6.5 Provide Security for Operational Forces

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Enhance freedom of action by identifying and reducing friendly vulnerability to hostile acts, influence, or surprise. Conduct measures to protect from surprise, observation, detection, interference, espionage, terrorism, and sabotage. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, JP 3-15

Notes: This task includes actions for protecting and securing the flanks and rear area of operational formations, and protecting and securing critical installations, facilities, systems and air, land, and sea lines of communications (SLOCs). This task also includes providing security for operational forces means. Integrating and implementing operations security (OPSEC) is critical for successful accomplishment of this task.

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| M1 | Incidents | By enemy troops, or partisans, affecting security of force and means in joint operations area (JOA). |
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| M2 | Percent | Of total troops used to secure critical facilities and lines of communications (LOCs) in communications zone. |
| M3 | Hours | To coordinate for additional assets for theater. |
| M4 | Instances | Of security plans not including smoke and obscurity. |
| M5 | Percent | Of lines of communications (LOCs) secure. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 6.5.1 DELETED Provide Counterreconnaissance in the Joint Operations Area

OP 6.5.2 DELETED Secure Flanks, Joint Security Areas, and Communications Zone (COMMZ) in the Theater of Operations

OP 6.5.3 Secure Critical Installations, Facilities, and Systems

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Protect operationally-critical installations, facilities, and systems from attack. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-15

Notes: Task includes performing a force protection (FP) site survey of facilities and personnel prior to arrival of forces. Survey will provide a threat assessment and, based on that assessment, recommend sites for housing, supplies, ammunition and ordnance, aircraft parking, operations, maintenance, etc.

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| M1 | Hours | For internal/external reaction force to reach installation or facility under attack. |
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| M3 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M2 | Instances | Of operations delayed, disrupted, canceled, or modified. |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) port authorities, security forces (SFs), and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M5 | Percent | Of communications in operational area (OA) supporting operation with alternate paths. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are Department of Defense (DOD) antiterrorism (AT) standards complied with? |
| M7 | Instances | Of terrorists acts against United States (US) forces in operational area (OA). |
| M8 | Percent | Of hardened communications systems in operational area (OA) supporting the operation. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is the antiterrorism (AT)/security plan coordinated, approved, and executable? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Does the command have procedures to respond to terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Has the command established procedures to change force protection (FP) conditions? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has the command established an executable antiterrorism (AT) program? |
| M13 | Percent | Of threat assessments passed within established criteria. |
| M14 | Hours | To coordinate for additional assets for theater lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M15 | Percent | Reduction in lines of communications (LOCs) capacity resulting from enemy attacks. |
| M16 | Percent | Of terrorist attacks penetrating security in operational area (OA). |
| M18 | Percent | Of critical friendly facilities (e.g., ports of debarkation [PODs], command posts) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by sabotage or insurgents or terrorist actions. |

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| M17 | Percent | Of critical friendly facilities hardened or protected against hostile acts. |
| M19 | Instances | Of terrorists acts against multinational forces in operational area (OA). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Assessed energy-related risks to critical assets. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Mitigated energy-related risks to critical assets. |
| M22 | Instances | Of attacks against current infrastructure. |
| M23 | Hours | Of down time to critical assets. |

OP 6.5.4 Secure Air, Land, and Sea Lines of Communications (LOCs)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Protect the lines of communications (LOCs) which connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move. JP 3-10 (primary), JP 4-01.5, JP 4-01.6

Notes: null

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| M1 | Hours | To restore lines of communications (LOCs) following interruption. |
| M2 | Minutes | For rapid reaction forces to reach point of lines of communications (LOCs) attack. |
| M4 | Percent | Reduction in lines of communications (LOCs) capacity (resulting from enemy attack in operational area [OA]). |
| M3 | Percent | Of traffic flow on lines of communications (LOCs) (air, land, sea) interrupted by hostile action. |
| M5 | Percent | Of lines of communications (LOCs) reduction that will affect combat operations/campaign. |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs) that are trained in theater specific/mission-specific requirements. |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained in air, land, and sea lines of |

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| | | communications (LOCs). |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M9 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact on the capability to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M10 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M11 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M12 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M13 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M14 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)? |
| M15 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs). |
| M17 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)? |
| M18 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of |

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| | | communications (LOCs). |
| M19 | Yes/No | Does the task organization incorporate conventional forces mission-specific activities to secure air, land, and sea lines of communications (LOCs)? |

OP 6.5.5 Integrate Security Forces (SFs)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Integrate host nation (HN) police, fire departments, military internal security forces (SFs), communications infrastructure, constabulary, rescue agencies, and penal institutions into the security plan. JP 3-08, JP 3-10 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include the planning and execution of operational tasks that involve operations of two or more nations forces including the forces of the host nation (HN). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of civil unrest incidents handled jointly by host nation (HN) forces and United States (US) forces. |
| M2 | Percent | Of communications capacity from host nation (HN) infrastructure. |
| M3 | Percent | Of requirements delayed or disrupted. |
| M4 | Percent | Of significant hazards removed by host nation (HN). |
| M5 | Percent | Of total combat service support (CSS) supplied by host nation (HN). |
| M6 | Percent | Of total combat support (CSS) supplied by host nation (HN). |
| M7 | Percent | Of United States (US) plans have host nation (HN) supporting plans. |
| M8 | Percent | Reduction in loss of communications systems capability after addition of host nation (HN) damage control elements. |
| M9 | Personnel | Of total number of combat service support (CSS) personnel reduced by host nation (HN) support. |
| M10 | Percent | Reduction in combat service support |

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| | | (CSS) personnel through host nation (HN) support. |
| M11 | Percent | Of communications systems capacity provided by host nation (HN) damage control and restoral. |
| M12 | Percent | Of communications redundancy from host nation (HN) common infrastructure. |
| M14 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M13 | Percent | Of command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) capacity provided by host nation (HN) infrastructure. |
| M15 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M16 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M17 | Percent | Of conventional forces that is ready to deploy to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M18 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M19 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M20 | Percent | Of conventional forces language proficiency billets filled to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M21 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |

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| M22 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M23 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means? |
| M26 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M27 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M28 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means. |
| M29 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to integrate host-nation security forces (HNSF) and means? |
| M30 | Percent | Of host nation (HN) incident responses require liaison officer (LNO) or noncommissioned officer (NCO). |
| M31 | Percent | Increase in tactical force strength by using host nation (HN) to fulfill security in joint plans. |
| M32 | Percent | Increase in availability of Air Force forces (AFFOR) through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans. |
| M33 | Hours | Delay between requisitioning agreed support and receiving it. |
| M34 | Hours | Delay in host nation (HN) response awaiting translator or liaison officer (LNO). |

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| M35 | Incidents | Involving United States (US) forces and host nation (HN) security personnel (per week). |
| M37 | Incidents | Require liaison officer (LNO) to resolve (per week). |
| M36 | Instances | Of communications systems capability, damaged by enemy forces, being repaired by host nation (HN) damage control elements. |
| M38 | Minutes | Delay in host nation (HN) response awaiting translator or liaison officer (LNO). |
| M39 | Minutes | Difference in response time between host nation (HN) and United States (US) fire and rescue forces. |
| M40 | Minutes | Difference in response time between United States (US) and host nation (HN) forces. |
| M41 | Percent | Of civil unrest incidents handled by host nation (HN) forces without United States (US) backup. |
| M42 | Percent | Increase in availability of combat forces through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans. |
| M43 | Percent | Increase in availability of tactical forces through use of host nation (HN) security in joint force plans. |
| M44 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |
| M45 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |
| M46 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form strategic networks with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 6.6 DELETED Conduct Defensive Countermeasure Operations

OP 6.6.1 DELETED Conduct Defensive

Countermeasures Against Threat Intelligence Sensors

OP 6.6.2 DELETED Conduct Defensive Countermeasures Against Threat Precision Engagement

OP 6.7 Conduct Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection (DCIP) Program

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Coordinate the protection of defense critical infrastructures (DCIs) and selected key resources. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODD 7730.65

Notes: This task includes the coordination of the operations and activities to protect defense critical infrastructures. This task also includes reporting the status of resource allocation decisions against known asset vulnerabilities in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Asset owner coordinates and documents critical infrastructure vulnerability remediation/mitigation investment decisions with affected combatant commander (CCDR)/combat support agency (CSA) director. |
| M2 | Yes/No | A command/agency office of primary responsibility (OPR) is identified to implement the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) in accordance with (IAW) Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3020.40. |
| M3 | Yes/No | The command/agency Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) is adequately manned and funded to determine critical assets, coordinate traditional combatant commander |

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| | | activities (TCAs) assessment schedule, and to track risk management of identified vulnerabilities. |
| M4 | Yes/No | The Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP) office of primary responsibility (OPR) is managing critical asset readiness reporting in the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). |

OP 6.7.1 Identify Task Critical Assets

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Identify mission-critical assets and associate them with a particular facility. JP 3-07.2, JP 3-27 (primary), DODD 3020.40, DODM 3020.45

Notes: N/A

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is the prioritized task critical asset list provided to combatant command (CCMD)/combat support agency (CSA) critical infrastructure program manager (PM)? |
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OP 6.7.2 Conduct Critical Asset Vulnerability Assessment (VA)

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct a systematic examination of mission-essential systems, assets, and applications to identify vulnerabilities which could cause a degradation or loss of designed capability. JP 3-07.2 (primary), JP 3-10, DODD 3020.40

Notes: A loss of capability to perform a designed function maybe the result of being subjected to a certain level of threat or hazard.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Do assessments identify vulnerabilities using authoritative standards (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD] approved benchmarks and standards, |
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| | | Service directives, agency directives, etc.)? |
| M2 | Percent | Of identified task critical assets that are assessed within a 3-year period. |
| M3 | Percent | Of planned self-assessments executed in past 12 months. |
| M4 | Percent | Of requests for outside support for detailed technical vulnerability assessments approved during last Joint Staff assessment planning cycle. |

OP 6.8 Detect Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Discover criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and other adversarial groups and entities. JP 2-01.3 (primary), JP 3-07.2, JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-26, JP 3-57, DODD 3000.07

Notes: Organizations of this type have structure, membership, resources, and security that determine its capabilities, influence, and reach. A general knowledge of the prevalent models of these types of organizations helps to understand their overall capabilities. For example, a terrorist organization is characterized by its levels of commitment, the tactical level cellular organization, group organizational structure, and its primary motivation. Task may include irregular threat networks.

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| M1 | Number | Of key nodes identified. |
| M2 | Number | Of links between key nodes identified. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the commander identified elements within the operational environment (OE) that support threat networks? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the commander have an understanding of the social and cultural dynamics (e.g., tribal politics, social networks, religious influences, cultural mores) that could support threat networks? |
| M5 | Percent | Of high-payoff targets (HPTs) located. |
| M6 | Percent | Of high-value targets (HVTs) located. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the joint commander address irregular threats in the targeting process? |

OP 6.8.1 Attack Threat Networks

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Attack criminal, insurgent, terrorist, irregular, and other adversarial groups and entities. JP 3-0, JP 3-05, JP 3-12 (S), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-22, JP 3-24, JP 3-25, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-60, DOD National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, DODD 3000.07

Notes: Use of direct and/or indirect means to cause adversaries to be ineffective, incapable and/or unwilling to attack the United States (US) homeland, allies, or interests. This task applies to irregular threat networks who operate in cyberspace.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Has the commander coordinated attack means with host nation(s) (HNs) and/or groups? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the commander identified enough of the threat network to limit/avoid collateral damage? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has the commander assessed the second and third order effects on the political and social situation by attacking a targeted network? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network resources? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed a comprehensive plan after identification of key network vulnerabilities? |
| M6 | Percent | Of targets engaged that contribute to the desired effect on the network in accordance with established operational objectives. |
| M7 | Percent | Of identified network key nodes with viable engagement options for the commander. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Does the Joint Command address irregular threats in the targeting process? |

OP 6.9.3 DELETED Provide Foreign Security Forces (FSF) Logistics Support

OP 7 Execute Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Execute actions to ensure the United States (US), its Armed Forces, allies, coalition partners, and interests are neither coerced nor attacked by enemies using chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons as weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01D, CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODI 3020.52

Notes: Control supporting tasks are accomplished with capabilities to divert, intercept, isolate, seize, and secure weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including related technology, materials, expertise, and means of delivery. This task may include assessing planning considerations and strategies and affirming objectives, standards, and requirements to courses of action (COAs). This includes operations by Department of Defense (DOD)-developed, specialized capabilities and units to address the tasks associated with this countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) activity. It ensures readiness of enabling systems, such as intelligence, science/technologies, and subject matter expertise reachback capabilities. It executes CWMD mission(s) to protect the force. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) recognizes the potential hazards of toxic industrial materials (TIMs).

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| M1 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have nuclear attack capabilities. |
| M2 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have chemical attack capabilities. |
| M3 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA), or with influence, that have biological attack capabilities. |
| M4 | Percent | Change in number of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capable the joint operations area (JOA) actors in the past year. |
| M5 | Number | Of nonstate actors with assessed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA). |

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| M6 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA) plans without chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) considerations when, in fact, a valid CBRN threat existed. |
| M7 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 nautical miles (nm). |
| M8 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM). |
| M9 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development. |
| M10 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology. |
| M11 | Number | Of nations possessing toxic industrial materials (TIMs) manufacturing, storage, and transportation activities in the theater; specific locations of each in the joint operations area (JOA); and specific combatant command (CCMD) database containing all TIMs and their derivative components/compounds and suppliers. |
| M12 | Number | Of deterrence successes where an identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) capability in the joint operations area (JOA) was not used. |
| M13 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, and precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M14 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M15 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA) synchronized exercises with other joint |

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| | | and combined exercise programs. |
| M16 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA) coordinated exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is 100 percent integrated and operational with joint operations area (JOA) communications, alert, and warning systems. |
| M18 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M19 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations in the joint operations area (JOA) acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M20 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |
| M21 | Hours | To establish protection for all United States (US), allied, and coalition partner personnel in the joint operations area (JOA), and coordinate |

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| | | passive defense medical support. |
| M22 | Percent | Of passive defense assets/capabilities deployed into critical the joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaport of debarkations (SPODs) within time constraints. |
| M23 | Percent | Of medical assets/capabilities deployed into critical the joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation (APODs)/seaport of debarkations (SPODs) within time constraints. |
| M24 | Percent | Of passive defense assets/capabilities staged in the joint operations area (JOA) prior to conducting offensive operations within time constraints. |
| M25 | Yes/No | Ongoing military operations are taking precedence over military support of foreign consequence management (FCM). |
| M26 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures are active, layered, and reflect a defense-in-depth as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises. |
| M27 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures provide situational awareness (SA) and integrated command and control (C2) as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises. |
| M28 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operation plans (OPLANs), programs, and measures utilize the enablers of intelligence, partnership capacity, and theater communications support as evidenced by successful participation in countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) exercises. |
| M29 | Percent | Of intelligence on enemy chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear |

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| | | (CBRN) weapon systems that proves to be accurate. |
| M30 | Days | To supply chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter experts (SMEs) in response to combatant commander (CCDR) or civil authority requests. |
| M31 | Hours | To provide reachback capabilities with subject matter experts (SMEs) for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) requests for information (RFIs). |

OP 7.1 DELETED Enable Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.2 Conduct Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Threat Reduction

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Implement planned countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD)/chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threat reduction activities. JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), JP 3-41, CJCSI 3125.01A, CJCSI 3214.01C, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, DODI 3020.52, FM 3-11.14, FM 3-11.34

Notes: This task may require special focus on counterdrug interdiction and/or Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) programs. Combatant commands (CCMDs) counterdrug interdiction efforts and/or PSI programs are considered the actionable focal points for integrating threat reduction activities. This task may aid host nation (HN) authorities to enhance their physical security; preallocate detection equipment; and reduce, dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection of a states existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, stockpiles, and capabilities. This task may also require language proficiency, and/or regional expertise or cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the culture of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations, and/ or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year. |
| M2 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs. |
| M3 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs. |
| M4 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs. |
| M5 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation. |
| M6 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a ballistic missile (BM) program. |
| M7 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 kilometers (km). |
| M8 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BM). |
| M9 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have sea-based chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon forces in development. |
| M10 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology. |
| M11 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M12 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA). |

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| M13 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA) synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M14 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA) coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M15 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) threat reduction operational plans and actions? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) threat reduction plans and actions? |
| M18 | Number | Of personnel able to translate training material into native language. |
| M19 | Number | Of personnel who understand capabilities and limitations of partners to integrate multinational forces (MNFs). |

OP 7.3 Conduct Security Cooperation

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct interactions with foreign security establishments to build security relationships that promote specific U.S. security interests, develop allied and partner nation military and security capabilities for self-defense and multinational operations. Provide U.S. forces with peacetime and contingency access to allied and partner nations. JP 3-20, JP 3-22, JP 3-40 (primary), DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: This task actually consists of partnering and coordinating. United States (US) forces establish domestic and foreign security partnerships to support the collective capability to respond to and defeat WMD threats and manage the consequences of an attack. Existing partnerships must be maintained and new relationships sought out, in key areas that support deterrence and all operational phases. US forces promote and improve common threat awareness, interoperability, response preparedness, and WMD risk reduction. Actions that support this task include operational planning with partners and security cooperation (SC) efforts that synchronize counterproliferation activities such as interception. Combined coalition exercises and workshops to improve coordination and exchange best practices may improve partner and allied capacity to countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD). Combatant command (CCMD) cooperative defense initiatives and/or Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) programs are considered the actionable focal points for integrating SC and partner activities. Conduct coordination with allies and coalition partners to prevent, dissuade, or deny state and non-state actor access to weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-relevant capabilities; respond to support nonproliferation efforts assigned by treaties, agreements, sanctions, export control regimes and frameworks, national, international, and host nation (HN) programs. SC and partner activities contribute to achieve objectives that contribute materially to the achievement of the combatant commander (CCDR)-designated end states for a campaign plan. This task may be accomplished through military-to-military contact, burden sharing arrangements, combined military activities, and support to international activities.

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| M1 | Percent | Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year. |
| M2 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected |

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| | | biological weapons programs. |
| M3 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs. |
| M4 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs. |
| M5 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that accepted United States (US) help in controlling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon technology proliferation. |
| M6 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a ballistic missile (BM) program. |
| M7 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have a program for a ballistic missile (BM) with range more than 500 nautical miles (nm). |
| M8 | Number | Of nations in the theater or joint operations area (JOA) that have successfully mated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon warheads to ballistic missiles (BMs). |
| M9 | Number | Of nations in chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) that have sea-based CBRN weapon forces in development. |
| M10 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that provided assistance to other nations in the transfer of critical weapons technology. |
| M11 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M12 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M13 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resource and Training System (GSORTS) |

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| | | database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M14 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA)-synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M15 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA)-coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) operation plans (OPLANs) and actions? |
| M18 | Percent | Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M19 | Days | To obtain commitment of support from allies (after submitting request). |
| M20 | Yes/No | Do the joint operations area (JOA) security cooperation (SC) and partner activities support the combatant command (CCMD) campaign plans SC activities? |
| M21 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel |

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| | | trained to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M22 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M23 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M24 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M25 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M26 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR). |
| M27 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M28 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment cultural awareness training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M29 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M30 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to conduct |

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| | | security cooperation (SC) and partner activities? |
| M33 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M34 | Percent | Of training event(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M35 | Percent | Of exercise(s) focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |
| M36 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities? |
| M37 | Percent | Of education focused on mission-specific activities to conduct security cooperation (SC) and partner activities. |

OP 7.4 Execute Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Control

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) control operations. Divert, intercept, isolate, seize, and secure weapons of mass destruction (WMD), including related technology, materials, expertise, and means of delivery. JP 2-01, JP 3-03, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3401.01E, CJCSI 3401.02B, CJCSI 3520.02A, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: This task may involve conducting air, land, or sea operations as part of the joint force commander's (JFC's) campaign or major operation to destroy, neutralize, or delay the enemy's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) potential. The JFC should focus on controlling an actor of concerns program elements and then transitioning control to a competent authority for final disposition as the situation/mission dictates. In peacetime, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) control operations are planned and executed in order to intercept

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dual-use materials and expertise in transit aboard nonmilitary transports. Identifying and disrupting WMD pathways depends on understanding the relations among actors of concern and their supporting networks. It is often difficult to monitor WMD programs due to the wide range of supporting items and personnel. Efforts must distinguish between licit and illicit activities and track the transit of goods and people across regions to reveal networks. Additionally, the need to conduct predictive threat analysis places ever-growing demands on intelligence and other capabilities.

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| M1 | Percent | Of detected chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons intercepted in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M2 | Number | Of United States (US) casualties both combatant and non-combatant in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M3 | Number | Of false alarms in the joint operations area (JOA). False alarms refer to the mistaken identification of delivery systems as being armed with weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M4 | Days | To locate, identify, and classify threats, precise location of suspected weapon fabrication, assembly, and required storage in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M5 | Days | To describe the posture and disposition of the country's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) weapons, munitions, delivery systems, and units in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M6 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) is fully integrated and 100 percent mission capable. |
| M7 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and support forces in the joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination |

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| | | element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M8 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA)-synchronized Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises with other joint and combined exercise programs. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Joint force commander (JFC) seeks combinations of forces and actions to achieve concentration of various dimensions of the joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan. |
| M10 | Number | Of joint operations area (JOA)-coordinated Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) exercises, as appropriate, with United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM), in furtherance of the USSTRATCOM responsibility to integrate and synchronize applicable Department of Defense (DOD)-wide efforts across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) spectrums. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Joint force commander (JFC) arranges interdiction actions to take advantage of friendly strengths and enemy vulnerabilities and to preserve freedom of action for future operations. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan prohibits the transfer of enemy weapons of mass (WMD) tactical and operational infrastructure. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) interdiction plan synchronizes the actions of air, land, sea, and special operations forces (SOF). |
| M14 | Yes/No | Joint operations area (JOA) weapons of mass destruction (WMD) interdiction operations utilize and maximize unity of effort, centralized planning, and decentralized execution. |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions? |

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| M16 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) operational plans and actions? |
| M17 | Percent | Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M18 | Percent | Of enemy forces or materials captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed in the joint operations area (JOA) before effective use against friendly forces. |
| M19 | Percent | Of enemy operational forces captured, disrupted, delayed, degraded, neutralized, or destroyed outside the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M20 | Percent | Change in number of nuclear powers in the joint operations area (JOA) in the last year. |
| M21 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected biological weapons programs. |
| M22 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected chemical weapons programs. |
| M23 | Number | Of nations in the joint operations area (JOA) that have actual or suspected nuclear weapons programs. |
| M24 | Number | Of personnel able to communicate with partner nation (PN) security forces (SFs) and civilian agencies in native language. |

OP 7.4.2 Execute International Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Response (ICBRN-R)

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide assistance to friends and allies in responding to the effects from an intentional or accidental chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) incident on foreign territory. JP 3-11, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), JP 3-57, JP 4-02, CJCSI 3125.01D, CJCSI

3214.01E, DODD 5100.46

Notes: During international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear response (ICBRN-R) operations, the Department of Defense (DOD) may need to maintain operational control over the affected area of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident until a transition to either Department of State (DOS) or host nation (HN) can occur. For ICBRN-R operations conducted in sovereign nations where DOD is already present, conducting military operations, DOD will transition responsibility to DOS or HN once United States (US) and allied forces are capable of continuing their mission in the environment. While DOD remains a force provider for extended ICBRN-R operations, DOS or the HN assumes responsibility once there is no longer an impact on combat forces.

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| M1 | Hours | To alert and deploy consequence management advisory team (CMAT). |
| M2 | Hours | To assess consequences and facilitate follow-in Department of Defense (DOD) support. |
| M3 | Days | To supply chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) teams with subject matter expert (SME) in response to combatant commander (CCDR) or civil authority requests. |
| M4 | Hours | For reaction team to arrive on site after alert/deployment. |
| M5 | Hours | After arrival on site, to assess consequences and facilitate recovery. |
| M6 | Percent | Of medical foreign consequence management teams available. |
| M7 | Days/Weeks | To coordinate emergency response plan with civil authority (outside continental United States [OCONUS]). |

OP 7.5 DELETED Conduct Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Active Defense Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.6 DELETED Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Elimination

OP 7.7 DELETED Conduct Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Offensive Operations

OP 7.8 Conduct Layered Integrated Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Defense

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Implement measures to minimize or negate the vulnerability to, and effects of, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attacks. JP 2-01, JP 3-11, JP 3-40 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01C, CJCSI 3214.01C, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014, FM 3-11.34

Notes: Task may include conducting medical surveillance; placement and use of networked detectors to warn; deployment, issue, and use of prophylaxis to military and civilians; preparation and employment of concept of operations (CONOPS) to survive and operate in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) environment. Task may trigger intelligence activities to support vulnerability assessments (VAs) to prepare consequence management (CM) estimates for CBRN contamination. Initiating a layered integrated defense capability upon initiation of United States (US) force flow is most critical to commence and sustain aerial ports of debarkation/seaports of debarkation (APODs/SPODs) operations. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) defense programs may be integrated into virtually every military operation. Services may play the key role in preparing the deploying forces to meet the combatant commander (CCDR) and joint force commander's (JFC's) minimum requirements for conducting operations in a WMD-threatened environment. This mission area focuses on maintaining the joint forces ability to continue military operations in a CBRN environment.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) warning and reporting system for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M2 | Percent | Of operational forces and means trained and equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M3 | Hours | To position operational detectors for |

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| | | optimum protection of forces. |
| M4 | Percent | Of enemy attacks detected. |
| M5 | Number | Of instances when operational forces and facilities were affected by an attack without warning. |
| M6 | Percent | Of operational forces and facilities with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M7 | Percent | Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets. |
| M8 | Hours | To coordinate for additional assets for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M9 | Number | Of false positive alarms. |
| M10 | Instances | Of undetected use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN). |
| M11 | Instances | Of decontamination capability being insufficient for the situation. |
| M12 | Hours | To operationally decontaminate or weather a base area attacked with chemical weapons. |
| M13 | Days | To inoculate personnel under a biological threat. |
| M14 | Percent | Of base areas with dedicated chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) monitoring teams. |
| M15 | Hours | To establish command and control (C2) at incident location. |
| M16 | Instances | Of medical facilities not able to treat contaminated casualties. |
| M17 | Hours | To provide joint technical augmentation cell on site. |
| M18 | Hours | To provide initial assessment after arrival of command and control (C2) at incident location. |
| M19 | Hours | To complete food, water, and vector vulnerability assessments (VAs) and toxic industrial materials (TIMs) VAs. |
| M20 | Hours | To provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) health risk assessment estimate. |
| M21 | Hours | To recognize, identify, and diagnose chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents and casualties. |
| M22 | Hours | To perform medical sector detection, |

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| | | marking, and reporting. |
| M23 | Hours | To set up tracking and follow-up procedures of contaminated personnel. |
| M24 | Hours | To coordinate with mortuary affairs (MA) on handling, decontaminating, and transporting human remains. |
| M25 | Percent | Of operational forces trained to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M26 | Percent | Of operational forces equipped to operate in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M27 | Percent | Of operational forces with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M28 | Days | To identify joint operations area (JOA) medical threats and develop countermeasures. |
| M29 | Days | To conduct pre- and post-deployment screening procedures. |
| M30 | Days | To deploy assets to conduct medical surveillance in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M31 | Percent | Of immunizations and medical countermeasures on hand. |
| M32 | Percent | Of medical personnel trained in management of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M33 | Number | Of medical treatment facilities (MTFs) beds available. |
| M34 | Percent | Of non-effectiveness rate. |
| M35 | Hours | Of Joint Warning and Reporting Network (JWARN) 100 percent integration and interoperability with joint operations area (JOA) communication systems and alert/warning systems. |
| M36 | Hours | To establish protection for all United States (US), allied, and partner personnel in the joint operations area (JOA) and coordinate defense medical support. |
| M37 | Days | To identify terrorist organizations in the joint operations area (JOA) acting alone or with state sponsorship that possess or are attempting to acquire |

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| | | weapons of mass destruction (WMD). |
| M38 | Days | To identify government and commercial facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) (chemical, biopharmaceutical, nuclear, or using radioisotopes) that either through accident, wartime collateral damage, or terror/sabotage, could release toxic industrial materials (TIMs). |
| M39 | Number | Of United States (US) countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) and supporting forces in joint operations area (JOA) reporting C-1 or C-2 in unit Global Status of Resource and Training System (GSORTS) database. Specialized CWMD and CWMD supporting forces are those capabilities that are either unique to CWMD operations (e.g., agent defeat weapon, joint elimination coordination element), or are assigned to support a CWMD operation (e.g., radiation assessment teams, special operations forces [SOF]). |
| M40 | Percent | Of defense assets/capabilities deployed into critical joint operations area (JOA) aerial ports of debarkation/seaports of debarkation (APODs/SPODs) within time constraints. |
| M41 | Number | Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M42 | Number | Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M43 | Number | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) joint force training events: a. Command post exercises conducted per fiscal year (FY); b. Table top exercises conducted per FY; c. Field training exercises conducted per FY. |

OP 7.9 Execute Chemical, Biological,

Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Response

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) to a CBRN response to an incident. JP 3-11, JP 3-27, JP 3-28, JP 3-29, JP 3-40, JP 3-41 (primary), CJCSI 3125.01C, CJCSI 3214.01D, DOD Strategy For CWMD 2014

Notes: United States (US) military forces conduct chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear CBRN) response tasks to directly support the incident commander, or tribal, local, state, or federal emergency managers as they implement their response plans to mitigate the effects resulting from an intentional or unintentional CBRN release. This may include weapons or release of toxic industrial material (TIM). United States (US) forces may seek to restore essential operations and services as part of this task. CBRN response tasks support the broad sections of operations, planning, logistics, and finance/admin responsibilities under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Tasks support protection of the populace by sheltering-in-place or evacuation, firefighting and hazardous materials actions, emergency medical services and health support for mass care, contamination avoidance, decontamination, transportation of injured, urban search and rescue, mortuary affairs (MA), communications, public works and engineering, information management (IM), and restoration of services operations. Domestic CBRN response operations are conducted as part of a defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) operation. (Consider CBRN system support may require contractor maintenance.)

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) resources and capabilities factored into joint operations area (JOA) operational plans and actions? |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly or neutral forces or noncombatants in joint operations area (JOA) influenced by collateral effects from friendly attacks on chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon targets. |
| M3 | Percent | Of critical United States (US) facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon / toxic industrial materials |

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| | | (TIMs) use, release, and/or contamination. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are appropriate coalition resources and capabilities factored into the joint operations area (JOA) plans and actions? |
| M5 | Percent | Of critical host nation (HN) facilities in the joint operations area (JOA) destroyed, damaged, or rendered inoperable by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) use, release, and/or contamination. |
| M6 | Number | Of casualties to United States (US) military personnel in joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) incident. |
| M7 | Percent | Of casualties to United States (US) non-combatants in the joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon/toxic industrial materials (TIMs) incident. |
| M8 | Number | Of casualties to foreign, national, and host nation (HN) personnel in the joint operations area (JOA) attributed to the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon / toxic industrial materials (TIMs) incident. |
| M9 | Hours | For joint forces in the joint operations area (JOA) to be prepared to commence consequence management (CM) operations. |
| M10 | Hours | To coordinate for additional United States (US) assets for the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M11 | Hours | To provide emergency restoration of essential government services and infrastructure following a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon incident. |
| M12 | Days | To dispose of captured chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and/or facilities in approved site in the joint operations area (JOA) or following relocation. |

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| M13 | Percent | Of medical chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) treatment unit type codes (UTCs) available. |
| M14 | Days | To coordinate joint operations area (JOA) consequence management (CM) plan with local authorities (continental United States [CONUS] and outside continental United States [OCONUS]). |
| M15 | Days | To develop joint force commander (JFC)-specific deployment and redeployment plans in concert with host nation (HN). |
| M16 | Yes/No | In-place plan for Department of Defense (DOD) foreign consequence management (FCM) operations in conjunction with other United States Government (USG) agencies and allied host nation (HN) authorities. |
| M17 | Hours | To determine joint operations area (JOA) population at risk (PAR) and provide chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualty estimate for the commander's intelligence estimate. |
| M18 | Hours | To set up joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualty management. |
| M19 | Hours | To triage chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M20 | Hours | To treat chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M21 | Hours | To set up procedures for movement/quarantine of joint operations area (JOA) chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M22 | Hours | To decontaminate chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) casualties. |
| M23 | Percent | Of strategic intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets assigned to monitoring adversary's chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapon capabilities in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M24 | Hours | To implement plan to distribute |

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| | | medical supplies following chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) event. |
| M25 | Hours | To establish plan to distribute medicines and medical supplies. |
| M26 | Percent | Of items of hazardous material that cannot be processed in accordance with appropriate regulations. |
| M27 | Weeks | To appropriately dispose of hazardous material. |
| M28 | Percent | Of items recovered were salvaged for further use. |
| M29 | Weeks | To conduct salvage. |
| M30 | Percent | Of hazardous material (HAZMAT) disposed of properly in accordance with HAZMAT processing procedures. |
| M31 | Percent | Of items requiring decontamination. |
| M32 | Days | To coordinate transportation support to return remains to continental United States (CONUS). |
| M33 | Percent | Of remains correctly identified. |
| M34 | Days | To process remains from recovery through evacuation to continental United States (CONUS). |
| M35 | Percent | Of noncombatants successfully evacuated. |
| M36 | Yes/No | Evacuation policy specifies decontamination requirements. |
| M37 | Hours | Between evacuation departure and arrival at temporary safe haven. |
| M38 | Percent | Of evacuees (requiring medical or other care) receive adequate care. |
| M39 | Yes/No | Are appropriate United States (US) entry procedures factored in for returning US and for international forces and assets entering the US? |
| M40 | Days | To restore normal ground lines of communication following hostile action or disaster. |
| M41 | Number | Of joint chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear consequence management (CBRN CM) exercises/rehearsals conducted per fiscal year (FY). |
| M42 | Number | Of joint senior leader chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) training classes conducted per fiscal year (FY). |

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| M43 | Number | Of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) joint force training events: a. command post exercises conducted per fiscal year (FY), b. table top exercises conducted per FY, and c. field training exercises conducted per FY. |
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OP 7.9.1 DELETED Conduct Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Consequence Management (CBRN CM)

OP 7.9.2 DELETED Conduct Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Foreign Consequence Management (FCM) Operations in Joint Operations Area (JOA)

OP 7.9.3 Assess Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazards

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct assessment to detect, identify, and describe the possible effects on personnel and the operating environment of identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: This task may conduct and provide plume and other modeling to support decision making. May also advise the incident commander on potential mitigation actions. May utilize organization, personnel, equipment, and supplies. This task typically supports the incident commander by providing quick and accurate assessments.

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| M1 | Hours | To return completed chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) crisis assessment to the customer from receipt of request for |
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| | | information (RFI). |
| M2 | Percentage | Accuracy of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) transport and dispersion based on available data. |
| M3 | Hours | To make initial pre-strike or post-strike analysis of strike effects on a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) target. |

OP 8 Conduct Military Engagement

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct routine and contingency contact and interaction among individuals and elements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and their interorganizational partners. JP 3-0, JP 3-08 (primary), JP 3-16, JP 3-20, JP 3-27, JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Interorganizational partners may include other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies; state, territorial, local, and tribal government agencies; international organizations; foreign security forces (FSF) and government agencies; nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); entities of the private sector; and foreign populations and groups. This task may include developing and maintaining interorganizational partnerships to build trust and confidence; share information; coordinate, synchronize, and integrate mutual activities; and maintain influence and legitimacy. Military engagement may occur as part of security cooperation (SC), but may also extend to interaction with domestic civilian authorities, multinational security forces, foreign populations and groups, and the private sector. Military engagement activities usually involve coordinating, synchronizing, or integrating a combination of military forces and capabilities with the efforts of interorganizational partners. This task may include the conduct of security assistance (SA), security force assistance (SFA), nation assistance (NA), stability actions, foreign internal defense (FID), counterinsurgency (COIN), unconventional warfare (UW), combating terrorism (CbT), counterdrug operations (CDOPS), humanitarian demining activities (HDA), peace operations (PO), noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA), defense support of civil authorities (DSCA), and homeland defense within the United States (US). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the

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operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Frequency | Of interaction between Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) personnel and PN, neutral, or friendly actors, groups, and populations. |
| M2 | Number | Of Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) personnel with the required language and regional proficiency. |
| M3 | Number | Of interorganizational partnerships in the operational area. |

OP 8.1 Develop Religious Liaison

DJS Approval Date: 27-JUL-16

Description: Develop relationships with indigenous religious leaders. JP 1-05 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: In many situations, religious leaders prefer clergy-to-clergy communication. Religious liaison builds personal relationships intended to ameliorate suffering, promote peaceful conflict resolution, and foster and the benevolent expression of religion. Military chaplains with the requisite knowledge, experience, and training/education have religious legitimacy that may directly contribute positively to the mission. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that ameliorate suffering. |
| M2 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote peace. |
| M3 | Number | Of events performed with leaders on matters of religion that promote the benevolent expression of religion. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are religious leader liaison activities specifically supporting command approved objectives? |

OP 8.10 Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation outside the United States and its territories. JP 3-0, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 5100.46, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: This task may include surveying the disaster area, prioritizing needs, conducting health assessments, and providing health services, communications, shelter, subsistence, water, engineering support, transportation, firefighting, mass care, urban search and rescue (SAR), hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response, and energy distribution. Joint forces normally perform this task in support of the Lead Federal Agency, normally the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS) in response to natural or man-made disasters or other endemic conditions.

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| M1 | Percent | Of affected area under control of legitimate authorities. |
| M2 | Percent | Of populace that has basic needs met within 24 hours after disaster/incident. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form contacts with partner forces, local populace, and governing authorities, and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 8.11 DELETED Conduct Humanitarian and Civic Assistance (HCA)

OP 8.12 Conduct Security Force Assistance (SFA)

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Develop the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions. JP 3-07, JP 3-08, JP 3-16,

JP 3-22 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: Foreign security forces (FSF) are all organizations and personnel under host nation (HN) control that have a mission of protecting HN sovereignty from internal or external threats. Elements of FSF normally include full-time, reserve, or auxiliary military forces, police, corrections personnel, border guards (to include various coast guards), or other similar capabilities at the local through national levels. Institutions that support FSF include government ministries or departments, academies, training centers, logistics centers, and other similar activities from the local through national levels. These institutions provide the supporting doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, education, personnel, facilities, and policy for the FSF. As a key aspect of security cooperation, United States (US) joint forces conduct SFA with, through, and by the FSF to improve their capacity and capabilities through organize, train, equip, rebuild/build, and advise (OTERA). SFA also contributes to DOD's role in United States Government (USG) efforts to support HN security sector reform (SSR). This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfare (IW).

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| M1 | Percent | Of requested Security Force Assistance (SFA) activities completed |
| M2 | Number | Of follow-on contacts developed with indigenous personnel as a result of Security Force Assistance (SFA) efforts |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence |

OP 8.13 Conduct Humanitarian Demining Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Furnish education, training, and/or technical assistance in the detection and clearance of land mines and other explosive remnants

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of war. JP 3-05, JP 3-15, JP 3-29 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: The purpose of humanitarian demining assistance is typically to help partner nations develop sustainable, indigenous demining capacity; and mine risk education and/or mine victims programs. Task may focus on reducing or eliminating the threat to noncombatants and friendly military forces posed by mines, booby traps, and/or other explosive devices by training host-nation forces in the location, recognition, and safe disposal of mines and other destructive devices, as well as program management. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) military trainers identified host nation (HN) capabilities in demining? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) military trainers completed an assessment of host nation (HN) demining requirements? |
| M3 | Number | Of host nation (HN) personnel trained to conduct humanitarian demining. |

OP 8.15 Integrate Counterdrug Operations

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Assist or integrate federal, state, and/or local (including territorial and tribal) law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and/or partner nations (PNs) in their efforts to disrupt the transport and transfer of illegal drugs. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), JP 3-08, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3710.01B, DODI 3025.21

Notes: Illicit drug trafficking, smuggling of every sort, and the regional and global movement of violent extremists are closely linked financially, politically, and operationally. In this task the assistance United States military forces may give is limited by the Posse Comitatus Act, Title 18 USC Section 1385. Posse Comitatus does not apply to the Army or Air National Guard when under state control Title 32 USC. In this task assistance maybe given to federal, state, territorial, tribal and local law enforcement agencies. In this task assistance given to partner nations (PNs) is based on Department of State Memorandums of Agreement with

PNs.

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| M1 | Percent | Reduction of drug traffic into the United States (US) from operational area each year. |
| M2 | Hours | Of warning provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of arrival in United States (US) of maritime drug shipments. |
| M3 | Number | Of host nation (HN) personnel training with the United States (US) military forces. |

OP 8.16 Establish a Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Establish and operate a civil-military operations center (CMOC). JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), JP 4-10, CJCSJ 3126.01A

Notes: A civil-military operations center (CMOC) is an organization, normally comprised of civil affairs personnel, established to plan and facilitate coordination, synchronization, integration, and assessment of the activities of a joint force with the activities of other United States Government (USG) departments, agencies, and other interorganizational partners in the operational area. This task may include working with the OCS integration cell or OCS planners to synchronize commercial sources of support between DoD, the interagency, IGOs, and NGOs. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is civil-military operations center (CMOC) established? |
| M2 | Number | Of interorganizational partners and indigenous personnel that interface with the civil-military operations center |

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| | | (CMOC). |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 8.17 Establish Transitional Military Authority

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Establish a transitional military authority or military administration where no civil government exists. JP 3-0, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, DoD Law of War Manual

Notes: The United States Government has the legal, moral, and ethical responsibility to establish governance in areas it occupies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Did joint force plan for transitional military authority governance during stabilization phase of military operation? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Did joint force prepare its units for transitional military authority governance during stabilization phase of military operation? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Did joint force restore order during the transition from combat operations to military governance? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Did joint force establish a military government or military administration to address security, basic needs, participation, adjudication of grievances, and justice? |
| M5 | Frequency | Of lawless behavior in areas under military governance. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural |

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| | | inter-personal skills able to form contacts with partner forces and exert cross-cultural influence. |
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OP 8.18 Coordinate with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). JP 3-08, JP 3-16, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSJ 3126.01A

Notes: Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) operate in most conflict areas, areas of instability, and under-governed territory. Cooperation with NGOs can improve Joint Force effectiveness and minimize conflict between the Department of Defense (DoD) and NGO.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Number | Of formal contacts with relevant Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs). |
| M2 | Percent | Of relevant Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) that cooperate and/or have formal agreements with US forces or interorganizational partners, facilitated by DoD. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel possessing cultural inter-personal skills able to form contacts with the local populace and exert cross-cultural influence. |

OP 8.2 Conduct Military Exchanges

DJS Approval Date: 14-AUG-17

Description: Participate in reciprocal programs and/or non-reciprocal exchanges of individuals/or units to foster military-to-military cooperation. JP 3-20 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A, DODD 3000.07

Notes: Military exchange programs may be instrumental in fostering mutual understanding between forces. Military exchanges and partnerships familiarize each force with the organization, administration, and operations of the other, and enhance cultural awareness. These types of programs, coupled with the security assistance (SA) program, are

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extremely valuable in improving host nation (HN) and United States (US) relations. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does the commander have a military exchange program established? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the commander familiarized each force with operations of the other? |
| M3 | Ratio | Of military exchange programs planned. |
| M4 | Ratio | Of military exchange programs resourced. |
| M5 | Ratio | Of military exchange programs completed. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the commander's military exchange program support the theater campaign plan (TCP)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was appropriate vetting (e.g., human rights, medical, criminal) done on foreign exchange personnel prior to the start of the exchange? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Was appropriate vetting (e.g., human rights, medical, criminal) done on foreign exchange units prior to the start of the exchange? |
| M9 | Percent | Of military exchange programs executed. |

OP 8.20 Integrate Counterterrorism (CT)

DJS Approval Date: 12-JAN-17

Description: Integrate and/or support Department of Defense (DoD) and United States Government (USG) activities to disrupt, neutralize, defeat, or destroy violent extremist organizations. JP 3-05, JP 3-26 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-57, CJCS Guide 5260, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task may include protecting and/or supporting activities to protect the American people, homeland, and American interests, along with those of our allies and partners. Prevent terrorist development, acquisition, and use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to included triggers devices and other components. Eliminating terrorist safe havens;

Unclassified

Build enduring counterterrorism (CT) partnerships and capabilities which degrade links between terrorist organizations, networks, and their affiliates and adherents. Counter violent extremist ideology depriving terrorists of their enabling resources used to instill fear and coerce governments or societies. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | From decision to employ special operations forces (SOF) until operational objectives are achieved. |
| M2 | Number | Of United States (US) national-level plans or objectives impeded or defeated due to lack of special operations planning, capability or capacity. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel who understand socio-cultural dynamics. |

OP 8.3 Provide Advisory Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Render operational guidance and assistance to foreign security forces (FSF). JP 3-20, JP 3-22 (primary), DODD 3000.07

Notes: Advisors may participate in the planning of operations and may accompany security forces into operations in non-secure areas. Advisors operate under very specific rules of engagement (ROE) to ensure that they do not exceed their authorities. Assistance include efforts to enhance the capabilities of foreign security forces to train, organize, equip, employ, and sustain themselves. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

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|----|--------|-----------------------------------|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does the commander have a foreign |
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| | | internal defense (FID) integrated program? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the commander determined the method of advising foreign military forces? |
| M3 | Percent | Of required personnel to conduct advisor operation resourced. |
| M4 | Percent | Of required equipment to conduct advisor operation resourced. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has the commander identified relevant training (e.g., language, regional, and cultural) required for advisors? |
| M6 | Percent | Of advisors that meet the commander's identified training requirements. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has the commander assess adequate force protection for advisors? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has the commander incorporated the host nation (HN) program of internal defense and development (IDAD) into foreign internal defense (FID) planning? |
| M9 | Frequency | Of coordination with other government agencies of the host nation (HN), United States (US), and coalition. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has the commander developed sustainment/contingency plans in support of advisory team? |
| M11 | Percent | Of appropriate United States Government (USG) agencies integrated into the commander's planning. |
| M12 | Ratio | Of successful host nation (HN) security force operations prior to/after provision of advisory assistance. |

OP 8.4 Develop Foreign Security Forces (FSF) Training Architecture

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Assist a host nation (HN) in developing a formal architecture and/or curriculum structure for training its security forces. JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-22, CJCSI 3210.06, DODD 3000.07, DODI 5000.68

Notes: Joint forces may develop foreign security forces (FSF) training architectures as part of broader security cooperation programs. This task

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may involve many of the individual and collective skills performed in conventional military operations, such as non-combat operations, exercises, and other security cooperation activities. While the operational environment (OE) varies widely, HN leaders and trainers can still establish clear measures to evaluate the training of individuals, leaders, and units. This task may also improve HN curriculum structure to accomplish their training goals. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations. This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of irregular warfare (IW).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of required host nation (HN) resources available to accomplish their training plan to reach desired end-state. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Have required supporting institutions (e.g., noncommissioned officer [NCO]/officer academies, etc.) for all domains (air, land, maritime, cyber) been incorporated into the plan to develop and sustain the foreign security forces (FSF)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Does the plan consider the host nations (HNs) desired end-state? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Does the plan address the training (e.g., individual, collective) of host nation (HN) instructors? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Does the training plan have elements devoted to human rights, law of war, and rules of engagement (ROE) training? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has the commander assessed the capabilities of the various host nation (HN) security force (SF) elements? |
| M7 | Percent | Of appropriate United States Government (USG) agencies contributing to the host nations (HNs) planning effort. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Has commander synchronized United States (US) military activities with the country team(s) (CTs)? |
| M9 | Ratio | Of subject matter experts (SMEs) available/needed to assist with host nation (HN) process. |

OP 8.4.2 DELETED Conduct Interagency Conflict Assessment

OP 8.5.5 Coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Coordinate search and rescue assets. Support a broad range of search and rescue (SAR) operations. JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-50 (primary), DODD 3025.18, DODI 3003.01

Notes: During search and rescue (SAR) operations, this task will typically be provided in direct support of the incident commander or other proper civilian administration. This capability includes planning, coordinating, tracking, and supervising all assets supporting SAR operations. Coordinate SAR activities with information operations (IO) and public affairs (PA) in order to control the narrative related to the event and provide an operational advantage the supported commander.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of an engagement strategy with partner nations within the Area of Responsibility in support of the Theater Campaign Plan (TCP)? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has the Geographic Combatant Commander established an architecture within the Headquarters and throughout subordinate commands and components to provide or arrange for Search and Rescue services for persons in potential or actual distress? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Is the Geographic Combatant Commander prepared to fulfill requirements as the DoD lead for matters pertaining to the planning and execution of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has the Geographic Combatant Commander designated a Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) expert to provide operational advice to the National SAR Committee (NSARC)? |

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| M5 | Yes/No | As the Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the Aeronautical Search and Rescue Regions (SRR) corresponding to the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Geographic Combatant Commander adequately established, staffed, equipped and managed (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) the federal SAR systems in the responsible SRR? |
| M6 | Yes/No | As the designated Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinator for the 48 Contiguous states (Langley SRR) and Alaska (Elmendorf SRR), has the Geographic Combatant Commander has established (through the appropriate Service/executive agent) Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) and (if required) Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the Geographic Combatant Commander incorporate Search and Rescue capabilities as part of the Arctic engagement strategy? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) is adequately staffed, trained, and equipped to prepare, plan, and deploy in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) and emergency support function (ESF) #9? |
| M9 | Percent | Of Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) personnel assigned that is trained and able to perform assigned mission. |

OP 8.6 DELETED Provide Population Security

OP 8.6.1 DELETED Support Security Sector Reform (SSR)

OP 8.6.2 DELETED Provide Territorial Security

OP 8.6.2.1 Protect Infrastructure

DJS Approval Date: 28-JUL-16

Description: Conduct security activities to safeguard infrastructure including institutions of cultural and/or regional significance. JP 3-0, JP 3-10 (primary), CJCSI 3210.06, DODI 3000.05

Notes: This task includes protection of host nation (HN) infrastructure, particularly indigenous infrastructure. When required, military forces may extend protection during or after combat to HN cultural sites and natural resources, as well as government officials, and/or religious or cultural key personnel. These activities may include law enforcement, physical security and surveillance. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE).

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Number | Of safe havens identified to protect indigenous host nation (HN) personnel. |
| M2 | Number | Of safe havens identified to protect indigenous host nation (HN) religious places. |
| M3 | Percent | Of clear operations completed to secure local area. |
| M4 | Percent | Of hold operations completed to secure local area. |
| M5 | Percent | Of build operations completed to secure local area. |
| M12 | Time | To transition infrastructure security responsibilities to appropriate host nation (HN) or other entities. |
| M7 | Number | Of indigenous infrastructure locations in the host nation (HN) region that require force protection (FP). |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) forces considered the activities of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance (HA)? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) forces integrated nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance (HA)? |
| M10 | Ratio | Of United States (US) forces assigned to provide security to host nation (HN) |

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| | | infrastructure (e.g. housing, government, religious cultural key persons / facilities, military facilities, power generation sites) compared to other missions. |
| M11 | Percent | Of attacks on indigenous infrastructure. |
| M6 | Percent | Of United States (US) forces providing direct support to host nation (HN) security forces protecting infrastructure. |

OP 8.6.2.2 DELETED Implement Property Resolution

OP 8.7 DELETED Conduct Nation Assistance (NA)

OP 8.9 Conduct Military Civic Action (MCA)

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Manage infrastructure and other development projects executed by a host nation (HN) government or military. JP 3-07, JP 3-22, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: This task includes the use of preponderantly indigenous military forces with the advice and supervision of primarily Civil Affairs or other task organized CMO forces assigned to, or under operational control of the Joint Force. Forces conducting military civic action (MCA) should typically also coordinate and synchronize Information Operations (IO) and supported through the employment of relevant information related capabilities (IRCs) (i.e. Military Information Support Operations (MISO), Public Affairs (PA), Defense Support to Public Diplomacy (DSPD), Civil-Military Operations (CMO), visual information (VI), etc.). The military civic action projects and/or programs contribute to the economic and/or social development of the host nation (HN) populace. This task may include projects relating to education, emergency management, disaster preparedness, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health including, indigenous

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populations and institutions (IPI), and sanitation. Such actions should be coordinated with other United States Government (USG) departments and agencies to ensure efficient use of USG capabilities in support of the United States Mission and the combatant commanders' (CCDRs') plans in an effort to serve and to improve the standing of the local military forces with the population. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/or local populations and/or understand the operational environment (OE). This task may require the integration, interdependence, and/or interoperability of special operations forces (SOF) and conventional forces (CF). This task may require an understanding of both traditional and irregular warfares.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Time | To restore civil order and establish a safe and secure environment. |
| M2 | Time | To provide or restore essential government services. |
| M3 | Time | To restore or reconstruct emergency civil infrastructure. |
| M4 | Percent | Of affected local population receiving adequate humanitarian relief. |

TA 1 Conduct Maneuver

DJS Approval Date: 06-SEP-18

Description: Deploy, shift, regroup, or move forces to achieve a position of advantage with respect to enemy forces. JP 3-0 (primary)

Notes: Maneuver is the dynamic element of combat, the means of concentrating forces at the decisive point to achieve the surprise, psychological shock, physical momentum, and morale dominance which enables smaller forces to defeat larger ones. This task includes the movement of combat and support units.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Did the unit achieve a position of advantage with respect to the enemy? |
| M2 | Time | To initiate maneuver. |
| M3 | Time | To complete maneuver. |
| M4 | Percent | Of forces achieving position of advantage after executing the maneuver. |

TA 1.1.1 Conduct Intratheater Airlift

DJS Approval Date: 05-FEB-15

Description: Conduct short-range air transportation of personnel, equipment, and sustainment supplies. JP 3-17 (primary), DOD 4500.9-R, FM 3-35, FM 4-01

Notes: Airlift is moving cargo and personnel by air in the operations area, in support of the commander's tactical objectives. This task may include contractors authorized to accompany the force (CAAF) that are integral to the unit and weapon systems they support and service.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel, supplies, and equipment in area of operations (AO) that arrive at their destination on schedule. |

TA 1.1.2 Conduct Shipboard Deck Helicopter Landing Qualifications

DJS Approval Date: 27-JUL-16

Description: Conduct training and qualify rotary wing aircrew/aircraft detachments to prepare for shipboard embarkation. JP 3-04 (primary), COMDTINST M3710.2D, FM 1-564, NAVAIR 00-80T-105

Notes: This task should be performed in accordance with (IAW) appropriate Service requirements.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| M1 | Day/Single-Spot Landings | For initial qualification field deck landings prior to single-spot shipboard landings, all within consecutive days. |
| M2 | Day/Multi-Spot Landings | For initial qualification day field deck landings prior to day multi-spot shipboard landings, all within consecutive days. |
| M3 | Night Landings | For initial qualification be day qualified and current, and perform night field deck landings prior to night shipboard landings, all within consecutive days. |

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| M4 | Day Landings | Day landing currency requirement within days for single-spot shipboard landings; day landing currency requirement within preceding months for multi-spot shipboard landings. |
| M5 | Night Landings | Night landing currency requirement within preceding days. |

TA 1.1.4 Conduct Movement of Forces

DJS Approval Date: 31-JAN-18

Description: Conduct movement of multi-Service tactical unit forces. JP 3-01, JP 3-02, JP 3-17, JP 4-01 (primary)

Notes: Units may be moved by means or modes of transportation, to include sea and air, in support of the joint force commander (JFC).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of personnel, supplies, and equipment in area of operations (AO) that arrive at their destination on schedule. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operations degraded, delayed, or modified due to delays in moving or evacuating personnel, supplies, and equipment. |

TA 1.2 DELETED Conduct Passage of Lines

TA 1.2.1 Conduct Air Assault

DJS Approval Date: 14-JUN-17

Description: Conduct air assault with one or more Services. JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

Notes: Air assault forces execute forcible entries using fixed-wing, tiltrotor, and rotary-wing aircraft. Air assault forces can deploy from land-based facilities and ships. These forces can rapidly project combat power throughout the depth of an operational area (OA).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | Until aerial port of debarkation/seaport of debarkation |
|----|---------|---|

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| | | (APOD/SPOD) secured from direct fire and observed indirect fire for follow-on forces. |
| M2 | Hours | To seize lodgment area (after initial insertion). |

TA 1.2.2 Conduct Airborne Operations

DJS Approval Date: 06-JAN-15

Description: Conduct airborne operations with one or more Services. JP 3-17, JP 3-18 (primary)

Notes: Joint airborne and air assault operations involve the air movement and delivery of specially trained combat forces and logistic support into an objective area to execute a mission. Airborne and air assault forces provide the commander with the unique ability to quickly respond on short notice and mass rapidly on critical targets. Airborne operations are executed by specially trained forces and can be launched at a considerable distance from the target area with such speed as to cause tactical or operational surprise and prevent effective action by the enemy. Airborne forces can secure and/or destroy critical installations, facilities or terrain; reinforce United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs); and conduct a show of force or attack an adversary in isolated areas. There are four phases of airborne operations: marshaling, air movement, landing, and ground tactical phases.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To marshal forces at staging area. |
| M2 | Percent | Of troops, supplies, and equipment moved in joint airborne operations in accordance with (IAW) operation plan/operation order (OPLAN/OPORD). |
| M3 | Percent | Of airborne force arrives at objective as planned. |
| M4 | Hours | Until objective is secured. |
| M5 | Percent | Of airborne force is available for follow-on missions. |

TA 1.2.3 DELETED Conduct Amphibious Assault

TA 1.2.3.1 DELETED Conduct Raids

TA 1.2.4 Support Counterdrug Operations (CDOPS)

DJS Approval Date: 07-JAN-15

Description: Take actions to support United States (US) law enforcement agencies (LEAs) or partner nation (PN) authorities in their counterdrug (CD) efforts. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.4 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B, CJCSI 3710.01B

Notes: This task may include assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to detect, monitor, and disrupt the production, transportation, and distribution of illegal drugs into the United States (US).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Hours | Within hours provided law enforcement agencies (LEAs) of illicit drug cargoes bound for United States (US) arriving at destination or in position to effect interdiction. |
| M2 | Percent | Of detected and monitored illicit drug cargoes successfully interdicted or source areas eradicated. |
| M3 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M6 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M7 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M8 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that |

Unclassified

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| | | received regional training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M9 | Percent | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M10 | Percent | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)? |
| M13 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M14 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS). |
| M15 | Yes/No | Was a comprehensive approach (e.g., nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], other government agencies) considered to contain counterdrug operations (CDOPS)? |

TA 1.2.5 Conduct Site Exploitation

DJS Approval Date: 09-AUG-16

Description: Systematically search for and collect information, material, and persons from a designated location, in accordance with evidentiary handling procedures, while neutralizing any threat posed by the site or its contents and then analyze them to answer information requirements (IRs), facilitate subsequent operations, or support criminal prosecution. JP 2-01, JP 3-05, JP 3-11, JP 3-31 (primary), JP 3-50, JP 3.15.1, DODD 3300.03, DODD 5205.15E

Notes: Site exploitation teams are specifically detailed and trained teams at the tactical level to conduct search operations identifying,

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documenting, and preserving the site and its material. The team also collects material of intelligence evidence value for further analysis and exploitation, including pattern analysis, trend identification, and rule of law. The collection modalities include: Biometrics, DNA, Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX), Cellular Exploitation (CELLEX), Trace analysis, IED Circuit boards, Money, Weapons, Voice, and Video analysis from collected material. Sensitive site exploitation is a related series of activities inside a captured sensitive site and can provide tactical information, as well as lead to the discovery of information with operational or strategic value. Site exploitation contributes to exploitation, defined as taking full advantage of any information that has come to hand for tactical, operational, or strategic purposes. A site is a location that potentially contains valuable information. Due to the nature of the location or the mission some sites may be considered sensitive sites. Designated personnel are authorized to conduct sensitive site exploitation (e.g., chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN], special operations forces [SOF]). A sensitive site requires special considerations and actions. Criteria for determining that a site is sensitive are based on formally promulgated national- and theater-level guidance. A sensitive site can present unusual risks or hazards to military and civilian personnel. The information management plan (IMP) at a sensitive site may possess high technological, cultural, or monetary value. Some examples of sensitive sites are CBRN facilities, war crimes, mass graves, terrorist training camps, isolated personnel locations, or government buildings/residences.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect and process fingerprints and obtain a match/no match result against onboard watch lists? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect and process fingerprints and obtain a match/no match result against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are you able to produce an Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification compliant digital file? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are you able to compare Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification compliant digital files against an onboard watch list? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are you able to return results in Near Real Time (NRT) to the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS)? |

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| | | database within 3 minutes? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect and process digital iris images and obtain a match/no match result against onboard watch lists? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect and process digital iris images and obtain a match/no match result against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect compliant iris images? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are you able to produce an iris digital file? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are you able to compare an iris digital file against an onboard watch list? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are you able to return iris digital file results in Near Real Time (NRT)? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are you able to compare iris digital files against the Authoritative Biometric Identification System (ABIS) database within 3 minutes? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are you able to collect high resolution images of fingerprints on porous and non-porous surfaces? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are you able to format high resolution images of fingerprints on porous and non-porous surfaces for transmission to authoritative examiners? |
| M15 | Hours | To conduct area damage control after the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. |
| M16 | Hours | To recover unit operational capability after a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack. |
| M17 | Hours | To occupy a thorough decontamination site to conduct detailed troop and equipment decontamination. |
| M18 | Hours | To decontaminate terrain contaminated with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. |
| M19 | Hours | Setup up an initial wash station as part of the detailed equipment decontamination line. |

TA 1.2.6 Collect Forensic Material

DJS Approval Date: 19-AUG-15

Description: Properly document, collect, handle and package forensic material. Use collection protocol (e.g., chain of custody) relevant to the material collected. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-31, ATTP 3-90.15/FM 3-90.15

Notes: Site exploitation teams are specifically detailed and trained teams at the tactical level to conduct search operations identifying, documenting, and preserving the site and its material. The team also collects material of intelligence evidence value for further analysis and exploitation, including pattern analysis, trend identification, and rule of law. Forensics is the application of multi-disciplinary scientific processes to establish facts. Accurate documentation may be an important tool to counter insurgent activities (e.g., propaganda, improvised explosive device [IED] construction, drug manufacturing). Collecting material may be done outside of evidence collection. However, the material collected may be used as evidence. This task may be in support of law enforcement (LE), force protection (FP), targeting, sourcing or medical mission areas.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Number | Of forensic materials collected from site. |
| M2 | Time | To establish a forensic material collection plan. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Did the unit commander ensure that the preliminary site exploitation team preserved the material? |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel trained in site exploitation operations. |
| M5 | Number | Of personnel trained in preserving chain of custody activities. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were forensic material collection protocols followed? |
| M7 | Percent | Of material improperly documented. |

TA 1.3 Conduct Countermining

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Conduct countermining activities that facilitate friendly force operations. JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: Find, mark, detonate, neutralize, or remove sea and or land mines

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to facilitate operations. Land mine warfare is to detect, avoid, breach, and/or neutralize enemy mines and the use of available resources to deny the enemy the opportunity to employ mines. Naval mine warfare is the detonation of mines by nearby explosions, either accidental or deliberate, when imminence of the enemy attack is discovered. In some instances, contractors may be used to perform counter mine operations.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of known mines found, marked, destroyed, neutralized or removed from a known area in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN) so as to facilitate needed throughput. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly operations are degraded, disrupted, or delayed due to enemy mine warfare. |

TA 1.4 Conduct Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct mining, to include both sea and land mines. JP 3-15 (primary)

Notes: Mining is: 1. In land mine warfare - an explosive or material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage ground vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. 2. In naval mine warfare - an explosive device laid in the water with the intention of damaging or sinking ships or of deterring shipping from entering an area. The term does not include devices attached to the bottoms of ships or to harbor installations by personnel operating underwater, nor does it include devices that explode immediately on expiration of a predetermined time after laying. May be emplaced by land, sea, or air component forces/means. Mine operations can include both offensive or defensive in nature.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN). |
|----|---------|--|

TA 1.4.1 Conduct Offensive Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct the offensive employment of mines. JP 3-09, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01B

Notes: Location of mines employed need to be maintained in a database that can facilitate information sharing with host nation (HN), allies, coalition, United States Government (USG) agencies, information operations (IO), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for stability, security, transition, and reconstruction (SSTR) operations. This employment is not an end in itself, but is an adjunct to other military capabilities. To conduct the offensive employment of mines at the tactical level to delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces and protect friendly forces. Offensive employment of mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. Offensive employment of mines can deny or restrict enemy strategic mobility and sustainability efforts. This task may delay, disrupt, and attrit enemy forces and protect friendly forces.

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| M1 | Hours | To develop plans for mine placement (land and maritime). |
| M2 | Hours | To conduct inventory of available mine types and quantity. |
| M3 | Hours | To identify available maritime mine laying capabilities. |
| M4 | Hours | To identify existing mine fields (if applicable). |
| M5 | Hours | To identify enemy avenues of approach and retreat. |

TA 1.4.2 Conduct Defensive Mine Operations

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct defensive mine operations to degrade the enemy's ability to maneuver, destroy, and attrit the enemy force. JP 3-09, JP 3-15 (primary), JP 3-34, CJCSI 3121.01B

Notes: This task may support economy of force measures; and to retain key terrain or areas of significant tactical value. In other words, adding depth and time to the operational environment (OE). Minefields can immobilize and canalize enemy forces by taking advantage of terrain by adding strength and depth to the OE.

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| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of planned mines emplaced in accordance with (IAW) the operation plan (OPLAN). |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was guidance provided regarding control of minefield areas and minefield restricted areas? |

TA 1.6 DELETED Operate from Afloat Forward Staging Base (AFSB)

TA 2 Share Intelligence

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Gain and maintain an accurate depiction of the enemy portion of situational awareness (SA) within the joint operations area (JOA) by the joint force headquarters (JFHQ). Develop baseline intelligence products and the exchanges necessary to create and maintain SA both horizontally to support operational SA and vertically for fusion into the joint common operational picture (cop). JP 2-0, JP 2-01 (primary), JP 3-33

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| M1 | Hours | Warning time for significant enemy actions. |
| M2 | Hours | Turnaround time to process new intelligence data. |

TA 2.1 Produce Electronic Target Folders (ETFs)

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Produce and maintain electronic target folders (ETFs) containing textual/graphical target information. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A, CJCSI 3370.01A, CJCSM 3314.01A, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Electronic target folders (ETFs) facilitate the targeting process. ETFs contain target intelligence and related materials prepared for

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planning and executing action against specific target. Target developers create an ETF via a web-based ETF application for each target on the joint targeting list (JTL), to include vetting/ validation data and any identified potential collateral damage concerns or collateral effects associated with the target. The ETF web service is both a production interface for local and community intelligence databases, and a means for users to query for ETFs.

| | | |
|----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Frequency | Electronic target folders (ETFs) are updated. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Electronic target folders (ETFs) contain appropriate information in accordance with (IAW) Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) directives. |
| M3 | Number | Of electronic target folders (ETFs) that have had a technical review by an independent source. |
| M4 | Number | Of electronic target folders (ETFs) and supporting graphics not in compliance with Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) directives. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Electronic target folder (ETF) data is replicated across networks to ensure widest dissemination. |
| M6 | Percent | Of approved targets with completed electronic target folder (ETF) developed. |
| M7 | Percent | Of candidate target list (CTL), joint targeting list (JTL), and restricted target list (RTL) targets with completed electronic target folders (ETFs) meeting intermediate target development standards. |
| M8 | Percent | Of joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) targets with electronic target folders (ETFs) meeting advanced target development standards. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Periodicity standards for how often electronic target folders (ETFs) must be updated are published in appropriate command publication. |

TA 2.10 Collect Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Observations

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Unclassified

Description: Collect the parameters and distinctive characteristics of phenomena in the air, land, sea, and space environments. JP 3-59 (primary), CJCSI 3810.01 Series

Notes: null

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| M1 | Frequency | Ability to sense, observe, and disseminate the ground, soil, riverine, oceanic, close-in surf, littoral, avalanche, and/or terrain measurements. |
| M2 | Frequency | Capability to automatically sense, observe and transmit surface based meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) observations. |
| M3 | As Required | Capability to augment and/or manually backup automated weather sensors. |
| M4 | Days/Weeks/Months | Of required environmental collection equipment available and operational. |
| M5 | As Required | Of required tactical observing equipment available, operational, and ready to deploy. |
| M6 | Frequency | Capability to sense, observe, and transmit upper air rawinsonde observations of the atmosphere. |
| M7 | Days/Hours | Required to establish tactical meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) data collection network. |
| M8 | As Required | Capability for non-meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel to collect limited observations. |

TA 2.11 Exploit Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Exploit integrated, relevant, and mission-tailored meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) information. JP 2-01.3, JP 3-02, JP 3-05, JP 3-14, JP 3-59 (primary)

Notes: This task is for decision making that supports the full spectrum of military operations.

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| | | |
|----|-----------------|---|
| M1 | Amount | Capability to produce environmental products that are available and accessible. |
| M2 | Full/Partial/No | Capability to derive actionable decision parameters from environmental data. |
| M3 | Full/Partial/No | Capability to couple thresholds with actionable decision parameters to convey environmental threats to operations. |
| M4 | Full/Partial/No | Of authorized meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) personnel fully trained in methods for tailoring and integration of environmental data into decision making processes and systems. |
| M5 | Percent | Capability to populate a meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) model to compute ballistics. |
| M6 | As Required | To supply timely and accurate environmental information upon request. |
| M7 | Percent | Accuracy of mission planning and mission execution forecasts, to include meteorological and oceanographic (METOC) effects matrices and tactical decision aids. |

TA 2.2 Conduct Mensuration

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct mensuration of a feature or location on the earth to determine an absolute latitude, longitude, and elevation. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3505.01B, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: For targeting applications, the errors inherent in both the source for measurement, as well as the measurement processes, must be understood and reported. Elevation is based on Height Above Ellipsoid (HAE). Personnel are certified by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) or by a NGA-accredited Service, combatant command (CCMD), or combat support agency (CSA) in order to conduct target coordinate mensuration.

| | | |
|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the targeting work center accredited to give target coordination |
|----|--------|---|

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| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| | | mensuration certifications? |
| M2 | Hours | To conduct time-sensitive target (TST) coordinate mensuration. |
| M3 | Percent | Of target coordinate mensuration specialist billets filled with personnel certified by National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) or by an NGA-accredited Service, combatant command (CCMD), or combat support agency (CSA) program. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is appropriate target coordinate mensuration training complete for targeting personnel assigned to mensuration specialist billets? |

TA 2.3 Provide Target Graphics

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Produce specific target graphics, including labels, pointers, and other markers, on imagery. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSM 3314.01A, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Target graphics provide interpretive support of raw imagery. Target graphics typically include, at a minimum, installation and facility outline graphics, which may be supplemented by various other graphic types, to include joint desired point of impact (JDPI), co-located target, and collateral damage estimate graphics.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of required number of imagery analysts available to support targeting. |
| M2 | Number | Of assigned imagery analysts who have completed required training on production of imagery target graphics. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Appropriate sources are used to produce imagery target graphics. |
| M4 | Percent | Of imagery analyst billets in targeting work center filled with qualified imagery analysts. |
| M5 | Hours | To produce time-sensitive imagery target graphic(s). |

TA 2.4 Disseminate Integrated Tactical

Warning and Attack Assessment (ITW/AA)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Send and receive near real-time tactical intelligence including indications and warnings to and from tactical forces of air, ground, and naval threats. JP 3-01, JP 3-27 (primary)

Notes: A tactical warning is a warning after initiation of a strategic or tactical aerospace threat event based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. Attack assessment is an evaluation of information to determine the potential or actual nature and objectives of an attack for the purpose of providing information for timely decisions.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | To disseminate information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of relevant information disseminated. |
| M3 | Percent | Of missions/operations to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment that achieve aim or objective. |
| M4 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment. |
| M5 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Does the plan(s) address mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment? |
| M8 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment. |
| M9 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which irregular warfare (IW) relevant activities objectives are integrated to disseminate tactical warning information and attack assessment. |

TA 2.5 Develop No-Strike Entities

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Identify, functionally characterize, and nominate law of war-protected no-strike entities. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01, CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: No-strike entities are those entities designated by the appropriate authority upon which lethal or non-lethal operations are prohibited to avoid violating international law, conventions, or agreements, or damaging relations with coalition partners and indigenous populations. Name no-strike entities distinctly with an assigned identification (e.g., basic encyclopedia [BE] number/O-suffix) and classify by their functionality with an appropriate category code. Provide a Global Positioning System (GPS)-quality center-point and corner points defining the facility boundary for each potential no-strike entity of interest along with a perimeter boundary. Provide number of personnel and an expected duration of occupancy if available. Provide appropriate attributes for reporting and/or nominating virtual no-strike entities. Continuously identify and develop no-strike entities well in advance of and throughout military operations. Document no-strike entities in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| M1 | M/H/D/W | To nominate and database no-strike entities. |
| M2 | Percent | Of no-strike list (NSL) entities containing Global Positioning System (GPS)-quality center-points. |
| M3 | Percent | Of no-strike list (NSL) entities containing corner points defining the facility boundary. |
| M4 | Percent | Of no-strike entities in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) with perimeter boundary defined. |
| M5 | Frequency (e.g. Months) | Of no-strike entities identified and developed well in advance of and throughout military operations. |

TA 2.6 Develop Candidate Targets

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct all-source examination of potential targets to

determine military importance. JP 2-0, JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: An entity nominated for target development is known as a target development nomination (TDN). A TDN submission is scrutinized to ensure that intermediate target development standards are met and properly documented. Upon completion of TDN Review and the determination that the target is sufficiently developed, the TDN can be considered a candidate target, eligible for vetting, and may be added to the candidate target list (CTL). Perform entity-level target development by identifying, documenting, and disseminating a prescribed set of general military and target intelligence data and operational criteria for each potential target. Develop TDNs to basic and intermediate standards. Ensure the TDN qualifies as a candidate target and can be vetted. Database basic and intermediate level target development textual data in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of candidate targets with all intermediate target development textual data completed. |
| M2 | Percent | Of candidate targets with target development nomination review completed. |
| M3 | Percent | Of candidate targets vetted with-in 10 working days. |
| M4 | Percent | Of candidate targets databased in the modernized integrated database (MIDB) to standard. |

TA 2.7 Conduct Physical Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct assessment of physical damage or change to a target element and produce and disseminate a Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) product. JP 3-60 (primary), DIA Publication DI-2820-4-03

Notes: To be of value, a physical damage assessment, resulting from a target engagement requires it to be timely and accurate. Document Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). A Phase 1 BDA product is an initial physical damage/change assessment of the target element post target engagement, typically based on a single source, and usually derived from

visual observation of the target. Sources used to produce a phase 1 product could be imagery, weapon system or aircraft cockpit video, tactical reconnaissance; aircrew debriefs, or open sources. The results from this phase state whether a target was hit, and often includes an initial estimate of physical damage or change to the target element(s). Although BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process. Also known as a target element assessment, it identifies and evaluates measurable change to a target element resulting from target engagement. The output is typically a phase 1 BDA product.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of engaged targets tasked for collection and collected upon. |
| M2 | Percent | Of engaged targets where battle damage assessment (BDA) was received. |
| M3 | Percent | Of Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |
| M4 | M/H/D/W | To make initial target element assessment after engagement. |
| M5 | M/H/D/W | To complete and update physical status of engaged targets in requisite databases. |
| M6 | M/H/D/W | To produce and disseminate Phase 1 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence and operational data for engaged targets. |

TA 2.8 Conduct Functional Damage Assessment

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Conduct an estimate of functional damage or change to a target, and produce and disseminate a Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) product. JP 3-60 (primary), DIA Publication DI-2820-4-03

Notes: To be of value, a functional damage assessment resulting from a target engagement, requires it to be timely and accurate. Document Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). A Phase 2 BDA product uses phase 1 BDAs,

all-source intelligence, and operational data to determine the extent of physical and functional damage or change to the target to determine if the targeting objectives were met. Phase 2 BDAs provides information on the functional status of a target and is the main source of information used in Phase 3 BDA. Although BDA is primarily an intelligence responsibility in the targeting process, inputs from operators are required to complete the process. Also known as a target function assessment, it identifies and evaluates measurable change to a target function resulting from target engagement. The output is typically a phase 2 BDA product.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | M/H/D/W | To make functional assessment after target engagement. |
| M2 | M/H/D/W | To produce and disseminate Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) products after receipt of intelligence data for engaged targets. |
| M3 | M/H/D/W | To complete and update functional status of engaged targets in requisite databases. |
| M4 | Percent | Of Phase 2 battle damage assessment (BDA) results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |

TA 2.9 Provide Reattack Recommendation

DJS Approval Date: 12-OCT-17

Description: Provide reattack and future targeting recommendations based on battle damage assessment (BDA) and munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA). JP 3-09.3, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Future target nominations and reattack recommendations merge the picture of what was done after target engagement battle damage assessment (BDA) with how it was done during target engagement munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA) and compares the result with predetermined damage criteria or desired effects. The purposes of this phase in the process are to determine degree of success in achieving objectives and to formulate any required follow-up actions, or to indicate readiness to move on to new tasks in the path to achieving the overall joint force commander (JFC) objectives. The commander's objectives are given special consideration when providing reattack and future target recommendations. Document reattack recommendations in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | M/H/D/W | To provide initial reattack recommendation to joint force commander (JFC). |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets assessed as meeting desired kill criteria later assessed as being mission capable. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets unnecessarily reattacked due to inaccurate reattack assessment. |
| M4 | Percent | Of targets engaged with reattack recommendations documented in their electronic target folder (ETF) in the modernized integrated database (MIDB.) |

TA 3 Employ Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Use weapons systems or other actions to create specific lethal or nonlethal effects. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), JP 3-09.3

Notes: This task includes target acquisition capabilities, attack and delivery systems, direct and indirect fire weapons, and other lethal and nonlethal capabilities against air, land, and maritime targets. It encompasses air-to-surface (e.g., fixed-wing aircraft, attack helicopters, unmanned aircraft, standoff weapons, and precision weapons), surface-to-surface (e.g., rockets, cruise missiles, naval gun fire, cannon artillery, and mortars), and nonlethal (electronic attack, offensive cyberspace operations (OCO), information related capabilities). Fires support strike, air/surface/undersea warfare, naval surface fire support, counter air, close air support, and interdiction missions.

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| M1 | TBD | TBD |
|----|-----|-----|

TA 3.10 Build Assigned Area

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Build assigned area in ongoing operations. JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: Simultaneously secure the population and separate them from the insurgents, as well as improve the local populations quality of life,

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governance, and rule of law. This task is part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Build can be executed simultaneously with clear and hold. This task should be done in conjunction with the host nation (HN) to ensure success and ongoing government legitimacy. In performing this task the commander should ensure the two primary parts of the hold task are done (secure the population and separate the insurgents) while working with the HN to build infrastructure, as well as work on projects that will be of direct benefit to and improve the lives of the population.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of personnel trained in building an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel trained in building an assigned area in conventional operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric operations. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is there sufficient operational contracting support? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), continued to reduce the insurgent capabilities? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), enforcing the rule of law? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving local HN institutions? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving essential services? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), recruiting local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), developing a dependable information network? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving the HNs local economy? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Is United States Government (USG), in conjunction with the host nation (HN), |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| | | employing proper population control measures? |
| M13 | Percent | Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed. |
| M14 | Yes/No | Has a comprehensive approach been employed? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is there an integrated financial operations (IFO) plan? |
| M16 | Number | Of claims made to compensate collateral damage. |
| M17 | Number | Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) organizing local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) equipping local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) training local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |

TA 3.11 Detect Threat Finance

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Detect threat financial activities and operations within and affecting an organizations operational area (OA). JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14.

Notes: Detection may result from dedicated efforts, normal collection activities, or from shared information provided by coalition or partner nation(s) (PN[s]) sources and may occur as a result of counter threat finance (CTF) indicators being present in the organization's operational area (OA). Detection includes, but is not limited to, the discovery of previously unknown threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities; threat operating areas; organizations; relationships to other groups, tribes, and/or government officials; facilities; and CTF-related activities providing support to threat entities within the organizations area of operations (AO).

Unclassified

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Was detection information obtained through open-source collection? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was detection the result of submitted counter threat finance (CTF) collection requirements? |
| M3 | Percent | Of detection information received from partners. |
| M4 | Percent | Of collectors trained on methods to locate and detect counter threat finance (CTF) threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of counter threat finance (CTF) analysts trained on methods to locate and detect threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Was detection information received as the result of regular intelligence collection? |
| M7 | Hours | To identify information that leads to a counter threat finance (CTF) detection from review of daily intelligence feeds. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Does raw detection data provide enough information to provide support to patterns of life or targeting packages? |
| M9 | Percent | Of detection reports that are followed up with counter threat finance (CTF) analysts submitting evaluations to the reporting entity. |
| M10 | Hours | To disseminate threat financial detection information to required/relevant personnel. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the counter threat finance (CTF) detection information satisfy existing collection requirements? |
| M12 | Percent | Of counter threat finance (CTF) collection requirements satisfied as the result of detection information. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from detection activities captured? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from detection activities disseminated? |

TA 3.11.2 Conduct Counter Threat Finance (CTF)

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Conduct operations to delay, disrupt, and/or deny adversary funding sources, activities, networks, methods, and key personnel and entities. JP 3-24 (primary), JP 3-25, Commanders Handbook for Counter Threat Finance, DODD 5205.14, Integrated Financial Operations Commanders Handbook

Notes: These operations are a continuous effort the focus of which is to interrupt the normal processes being used to financially support threat entities.

| | | |
|-----|-----------|---|
| M1 | Instances | That reporting provided sufficient lead time to conduct threat financial actions or activities. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are counter threat finance (CTF) personnel able to positively identify persons, facilities, sources of funding, transfer methods, and/or mechanisms to target to create a disruption of threat financing? |
| M3 | Percent | Of denial operations that require partner intelligence and/or security forces (SFs) leadership or participation. |
| M4 | Percent | Of denial operations that require interagency participation or support. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Were counter threat finance (CTF) denial results received from supporting organizations? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is reporting sufficient for counter threat finance (CTF) personnel to identify threat activities, networks, key personnel, and entities used to transfer or deliver funding support to threat entities? |
| M7 | Instances | Where intelligence confirmed effectiveness of denial activities. |
| M8 | Instances | Where counter threat finance (CTF) denial actions or activities were confirmed as effective by intelligence sources. |
| M9 | Instances | Where key leader engagements (KLEs) were conducted as a result of information provided by counter threat finance (CTF) personnel. |
| M10 | Days | To receive threat finance disruption feedback from coordination partners. |

| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| M11 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from denial activities captured? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Were lessons learned from denial activities disseminated? |

TA 3.12 Conduct Collateral Damage Assessment (CDA)

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Derive a collateral damage assessment based on an analytical judgment of the amount and effects of unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3160.01A

Notes: During the collateral damage assessment process, collateral damage analysis is accomplished post-target engagement by operations personnel. Collateral damage resulting from target engagement is compared to the pre-target engagement collateral damage estimate, to identify potential issues with the collateral damage estimation (CDE) process and report confirmed or probable casualties and actual physical damage. All-source intelligence, battle damage assessment (BDAs), and munitions effectiveness assessments (MEAs) contribute to the collateral damage assessment process. Document collateral damage analysis products in the modernized integrated database (MIDB).

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of engagements assessed to have greater collateral damage/effects than planned/expected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of collateral damage analysts qualified by the organization in accordance with (IAW) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3160.01 (or superseding documentation)? |
| M3 | Percent | Of inaccurate collateral damage estimation (CDE) resulting in unpredicted collateral damage during target engagement. |
| M4 | Percent | Of collateral damage results documented in the modernized integrated database (MIDB). |

TA 3.13 Determine Target Vulnerabilities

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Identify the aspects of the target which are vulnerable to a specific target engagement capability and identify which of those vulnerabilities are critical, and if their engagement would likely neutralize or significantly contribute to the neutralization of the targets function. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3370.01A

Notes: Building on the critical target elements identified in Phase 2 of the joint targeting cycle, target vulnerability analysis reveals all aspects of the target that, if engaged, would result in a reduction in the targets ability to perform its function for the adversary.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of targets on target nomination list (TNL) and joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that have vulnerabilities identified and documented. |
| M2 | Percent | Of electronic target folders (ETFs) with documented vulnerabilities. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets with asset-target interactions identified. |

TA 3.2.1 Employ Joint Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Employ fires that support land, maritime, amphibious, and/or special operation forces. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary), AFT 4.3.1.1, ART 2.1.1, ART 3.2.1.1, ART 3.2.1.2, NTA 3.2.1.1, NTA 3.2.1.2

Notes: Joint fires are fires delivered during the employment of forces from two or more components in coordinated action to produce desired effects in support of a common objective. Joint fires requires planning and coordination in order to effectively operate in support of another component forces, and is enhanced by a broad understanding of the strengths and limitations of each components capabilities, and a clear understanding of how they might be applied and integrated. Fires can be delivered by air, land, maritime, cyberspace, space, or special operations forces.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of targets attacked in accordance with |
|----|---------|--|

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| | | (IAW) requests for fires. |
| M2 | Minutes | From request for fires to employ fires on target. |
| M3 | Percent | Type of fires furnished is type of fires requested. |

TA 3.2.1.1 Engage Time-Sensitive Targets (TSTs)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Engage joint force commander (JFC)-validated time-sensitive target (TST) or set of targets requiring immediate response. JP 3-09, JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Times-sensitive targets (TSTs) are engaged using either deliberate or dynamic targeting. Since TSTs are time-sensitive, and often fleeting, or emerging, they tend to be engaged via dynamic targeting, but guidance, validation, relative prioritization, assessment criteria, collection requirements, and many other aspects of developing TSTs can be accomplished during pre-operation planning and/or as part of deliberate targeting.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Did the joint force commander (JFC) disseminate rules of engagement (ROE) to all relevant nodes? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Did components establish planned and reactive procedures for attacking prioritized time-sensitive targets (TSTs)? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Did the components receive authority for direct liaison and coordination authority? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Did the joint force commander (JFC) enable near real-time sharing of information between components in a common language? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Were specific areas of the battlespace defined to enable commanders to efficiently coordinate, deconflict, integrate, and synchronize attacks? |

TA 3.2.1.2 Conduct Collateral Damage

Estimation (CDE)

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Estimate the likelihood of unintentional or incidental injury or damage to persons or objects that would not be lawful military targets in the circumstances ruling at the time. JP 3-60 (primary), CJCSI 3122.06D, CJCSI 3160.01, DIA Instruction 3000.002

Notes: Collateral damage estimation (CDE) is a critical component of the joint targeting process. It begins in the target development phase and continues through execution and assessment. Collateral damage is not designed to limit military action, but to understand the possible unintended consequences of the military action.

| | | |
|-----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Are all collateral damage estimation (CDE) analysts trained in CDE? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is authorized and approved software supporting collateral damage estimation (CDE) available and used? |
| M3 | Percent | Of collateral damage estimation (CDE) analyst billets in targeting workcenter filled with qualified CDE analysts. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Collateral damage estimation (CDE) methodology is followed in the targeting process. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Is collateral damage estimation (CDE) and associated graphic databased in the electronic target folders (ETFs)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Collateral damage estimation (CDE) assessment with assumptions is presented to the commander. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Targets with collateral concerns are forwarded for approval to the proper level. |
| M8 | Yes/No | Is the sensitive target approval and review (STAR) process followed? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has public affairs (PA) been advised of the potential for collateral damage? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Has a process for clearance and timely release of information been established? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is the workcenter certified to perform collateral damage estimation (CDE)? |

TA 3.2.1.3 Perform Weaponeering

DJS Approval Date: 14-APR-15

Description: Determine the quantity of a specific type of lethal or nonlethal means required to create a desired effect on a given target. JP 3-60 (primary)

Notes: Weaponeering is conducted in the third phase of the joint targeting cycle. A number of quantitative techniques (i.e. models) are available through the Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness to estimate weapon effectiveness for conventional means. These models produce a large body of scientifically valid data which enables targeteers to predict the effectiveness of weapons against most selected targets. Time constraints may necessitate prioritizing weaponeering. The joint target list (JTL), joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL), and commander's objectives provide the basis for prioritizing weaponeering assessments.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of required number of analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in weaponeering. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is authorized and approved weaponeering software is available and used. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are the analysts assigned to the targeting division/branch proficient in the weaponeering software? |

TA 3.2.2 Conduct Close Air Support (CAS)

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Provide air action by fixed and/or rotary wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S)

Notes: Close air support (CAS) is planned and executed to support ground tactical units. CAS execution is tightly integrated at the tactical level with the fire and maneuver of supported ground forces. The air apportionment and allocation process for CAS occurs at the operational

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level. CAS planning focuses on providing timely and accurate fires to friendly forces in close proximity to the enemy.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of close air support requests that resulted in achieving the desired effects. |
| M2 | Percent | Of targets attacked that result in fratricide. |
| M3 | Percent | Of targets attacked that result in civilian casualties. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Was close air support integrated with other fires and maneuver operations? |
| M5 | Percent | Of targets attacked that resulted in unintended collateral damage. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Does the unit have the capability to conduct Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 terminal attack control? |

TA 3.2.3 Interdict Enemy Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Interdict enemy surface capabilities before they can be used effectively against friendly forces or to otherwise achieve objectives. JP 3-0, JP 3-03 (primary), JP 3-09

Notes: Military interdiction operations may also support other United States Government (USG) efforts and law enforcement activities overseas, as well as in the United States (US) as part of homeland security. In support of law enforcement, interdiction includes activities conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, intercept, board, detain, or destroy, as appropriate, vessels, vehicles, aircraft, people, and cargo. Interdiction also can be used to prevent an enemy from achieving a variety of objectives affecting the US populace, economy, or national interests. With regard to military operations in conventional terms, they are conducted at such distance from friendly surface forces that detailed integration of each mission with the fire and maneuver of those forces is not required.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Minutes | Interdiction-tasked assets (not co-located) / package arrive at timing reference point within minutes of the tasked / scheduled time. |
|----|---------|---|

TA 3.2.4 DELETED Conduct Joint Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (JSEAD)

TA 3.2.6 Conduct Attacks Using Nonlethal Means

DJS Approval Date: 28-JAN-15

Description: Employ nonlethal weapons to incapacitate personnel or material, while minimizing fatalities, permanent injury to personnel, and undesired damage to property and the environment. JP 3-0, JP 3-12(S), JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1, JP 3-60 (primary), DODD 3000.03E

Notes: Force employed should be the minimum necessary. The use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude based on the totality of the circumstances to counter the threat. If force is required, nonlethal force is authorized and may be used to control a situation and accomplish the mission, or to provide self-defense of Department of Defense (DOD) forces, defense of non-DOD persons, or in defense of the protected property, when doing so is reasonable under the circumstances.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of the population of a potentially hostile crowd or rioting mob whose behavior and activities the joint force is able to influence without crowd or mob fatalities or serious casualties. |
| M2 | Percent | Of the time the joint force is able to incapacitate individual personnel without permanent injury, leaving the individuals in a recoverable condition. |
| M3 | Percent | Of an area the joint force is able to deny personnel, vehicular, naval or aerospace access to using nonlethal means. |
| M4 | Percent | Of the time the joint force is able to seize personnel using nonlethal technologies. |
| M5 | Percent | Of the time the joint force is able to clear facilities and structures of personnel without fatalities or serious casualties. |
| M6 | Percent | Of equipment or facilities joint force is able to disable or neutralize without |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| | complete destruction. |
|--|-----------------------|

TA 3.2.7 Conduct Missile Defense (MD)

DJS Approval Date: 10-AUG-17

Description: Defend friendly airspace and protect friendly forces, materiel, and infrastructure from missile attack. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Defensive and offensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy missiles, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Degree which ongoing or planned operations are adversely effected by threat air defenses. |
|----|---------|---|

TA 3.2.8 Conduct Counterair Operations

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Conduct counterair (offensive and defensive) operations. Attain and maintain the joint force commander's (JFC's) desired degrees of control of the air and of protection by neutralizing or destroying enemy aircraft and missiles, both before and after launch. JP 3-01 (primary)

Notes: Counterair is the integration of offensive counterair (OCA) and defensive counterair (DCA) operations, by all capable joint force components, against both air and missile threats. Generally, OCA operations seek to dominate enemy airspace and prevent the launch of threats, while DCA operations defeat or reduce the effectiveness of enemy air and missile threats attempting to penetrate or attack through friendly airspace.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of degradation of enemy air operations after daily offensive counterair (OCA) campaign combat assessment. |
| M2 | Percent | Of enemy aircraft penetrating friendly airspace that leak through the fighter defensive counterair (DCA) asset coverage. |
| M3 | Percent | Of offensive counterair (OCA)/defensive counterair (DCA) operations which lead to |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | fratricide/attack upon friendly air force assets. |
|--|--|---|

TA 3.2.8.1 DELETED Conduct Offensive Counterair (OCA)

TA 3.2.8.2 DELETED Conduct Defensive Counterair Operations

TA 3.2.9 DELETED Conduct Air Defense

TA 3.3 Coordinate Maneuver and Fires

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Conduct coordination to integrate and synchronize fires and maneuver. JP 3-0, JP 3-09 (primary)

Notes: Integration and synchronization of fires with the movement and maneuver of the supported force are essential. The commander may use fires separately from, or in combination with, maneuver to destroy, neutralize, degrade, or suppress enemy forces, and disrupt enemy maneuver. Fires and maneuver are coordinated through teamwork, unity of effort, and synchronization of capabilities in time, space, and purpose.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Degree to which joint fire support is used to enable successful maneuver. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly objectives accomplished. |
| M3 | Hours | To coordinate fires into plans for follow-on objectives and integrate appropriate land/air/sea units. |
| M4 | Hours | To communicate all approved orders and plans to appropriate land/air/sea units. |

TA 3.3.1 Coordinate Air Tasking Order (ATO)

Unclassified

DJS Approval Date: 21-JAN-15

Description: Translate the joint force commander (JFC) objectives, priorities, and intent into a coherent, integrated, executable plan for air and space forces. JP 3-09.3, JP 3-30 (primary), JP 3-52, JP 3-60

Notes: The air tasking order (ATO) cycle is the process used by the commander, Air Force forces or the joint force air component commander (JFACC).

| | | |
|----|----------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Were rules of engagement (ROE) coordinated with services/components? |
| M2 | Yes / No | Did positive control measures fail because of enemy actions? |
| M3 | Yes / No | Were re-attacks conducted in a timely fashion? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Did re-attacks result from battle damage assessment (BDA) operations? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Was a battle damage assessment (BDA) completed for every engagement? |

TA 3.3.2 DELETED Control Tactical Airspace

TA 3.5 Employ Space Capabilities

DJS Approval Date: 31-MAY-16

Description: Employ space assets to accomplish a mission. JP 3-0, JP 3-14 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: United States (US) space operations are comprised of five mission areas: space situational awareness, space force enhancement, space support, space control, and space force application. Space situational awareness Involves characterizing the space capabilities operating within the terrestrial environment and the space domain. Space force enhancement operations increase joint force effectiveness of military forces. Space support is operations to deploy and sustain military and intelligence systems in space. Space control ensures freedom of action in space for friendly forces, and when directed, denies an adversary the same. Space force application operations are combat operations in, though, and from space to influence the course and outcome of conflict by holding terrestrial targets at risk.

| | | |
|----|--------|----------------------------------|
| M1 | Months | To place systems in space. |
| M2 | Months | To coordinate force enhancement. |
| M3 | Months | To coordinate space operations. |

TA 3.5.3.8 Execute Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Employ space, electronic warfare (EW) and/or cyber-based lethal and nonlethal navigation warfare (NAVWAR) capabilities. JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-14, CJCSI 6130.01E, DODI 4650.06

Notes: This task may ensure friendly forces have unfettered access to positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) while denying enemy use of the same.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is Navigation warfare (NAVWAR) represented during crisis action planning (CAP) and time-sensitive planning? |
| M2 | Percent | Of successful navigation warfare (NAVWAR) actions accomplished. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) developed to accomplish assigned navigation warfare (NAVWAR) tasks? |

TA 3.6 Conduct Detainee Operations

DJS Approval Date: 12-DEC-14

Description: Conduct operations which take or keep selected individuals in custody as a result of military operations to control their movement and activity and/or gain intelligence. JP 3-10, JP 3-33, JP 3-63 (primary), CJCSI 3290.01D, CJCSI 5810.01D, CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3122.02D, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 2310.01E, DODD 2311.01E

Notes: A detainee is any person captured, detained, or otherwise under the control of Department of Defense (DOD) personnel. Detainee operations is a broad term that encompasses the capture, initial detention and screening, transportation, treatment and protection,

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housing, transfer, and release of the wide range of persons who could be categorized as detainees.

| | | |
|----|----------|---|
| M1 | Yes / No | Was a detainee policy developed? |
| M2 | Yes / No | Were policies in place to ensure humane treatment of detainees at all times and circumstances? |
| M3 | Yes / No | Were all personnel properly trained on the rules for use of force, law of land warfare, and all other applicable laws and policies? |
| M4 | Yes / No | Were policies in place to execute interrogation and debriefing operations? |
| M5 | Yes / No | Was logistical support planned and procured? |

TA 3.7 Conduct Combined Action

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Employ ground troops in a single organization, usually a platoon or company, to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. JP 3-22, JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: Combined action is appropriate in environments where large insurgent forces do not exist or where insurgents lack resources and freedom of maneuver. Commanders use this approach to hold and build while providing a persistent counterinsurgent presence among the populace. This approach attempts to first achieve security and stability in a local area, followed by offensive operations against insurgent forces now denied access or support. Combined action units can establish mutual support among villages to secure a wider area. Combined action may be used to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) operations.

| | | |
|----|--------|--|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is key leadership aware of demographics of local populace? |
| M2 | Number | Of joint force personnel assigned to perform police functions in host nation (HN). |
| M3 | Number | Of host nation (HN) personnel assigned to perform police functions in HN. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Is commander aware of United States (US) ambassador's country plan? |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M5 | Yes/No | Is key leadership aware of United States (US) ambassador's country plan? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has commander's regional plan been updated? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Has commander's regional plan been communicated? |
| M8 | Number | Of normal public services maintained during civil unrest. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Has the area been cleared of armed insurgents? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have hold activities been executed? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have build activities been executed? |
| M12 | Percent | Of combined action unit members living with the local populace. |
| M13 | Percent | Of embedded training teams living with the local populace. |
| M14 | Percent | Of combined action unit members experienced in host nation (HN) language. |
| M15 | Percent | Of combined action unit trained on local customs. |
| M16 | Percent | Of combined action unit trained on key terrain. |
| M17 | Percent | Of combined action unit trained on possibly insurgent hideouts. |
| M18 | Percent | Of combined action unit trained on relevant cultural dynamics. |
| M19 | Percent | Of reserve forces available to support combine action activities. |
| M20 | Percent | Of reaction forces available to support combine action activities. |
| M21 | Yes/No | Are combined action unit members familiar with the town village infrastructure? |
| M22 | Number | Of isolated villages where a combined United States (US) and host nation (HN) counterinsurgency (COIN) approach can be used. |
| M23 | Yes/No | Is the local populace small enough to justify this counterinsurgency (COIN) approach? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Has the local defense force established mutual support with forces operating in nearby towns? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been identified in the area? |

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| | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| M26 | Yes/No | Have insurgent improvised explosive device (IED) networks been degraded in the area? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Has host nation (HN) planned for biometric data collection on local defense forces? |

TA 3.8 Clear Assigned Area

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Clear an assigned area as part of ongoing operations. JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: This task is the first part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. A key part that differentiates this task in COIN from one that would be executed in major combat operations is that the clearing that is performed must be done with the population in mind. This task may also destroy, capture, or force the withdrawal of guerrilla combatants and eliminate organized resistance in an assigned area. May also ensure the physical and psychological operating environment is stable.

| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of personnel trained in clearing an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel trained in clearing an assigned area in conventional operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric Operations. |
| M4 | Percent | Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), eliminated the insurgent presence? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has the rule of law been established? |
| M6 | Percent | Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed. |
| M7 | Percent | Of combatants removed from assigned area. |
| M8 | Number | Of claims made to compensate collateral damage. |
| M9 | Number | Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage. |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have minimum conditions been |

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| | | |
|-----|--------|---|
| | | established to initiate the hold phase? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Have minimum conditions been met to initiate the build phase? |

TA 3.9 Hold Assigned Area

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Establish security forces (SFs) in an assigned area. JP 3-24 (primary)

Notes: This task is part of executing a Clear-Hold-Build Operation and may be inherent in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. Hold can be executed simultaneously with clear and build. Both parts of securing the population and separating the insurgents must be done in conjunction with the host nation (HN) to ensure success and ongoing legitimacy. The security of the population should be continuous, while the insurgents are separated, to ensure the proper establishment of a legitimate host nation government that is capable of controlling its populace, as well as providing a political construct that can effectively replace the insurgent one. This task may also involve simultaneously securing the population and separate them from the insurgents.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Percent | Of personnel trained in holding an assigned area in counterinsurgency (COIN) operations. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel trained in holding an assigned area in conventional operations. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment training in executing population centric operations. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Has economic development begun? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Have United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), continued to reduce the insurgent capabilities? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), enforcing the rule of law? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), setting conditions to rebuild local HN institutions? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in |

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| | | |
|-----|---------|--|
| | | conjunction with the host nation (HN), improving essential services? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), recruiting local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces, in conjunction with the host nation (HN), developing a dependable network of sources by authorized intelligence agents? |
| M11 | Percent | Of Clear-Hold-Build Operation completed. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Has a comprehensive approach been employed? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Has United States (US) forces considered use of host nation (HN) police force to replace military forces? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Has host nation (HN) forces considered use of HN police force to replace military forces? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Have minimum conditions been met to initiate the build phase? |
| M16 | Number | Of claims made to compensate for collateral damage. |
| M17 | Number | Of civilian casualties occurred as a result of collateral damage. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) organizing, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) equipping, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are United States (US) forces in conjunction with the host nation (HN) training, local security forces (SFs) (e.g., police)? |

TA 4 Sustain Deployed Forces

DJS Approval Date: 22-APR-15

Description: Sustain deployed forces and enable freedom of action, endurance, and the ability to extend operational reach. JP 4-0 (primary), JP 4-03, JP 4-09

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Notes: Task typically includes arming, fueling, fixing equipment, moving, supplying, manning, maintaining visibility over, and by providing personnel and health services. Includes logistic support, as necessary, to US agencies and friendly nations or groups.

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| M1 | TBD | TBD |
|----|-----|-----|

TA 4.2 DELETED Provide Sustainment

TA 4.2.3 Conduct Air Refueling

DJS Approval Date: 09-DEC-14

Description: Support air operations with proper tanker configuration offloading, required amount of fuel, at the required time, in the assigned airspace. JP 3-17 (primary)

Notes: Air refueling is the capability to refuel aircraft in flight, which extends presence, increases range, and serves as a force multiplier.

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| M1 | Instances | Of receivers joining a tanker that is improperly configured for providing offload (e.g. Navy fighters join on KC-135 tanker with a boom vice the required/necessary drogue). |
| M2 | Minutes | Receivers arrive at the air refueling control point within ____ minutes of the air refueling control time. |
| M3 | Percent | Tankers provide ____ percent of required offload at air tasking order-tasked time and in tasked airspace. |

TA 4.4 Conduct Joint Logistics Over-The-Shore Operations (JLOTS)

DJS Approval Date: 21-JAN-15

Description: Conduct joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations by two or more Service component forces under a JFC. Load and unload ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities in either friendly or

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undefended territory and, in time of war, during phases of theater development. JP 4-01.5, JP 4-01.6 (primary)

Notes: The scope of joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operations extends from acceptance of ships for offload through the arrival of equipment and cargo at inland staging and marshaling areas. LOTS operations are conducted over unimproved shorelines, through fixed ports not accessible to deep draft shipping, and through fixed ports that are inadequate without the use of LOTS capabilities.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Days | To select joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) landing site. |
| M2 | Hours | To establish beach party operations, including control and salvage of lighterage and control of beach transit of disembarked vehicles and cargo. |
| M3 | Percent | Of operationally required lighterage, discharge equipment, and trained operators available within 7 days of initiation of joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) operation. |
| M4 | Days | To establish cargo discharge facilities including floating causeway piers and elevated causeway system. |
| M5 | Hours | To establish transport (to include airfields and helicopter pickup zones) to remove and distribute cargo from joint logistics over-the-shore (JLOTS) site to inland staging areas. |
| M6 | Hours | To establish water support operations to include barge to shore pipeline, potable water storage and distribution system, and purification capability. |
| M7 | Days | To prepare unimproved beach surfaces and backwater surfaces to enhance trafficability of material and equipment to major rail and road networks. |
| M8 | Hours | To prepare marshalling areas for the storage of containers, breakbulk cargo, and rolling stock. |
| M9 | Hours | To provide for offshore petroleum discharge, and to emplace inland petroleum distribution systems to support bulk fuel discharge operations. |

TA 5 Exercise Command and Control (C2)

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Exercise authority and direction over assigned or attached forces in the accomplishment of a mission. JP 1, JP 3-0 (primary), JP 6-0

Notes: Command and control (C2) typically involves establishing, organizing, and operating a force headquarters (HQ); commanding subordinate forces; preparing, modifying, and publishing plans, orders, and guidance; establishing command authorities among subordinate commanders (CDRs); assigning tasks and prescribing task standards; designating operational areas (OAs); prioritizing and allocating resources; managing risk; communicating and maintaining the status of information across the staff, force, and public as appropriate; assessing progress toward accomplishing tasks, creating conditions, and achieving objectives; coordinating and controlling the employment of joint lethal and nonlethal capabilities; coordinating, synchronizing, and integrating operations with the operations and activities of other participants; and ensuring the flow of information and reports to higher authority.

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| M1 | TBD | TBD |
|----|-----|-----|

TA 5.1 Provide Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Provide secure communications and automated information system (AIS) support encompassing command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems. JP 2-0, JP 6-0 (primary)

Notes: Support may consist of defining current and emergent command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) system requirements with emphasis on interoperability, procurement, sustainment, life cycle management, configuration control, cybersecurity, information dissemination, and policies. Sustainment assets encompass continued electronic key material support, approved communications frequencies, automated information systems (AIS) equipment and access to required AIS/command, control, communications, and computer systems (C4S) resources in all theaters of operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Of communications outages having redundant communications paths adequate to ensure timely receipt of information. |
| M2 | Percent | Of commander's critical communications systems that are fully operational (external). |
| M3 | Yes/No | Data, voice, and video services available to support garrison and tactical operations. |
| M4 | Yes/No | Redundant systems are in place to ensure commander's critical communications systems are fully operational (external). |
| M5 | Hours | To restore communications systems. |
| M6 | Percent | Resources requested by assets not filled in time to support operations. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Capability of providing command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) support to forward deployed assets. |
| M8 | Number | Of training events cancelled due to lack of command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) equipment. |

TA 5.1.18 (URGENT Proposed Task) Employ Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3)

DJS Approval Date: 01-JUN-18

Description: Employ terrestrial-, airborne-, and satellite-based systems ranging in sophistication from the simple telephone, to radio frequency systems, to government and nongovernment satellites. Systems must be reliable, assured, enduring, redundant, unambiguous, survivable, secure, timely, flexible, and accurate. JP 3-72 (primary)

Notes: null

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| M1 | Percent | (U) Of NC3 systems that are capable, available, sustainable, survivable, and endurable to support mission requirements. |
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| M2 | Percent | (U) Of aircraft survivable communications capabilities available to support mission requirements. |
| M3 | Percent | (U) Of survivable and endurable NC3 systems available for 24/7 operations to support mission requirements. |

TA 5.10 Manage the Electromagnetic Spectrum

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Conduct activities to successfully plan and execute military operations to control the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE). JP 3-13.1, JP 6-01 (primary), CJCSI 3320.01D, CJCSM 3320.04, DODI 8320.05

Notes: Joint electromagnetic spectrum operations (JEMSO) are activities consisting of electronic warfare (EW) and joint electromagnetic spectrum management operations (JEMSMO) used to exploit, attack, protect, and manage the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) to achieve the commander's objectives. This task may involve controlling the electromagnetic operational environment (EMOE) and enhance combat effectiveness across all warfighting domains.

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|----|--------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is the reporting unit's Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Strategy published/reviewed annually? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) Integrated / executed into planning? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) integrated/executed into operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (EMSO) Integrated / executed into training and exercises? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are capability gaps identified / submitted to Service/ CCMD and USSTRATCOM as the Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations (JEMSO)/Electronic Warfare (EW) advocate? |

TA 5.10.1 Employ Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ tactical, military electronic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-0, JP 3-13, JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: This task may be used to control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Does tactical electronic warfare (EW) guidance exist? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) integrated into current tactical planning? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are procedures established to report when electronic warfare (EW) tasking cannot be completed? |

TA 5.10.1.1 Employ Electronic Attack (EA)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ attacks involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: Electronic attack (EA) includes: 1.) Actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as jamming and electromagnetic (EM) deception, 2.) Employment of weapons that use either EM or directed energy (DE) as their primary destructive mechanism (lasers, radio frequency weapons, particle beams), and 3.) EA includes both offensive and defensive activities to include countermeasures. Offensive EA activities are generally conducted at the initiative of friendly forces and defensive EA activities use the EMS to protect personnel, facilities, capabilities, and equipment. This task may also attack personnel, facilities, or equipment with the intent of degrading, neutralizing, or destroying enemy combat capability.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is electronic attack (EA) planning considered during all mission phases? |
| M2 | Percent | Of electronic attack (EA) on adversary targets created desired effects. |

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| M3 | Percent | Of electronic attack (EA) on adversary without adverse effects on friendly systems. |
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TA 5.10.1.2 Employ Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

DJS Approval Date: 16-APR-18

Description: Employ electronic warfare support (ES) actions searching for, intercepting, identifying, and locating or localizing sources of intentional and unintentional radiated electromagnetic (EM) energy. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.0 1 C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: Electronic warfare support (ES) provides information required for decisions involving electronic warfare (EW) operations and other tactical actions such as threat avoidance, targeting, and homing. ES data can be used to produce signals intelligence (SIGINT), provide targeting for electronic or destructive attack, and produce measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is ES planning considered during all major phases? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has a plan been developed for Intelligence Support to ES Operations? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has a Tactical Level ES plan been developed? |

TA 5.10.1.3 Employ Electronic Protection (EP)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Employ electronic protection (EP) actions (passive and active). JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: Examples include spectrum management (SM), electromagnetic (EM) hardening, emission control (EMCON), and use of wartime reserve modes (WARMs). Electronic protection (EP) includes actions taken to ensure friendly use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), such as frequency agility in a radio or variable pulse repetition frequency in a radar. EP should not be confused with self-protection. While defensive electronic attack (EA) actions and EP both protect personnel, facilities, capabilities, and equipment, EP protects from the effects of EA (friendly

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and/or adversary), while defensive EA is primarily used to protect against lethal attacks by denying adversary use of the EMS to guide and/or trigger weapons. This task may involve protecting personnel, facilities, and equipment from any effects of friendly or enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) that degrade, neutralize, or destroy friendly combat capability.

| | | |
|----|---------|---|
| M1 | Yes/No | Is there an intelligence threat assessment on adversary electronic attack (EA) |
| M2 | Percent | Of platforms, facilities, and Units vulnerable to adversary electronic warfare (EW) and electromagnetic interference |
| M3 | Minutes | To disseminate updates to electronic warfare (EW) mitigation plans (wartime reserve mode [WARM] implementation, communication plan adjustments, |

TA 5.10.2 Coordinate Employment of Electronic Warfare (EW)

DJS Approval Date: 17-MAY-18

Description: Coordinate employment of military electronic warfare (EW) actions involving the use of electromagnetic (EM) energy, directed energy (DE), or antiradiation weapons. JP 3-13.1 (primary), CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3222.4

Notes: This task may control the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) or to attack the enemy.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Is electronic warfare (EW) synchronized with other non-kinetic and kinetic capabilities? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Has electronic warfare (EW) been coordinated with the spectrum management (SM) plan (to include joint restricted frequency list JRFL? |
| M3 | Yes/No | OCs tactical electronic warfare (EW) employment being coordinated across the theater? |

TA 5.2.1 Operate Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN) Extension

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Operate a tactical communications extension of the Department of Defense information network (DODIN). JP 3-33, JP 6-0 (primary), CJCSM 3115.01D, CJCSM 6231.01

Notes: The primary focus of initial tactical communications system deployment packages is decision support to the on-scene commander and to providing the foundation for network expansion to support follow-on operations (e.g. lodgment expansion). The objective is to provide for the continuous flow of information between commanders during the initial phases of the operation and establish the base strategic and tactical communications system infrastructure to support follow-on operations. Fusion of information produces a picture of the operational environment (OE) that is accurate and meets the needs of decision makers and warfighters. When decision makers have concise, relevant, accurate and timely information products, unity of effort is improved and uncertainty is reduced.

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| M1 | Percent | Of system redundancy incorporated among commanders, headquarters, and units. |
| M2 | Percent | Of operations delayed due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical communications systems. |
| M3 | Percent | Of data collected by separate commands that used the same sensor focus and collection time. |
| M4 | Percent | Of all relevant nodes that received appropriate information across both functional and Service component commands. |
| M5 | Percent | Of data and voice communications where multilevel security capabilities were established. |
| M6 | Percent | Of data effectively disseminated as a common operational picture (COP) and execution information to higher, lower, adjacent, supported, and supporting commands. |
| M7 | Percent | Of operations disrupted due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical |

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| | | communications systems. |
| M8 | Percent | Of operations degraded due to improper establishment and implementation of tactical communications systems. |

TA 5.5 Conduct Cybersecurity

DJS Approval Date: 17-JUN-16

Description: Conduct cybersecurity in defense of the Department of Defense Information Network (DODIN). JP 3-12, JP 6-0 (Primary), DODI 8500.01, DODI 8510.01

Notes: Commanders of combat, combat support, and combat service support units shall ensure that all of their information technology systems to include enterprise IT systems, industrial control systems (ICS), and platform IT (in weapon systems and mission systems) are fully hardened against cyber-attack. This involves implementing all cybersecurity protections as directed by U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM) and component higher headquarters. For those systems where a system program office (SPO) or program management office (PMO) maintains configuration control, the unit commander is responsible for reporting the cybersecurity readiness metrics within the scope of compliance with directed configuration per technical orders and/or time compliance technical orders via DRRS. Where it is apparent that cybersecurity standards are not adequately addressed by current SPO/PMO technical orders, unit commanders should report these apparent cybersecurity deficiencies to their Major Command Headquarters via an addendum to the readiness report. This UJTL applies to all major force element units (i.e., Wing, Brigade, and Strike Group), or lower level independent force elements as directed by their Service headquarters.

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| M1 | Percent | Of Command information systems protected from unauthorized user access? Strong Authentication; Standard: M1 100-90 percent, M2 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent, M4 <70 percent |
| M2 | Percent | Of Command information systems protected from unauthorized network connections? Reduce Attack Surface; Standard: M1 100-90 percent , M2 |

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| | | 89-80 percent, M3 79-70 percent , M4 <70 percent |
| M3 | Percent | Of Command information systems in compliance with DoD information security instructions and directives? Device Hardening, Reduce Attack Surface, Strong Authentication; Standard: M1 100-90 percent , M2 89-80 percent , M3 79-70 percent , M4 <70 percent |
| M4 | Percent | Of end-of-life (vendor unsupported) operating systems or software applications. Standard: M1 100-90 percent , M2 89-80 percent , M3 79-70 percent , M4 <70 percent |

TA 5.5.1 DELETED Conduct Force Link-Up

TA 5.6 Employ Information Operations (IO)

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Employ information operations (IO) in support of the joint force commanders (JFCs) intent. JP 3-13 (primary), JP 3-13.1, JP 3-13.2, JP 3-13.3, JP 3-13.4, CJCSI 3126.01A, CJCSI 3213.01C, CJCSI 3320.01C, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3320.01C, DODD 3600.01

Notes: Information Operations (IO) are the integrated employment during military operations of information-related capabilities (IRCs) in concert with other lines of operations (LOOs) to influence, disrupt, corrupt, or usurp the decision making of adversaries and potential adversaries while protecting our own. IRCs include: operations security (OPSEC), military information support operations (MISO), military deception (MILDEC), cyberspace operations (CO), electronic warfare (EW), special technical operations (STO), public affairs (PA), combat camera (COMCAM), civil military operations (CMO), and others. This task may require language proficiency and/or regional expertise and cultural knowledge to effectively communicate with and/ or understand the cultures of coalition forces, international partners, and/ or local populations and/ or understand the operational environment (OE).

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| M1 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received regional training applicable to |
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| | | the area of responsibility (AOR) who employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M2 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel that received pre-deployment basic language training applicable to the area of responsibility (AOR) who employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M3 | Number | Of required conventional forces cultural experts assigned to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M4 | Number | Of required conventional forces regional experts assigned to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are mission-specific activities integrated into applicable boards, bureaus, centers, cells, working groups to employ tactical information operations (IO)? |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Have required joint resources been identified? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Have the core information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted? |
| M11 | Percent | Of applicable plans in which mission-specific activities objectives are integrated to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M12 | Number | Of operation orders (OPORDs) that include mission-specific activities to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M13 | Yes/No | Have all related information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Have the supporting information operations (IO) tasks been coordinated and de-conflicted? |
| M15 | Hours | To submit requests for information (RFIs) and / or information |

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| | | requirements (IRs) to intelligence community (IC). |
| M16 | Weeks | To incorporate lessons learned into tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) revisions. |
| M17 | Days | To capture and disseminate revised information operations (IO) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M18 | Hours | To implement tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for information operations (IO) planning. |
| M19 | Percent | Of assigned information operations (IO) tasks with developed tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP). |
| M20 | Hours | To identify information requirements (IRs) upon receipt of higher headquarters (HHQ) plan. |
| M21 | Hours | To identify intelligence requirements (IRs) upon receipt of higher headquarters (HHQ) plan. |
| M22 | Hours/Days | To submit assessment reports. |
| M23 | Hours/Days | To submit battle damage assessment (BDA) report. |
| M24 | Yes/No | Have information operations (IO) coordination policies and procedures been established? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Is there a tactical information operations (IO) assessment process in place? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Is tactical level information operations (IO) conducted in compliance with operational-level guidance? |
| M27 | Hours | To develop the tactical information operations (IO) synchronization matrix. |
| M28 | Percent | Of requests for forces (RFFs) for information operations (IO) personnel filled compared to the number of RFFs submitted. |
| M29 | Percent | Of tactical-level information operations (IO) that was executed in accordance with tasking. |
| M30 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel trained to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M31 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel tasked to employ tactical information operations (IO) that are trained in theater-specific/mission-specific |

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| | | requirements. |
| M32 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to train the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) in employing tactical information operations (IO). |
| M33 | Percent | Of conventional forces personnel qualified to advise the host nation (HN) (e.g., security forces [SFs]) to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M34 | Percent | Of conventional forces that are ready to deploy to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M35 | Weeks | Of personnel readiness issues that impact the capability to employ tactical information operations (IO). |
| M36 | Percent | Of conventional force language proficiency billets filled to employ tactical information operations (IO). |

TA 5.6.1 DELETED Provide Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.6.3 Perform Tactical Deception (TAC-D)

DJS Approval Date: 30-AUG-17

Description: Plan and/or execute tactical deception (TAC-D). Influence adversaries to take actions or inactions favorable to the tactical commander's objectives. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.4 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.1B (S), CJCSI 3211.01F (S), CJCSM 3122.01A, CJCSM 3213.02D, DODD 2311.01E, DODI S-3604.01

Notes: Tactical deception (TAC-D) is typically conducted to influence military operations in order to gain a tactical advantage over an adversary, mask vulnerabilities in friendly forces, or to enhance the defensive capabilities of friendly forces. TAC-D is unique to the tactical requirements of the local commander and not necessarily linked or subordinate to a greater joint military deception (MILDEC) plan.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Have deception measures in support of operations security (OPSEC) options been developed? |
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| M2 | Yes/No | Are there trained military deception (MILDEC) planners on the manning document? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Has joint military deception (MILDEC) planner augmentation been requested? |

TA 5.6.3.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Military Deception (MILDEC)

TA 5.6.4 DELETED Employ Electronic Warfare (EW)

TA 5.6.4.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Electronic Warfare (EW)

TA 5.6.4.2 DELETED Employ Electronic Attack (EA)

TA 5.6.4.3 DELETED Employ Electronic Warfare Support (ES)

TA 5.6.4.4 DELETED Employ Electronic Protection (EP)

TA 5.6.5 DELETED Employ Computer Network Operations (CNO)

TA 5.6.5.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Computer Network Operations (CNO)

TA 5.6.5.2 Execute Cyberspace Attack

DJS Approval Date: 12-MAY-15

Description: Execute offensive cyberspace actions that create various direct denial effects (i.e., degradation, disruption, or destruction) and manipulations. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: Offensive cyberspace actions are aimed at denying through degrading, disrupting or destroying adversary cyberspace domains. This task may lead to denial that is hidden or that manifest in the physical domains.

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| M1 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M5 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

TA 5.6.5.3 Execute Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Defensive cyberspace operations (DCO) preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities, protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems. JP 3-12 (primary)

Notes: Both passive and active means are used in defensive cyberspace operations (DCO).

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| M1 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks detected. |
| M2 | Percent | Of intrusions/attacks prevented. |
| M3 | Percent | Of required personnel in identified cyberspace billets/positions assigned. |
| M4 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M5 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for |

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| | | foreign audiences in local language. |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel able to determine effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |

TA 5.6.5.4 DELETED Employ Computer Network Exploitation (CNE) Enabling Operations

TA 5.6.6 Employ Military Support to Information Operations (MISO)

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences. JP 3-13, JP 3-13.2 (primary), CJCSI 3121.01B (S), CJCSI 3210.01C, CJCSI 3210.04A (S), CJCSI 3320.01D (S), CJCSI 3320.03C, CJCSM 3130.03, CJCSM 3320.01C

Notes: The purpose of military support to information operations (MISO) is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior to support the originators objectives. MISO are employed in the area assigned a tactical commander across the range of military operations in both conventional and special operations activities.

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| M2 | Yes/No | Does organization of military support to information operations (MISO) forces support assigned mission? |
| M1 | Yes/No | Is an integrated process in place to collect, assess, and counter adversary influence activity? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are military support to information operations (MISO) measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs) indicators submitted to higher headquarters (HHQ)? |
| M4 | Percent | Of military support to information operations (MISO) planner billets filled with MISO-qualified personnel. |
| M5 | Percent | Of desired military support to information operations (MISO) effects |

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| | | created. |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is there a process in place to assess military support to information operations (MISO)? |
| M7 | Percent | Of military support to information operations (MISO) products disseminated within established time frames. |
| M8 | Percent | Of military support to information operations (MISO) products developed within established timeframes. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are required military support to information operations (MISO) production, distribution, and dissemination support in place? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Do the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) products comply with the JTF MISO plan and comply with the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Does the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan comply with the doctrinal MISO process? |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are the appropriate military support to information operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) for desired effect identified? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Does joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan account for ongoing theater MISO activities? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Does military support to information operations (MISO) provide advice / counsel on proposed policy and operations to leadership? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Does the military support to information operations (MISO) commander retain doctrinal level of access to the joint task force (JTF) commander for guidance and intent? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Is the military support to information operations (MISO) plan designed to support commander's intent and desired effects? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Has the military support to information operations (MISO) plan been developed? |
| M18 | Airframe-Days | Has the commander articulated his |

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| | | intent and desired effects for military support to information operations (MISO)? |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are military support to information operations (MISO) planners integrated at the initiation of planning? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Are military support to information operations (MISO) planners requested to fulfill joint task force (JTF) commander and component requirements? |
| M21 | Days | To initiate military support to information operations (MISO) (after warning order [WARNORD]). |
| M22 | Yes/No | Are military support to information operations (MISO) target audiences (TAs) and dissemination means horizontally and vertically coordinated? |
| M23 | Yes/No | Are there published command and control (C2) relationships for military support to information operations (MISO) execution in the joint operations area (JOA)? |
| M24 | Yes/No | Is the joint task force (JTF) military support to information operations (MISO) plan integrated into the joint operations planning process (JOPP)? |
| M25 | Yes/No | Has a military support to information operations (MISO) capabilities brief been given to joint task force (JTF) leadership? |
| M26 | Yes/No | Are sufficient military support to information operations (MISO) planners available to meet joint task force (JTF) planning and coordination requirements? |
| M27 | Yes/No | Are commercial resources and capabilities considered in military support to information operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M28 | Yes/No | Are partner nation (PN) resources and capabilities factored into military support to information operations (MISO) plans and actions? |
| M29 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) product approval delegated to the appropriate level? |
| M30 | Days | To secure military information support operations (MISO) program approval, |

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| | | where no program exists. |
| M31 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint task force (JTF) commander? |
| M32 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force special operations component commander (JFSOCC)? |
| M33 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force air component commander (JFACC)? |
| M34 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force maritime component commander (JFMCC)? |
| M35 | Yes/No | Is military information support operations (MISO) responsive to the joint force land component commander (JFLCC)? |
| M36 | Hours | To report military information support operations (MISO) capability shortfalls. |
| M37 | Hours | To report military information support operations (MISO) activities to higher headquarters (HHQs). |
| M38 | Yes/No | Has military information support operations (MISO) been synchronized with other ongoing public information activities? |
| M39 | Yes/No | Are military information support operations (MISO) activities in compliance with higher headquarters (HHQ) plans and policy? |
| M40 | Yes/No | Has required military support to information operations (MISO) capability been identified? |
| M41 | Yes/No | Has required military support to information operations (MISO) capability been requested? |
| M42 | Weeks | Since joint manning document (JMD) reviewed for military support to information operations (MISO) billets. |
| M43 | Yes/No | Are military support to information operations (MISO) planner billets on joint manning document (JMD)? |
| M44 | Number | Of personnel who understand foreign public opinion/media and perceptions. |
| M46 | Number | Of personnel able to determine |

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| | | effectiveness of information operations (IO) campaign and anticipate effects. |
| M45 | Number | Of personnel able to craft messages for foreign audiences in local language. |

TA 5.6.7 DELETED Employ Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.6.7.1 DELETED Coordinate Employment of Operations Security (OPSEC)

TA 5.7 DELETED Conduct Support to Civil Administration (SCA)

TA 5.7.7 DELETED Conduct Civil Administration (CA)

TA 5.8 Conduct Official Special Events

DJS Approval Date: 19-OCT-17

Description: Plan and conduct official special events in support of civil authorities. JP 3-0, JP 3-28 (primary), JP 5-0, DODD 5410.18, DODI 5410.19

Notes: Special events include, but are not limited to, state funerals, national special security events, State of Union Address, and presidential inaugurations.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Event support contributed to mission accomplishment either by enhancing unit cohesion and morale or by entertaining civilian public. |
| M2 | Time | Rehearsed the event required for the mission. |
| M3 | Time | Rehearsed drill and ceremony required |

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| | | for the mission. |
| M4 | Time | Coordinated the performance of an assigned mission. |
| M5 | Time | Arranged logistical and administrative support for the military performers. |
| M6 | Time | Obtained recommendations and legal advice from the Staff Judge Advocate. |
| M7 | Percent | Authorized personnel required to perform the specific mission. |
| M8 | Percent | Authorized musical equipment on hand and serviceable. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Opportunities used to publicly provide information concerning joint force activities. |

TA 5.9 DELETED Conduct Populace and Resource Control

TA 5.9.1 Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Conduct Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA) in support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) or Department of State (DOS), outside the United States (OCONUS), its territories, and possessions to relieve or reduce human suffering, disease, hunger, or privation. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-16, JP 3-22, JP 3-29 (primary), JP 3-57, DODD 5100.46

Notes: The following missions are common in foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) operations: Relief missions include prompt aid that can be used to alleviate the suffering of disaster victims. Potential relief roles for United States (US) forces include immediate response to prevent loss of life and destruction of property, construction of basic sanitation facilities and shelters, and provision of food and medical care. Dislocated civilian support missions are specifically designed to support the assistance and protection for dislocated civilians. Security missions may include establishing and maintaining conditions for the provision of FHA by organizations of the world relief community. Technical assistance and support functions may take the form of advice and selected training, assessments, manpower, and equipment. Foreign consequence

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management (FCM) is the Department of Defense (DOD) assistance provided by the United States Government (USG) to a host nation (HN) to mitigate the effects of a deliberate or inadvertent chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) attack or event.

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| M1 | Days | To deploy engineering units and begin engineering tasks. |
| M2 | Days | To organize relief effort in country. |
| M3 | Days | To reestablish communications in country. |
| M4 | Hours | To assess situation and define assistance needed. |
| M5 | Hours | To begin delivering disaster relief supplies into host country. |
| M6 | Hours | To deliver critical material / supplies in crisis. |
| M7 | Days | To distribute supplies and services where needed. |
| M8 | Days | To reestablish lines of communications (LOCs) in country. |

TA 5.9.2 Conduct Foreign Assistance

DJS Approval Date: 24-NOV-17

Description: Provide assistance, other than foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) to a nation within its territory based on agreements mutually concluded between the United States (US) and that nation. JP 3-0, JP 3-20 (primary), JP 3-57

Notes: Foreign assistance related security cooperation activities include, but are not limited to, security assistance (SA), foreign internal defense (FID), military civic action (MCA), humanitarian and civic assistance (HCA). Commanders should consider implementing Operational Contract Support (OCS) to fill emergent mission requirements. Analysis of the operational environment (OE) regarding such matters as force management levels, availability of local services or external support contracting resources, civilian-military impact, and operations security may prove OCS (commercial) options more responsive to the Cdr's operational requirements.

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| M1 | Days | To process and answer Department of State (DOS) or country team (CT) requests. |
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| M2 | Percent | Of each project allocated to host nation (HN) personnel. |
| M3 | Instances | Of projects deemed long-term investments (e.g., continue to pay off five years after completion). |
| M4 | Percent | Of projects or deployments with materials supplied by the host nation (HN). |

TA 5.9.3 Conduct Civil Information Management (CIM)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Collect civil information to be entered into a central database and fused with the supported joint force commander (JFC); higher headquarters (HHQ); Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations; other United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil information management (CIM) is not solely the task of the civil affairs (CA) officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) in the CIM Cell. It is an essential task for all components of a CA unit in coordination with the J-2 (intelligence directorate of a joint staff), and should be broadly tasked to the supported units intelligence and maneuver elements to enhance the common operational picture (COP) and facilitate the joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) process. The CIM goal is the enhancement of situational awareness (SA) and understanding for all elements in the operational environment (OE) to achieve decision superiority. This task may ensure the timely availability of information for analysis and the widest possible dissemination of the raw and analyzed civil information to military and nonmilitary partners.

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| M1 | Days | To establish civil information management (CIM) Cell at the appropriate level. |
| M2 | Percent | Of civil information management (CIM) process in place to plan, collect, consolidate, analyze, disseminate, and share joint civil information. |
| M3 | Number | Of supported elements that use civil information management (CIM) to |

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| | | enhance the common operational picture (COP). |
| M4 | Yes/No | An unclassified method for sharing civil information is established. |
| M5 | Percent | Of civil dimension that impact on operations being conducted (key civil geographic areas, infrastructures and buildings, institutional capabilities, influential organizations, key communicators and populace, and events). |
| M6 | Yes/No | The Civil information process shares information with appropriate joint force commanders (JFCs), higher headquarters (HHQ), Department of Defense (DOD) and joint intelligence organizations, United States Government (USG) and DOD agencies, interagency partners, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations institutions (IPI), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and the private sectors. |
| M7 | Percent | Of civil information management (CIM) interoperability between levels of war. |
| M8 | Percent | Of civil information management (CIM) interoperability between stakeholders. |

TA 5.9.4 Conduct Civil-Military Operations (CMO)

DJS Approval Date: 23-APR-15

Description: Conduct activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces, governmental and nongovernmental civilian organizations and authorities, and the civilian populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile operational area (OA). JP 3-22, JP 3-33, JP 3-57 (primary), CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: Civil-military operations (CMO) may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of the local, regional, or national government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. CMO may be performed by designated civil affairs (CA), by other military forces, or

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by a combination of CA and other forces. This task may facilitate military operations, to consolidate and achieve operational United States (US) objectives.

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| M1 | Hours | To establish civil-military operations center (CMOC). |
| M3 | Hours | To establish liaison with country team (CT), host nation (HN), United States Government (USG) departments and agencies and other members of interagency partners, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), indigenous populations and institutions (IPI), and private sector, and coalition forces. |
| M2 | Hours | To establish liaison with appropriate foreign nation civilian government officials. |
| M4 | Hours | To identify and integrate civil affairs (CA) support and appropriate CA essential elements of information relative to civil affairs operations (CAO) into command intelligence programs in the joint operations area (JOA). |
| M5 | Days | To submit civil-military operations (CMO) plan to the joint task force (JTF) commander and individual country teams (CTs), as required, for their review and approval. |
| M6 | Hours | To distribute supplies and services. |
| M7 | Days | To organize relief effort in country. |
| M8 | Hours | To assess situation and define assistance needed. |
| M9 | Days | Identify cultural, ethnic, social, and religious characteristics of the local populace. |
| M11 | Yes/No | Activities are coordinated with information operations (public affairs [PA], civil-military operations [CMO], and defense support to public diplomacy [DSPD], and interagency [United States Government (USG) agencies and departments]. |
| M10 | Hours | To provide civil information management (CIM) support. |
| M12 | Hours | To educate United States (US) military |

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| | | forces to reduce acts contrary to local customs and practice. |
| M13 | Percent | Of local population able to maintain normal day-to-day activities. |

TA 6 Protect the Force

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Protect the forces fighting potential so it can be applied at the appropriate time and place. JP 3-0, JP 3-07.2, JP 3-07.3, JP 3-10 (primary), JP 3-11

Notes: This task may include those measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protecting itself from the effects of or recovery from enemy activities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are active and/or passive measures implemented to protect and defend friendly information and information systems and networks? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are area security measures implemented? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are protective measures for antiterrorism (AT) developed? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are protective measures developed for survivability? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are measures coordinated for force health protection (FHP) (preventive medicine, veterinary services and stress control)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Is chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense coordinated? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are operations security (OPSEC) measures integrated into all activities? |

TA 6.1 Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Support

DJS Approval Date: 16-JUL-18

Description: Provide explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support. JP 3-15.1, JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-42 (Primary)

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Notes: This task may involve the support of the United States Secret Service (USSS), the Department of State (DOS), and the Department of Defense (DOD) for the protection of the President and other designated high-risk personnel.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Did the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support meet the aim of the requesting authority? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Is the collateral damage incurred during the conduct of the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operation within acceptable limits? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are classified materials and publications safeguarded during explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are items and components of technical intelligence value forwarded to appropriate headquarters (HQ) or agency? |
| M5 | Time | To identify safety requirements and considerations that concern the ordnance found during environmental restoration projects. |
| M6 | Time | To move from current location to worksite. |
| M7 | Time | To gather intelligence information (what, when, where, how delivered, and type) regarding munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). |
| M8 | Time | To identify safety requirements and considerations. |
| M9 | Time | To identify personnel, equipment, procedures, and additional support requirements. |
| M10 | Time | To coordinate with reporting and other agencies for additional site support assistance, such as engineer, medical, security, and transportation. |
| M11 | Time | To clear munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). |
| M12 | Time | Spent to train personnel providing executive protection services on reorganizing and conducting immediate action drills when confronted by conventional or improvised explosive devices (IEDs). |

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| M13 | Time | To document render safe procedures, as conducted, for unknown ordnance, if technical intelligence data does not exist. |
| M14 | Percent | Of safety precautions enforced during explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations. |
| M15 | Percent | Of reported munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) cleared in accordance with (IAW) the requesting agencies priorities. |
| M16 | Percent | Of available explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support expended on training executive protection services personnel. |
| M17 | Percent | Of available explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support expended on assisting the United States (US) Secret Service and other governmental agencies that provide executive protection services. |
| M18 | Number | Of casualties during the conduct of the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operation. |
| M19 | Number | And types of ordnance located and destroyed by explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel. |
| M20 | Number | Of request(s) for assistance (RFA) from civil authorities responded to within a given period. |
| M21 | Percent | Of personnel trained to respond and provide site analysis to an accident involving a nuclear weapon; Initial Response Force/Response Task Force (IRF/RTF). |
| M22 | Percent | Of personnel trained to respond and provide support to interagency response to an incident involving a nuclear weapon; Initial Response Force/Response Task Force (IRF/RTF). |
| M23 | Number | Of units with immediate, persistent, and redundant technical reach back capability with Interagency (DOE, FBI, DOD, DOS) response. |

TA 6.10 Prevent Improvised Explosive Devices

(IEDs)

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct activities to prevent improvised explosive device (IED) networks, capabilities, and functions. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-28, JP 3-34, JP 3-42

Notes: Prevention activities disrupt and defeat the improvised explosive device (IED) operational chain of events. Deny the enemy's ability to influence joint missions. This task may focus on interdiction, influencing, or destroying key enemy personnel (bomb makers, leaders, and financiers); the infrastructure and logistic capabilities (suppliers, bomb factories); and surveillance or targeting efforts (reconnaissance, over watch operations) before detonation of the device. They also include actions to deter public support for the use of IEDs. Prevention actions aid in: (1) Disrupting enemy operations and their support structure. (2) Denying critical IED-related supplies to the enemy. (3) Increasing awareness of enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and their effectiveness. (4) Denying the enemy the opportunity to emplace IEDs (through patrols, observation posts, checkpoints, aggressive surveillance operations, and so forth). (5) Rewarding local nationals cooperation in determining the locations of caches, bomb making, or emplacing activities. (6) Denying easily concealed locations (such as trash piles and debris along sides of primary routes) and removing abandoned vehicles along routes. (7) Avoiding establishing patterns and predictable forms of behavior.

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| M1 | Percent | Of known improvised explosive devices (IEDs) networks disrupted. |
| M2 | Percent | Of known improvised explosive device (IED) cells disrupted. |
| M3 | Percent | Of critical improvised explosive device (IED)-related supplies denied to the enemy. |
| M4 | Percent | Of known high-value targets (HVTs) (e.g., bomb makers) targeted. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Has the enemy been denied the opportunity to emplace improvised explosive devices (IEDs) (e.g., through patrols, observation posts, checkpoints, aggressive surveillance operations)? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Has support of local nationals cooperation in determining the locations of caches, bomb making, or emplacing activities been gained? |

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| M7 | Yes/No | Have easily concealed locations been denied? (e.g., trash piles and debris along sides of primary routes) |
| M8 | Yes/No | Have abandoned vehicles along routes been removed? |
| M9 | Number | Of caches discovered. |
| M10 | Percent | Of improvised explosive device (IED) named area of interest (NAI) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) feeds received. |
| M11 | Number | Of improvised explosive device (IED) named area of interest (NAI) patrols executed. |
| M12 | Number | Of improvised explosive device (IED) named area of interest (NAI) inputs from local population. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is a theater biometrics database established? |
| M14 | Percent | Of population uploaded to biometrics database. |

TA 6.11 Detect Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Detect improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and IED components. JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: This task may include identification of improvised explosive device (IED) indicators to assist in detecting the preparation, emplacement, and location of devices and/or components. Detection capabilities can occur in a land, air, or maritime environment. Detection activities may contribute to the identification and location of enemy personnel, explosive devices and their component parts, equipment, logistics operations, and infrastructure in order to provide accurate, timely information.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities established? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities updated? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are indicators of improvised explosive device (IED) activities disseminated? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Are improvised explosive device (IED) |

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| | | indicators being used in detection activities? |
| M5 | Percent | Of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets employed to detect improvised explosive device (IED) activities. |
| M6 | Hours | To analyze improvised explosive device (IED) information collected. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Are time-sensitive improvised explosive device (IED) dissemination procedures established? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are local population information sources being exploited? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Is a watch list established? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is detection equipment on hand? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Is detection equipment tasked for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) mission? |
| M12 | Ratio | Detection equipment on hand/tasked to counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) mission. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are personnel trained to use detection assets? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Was detection information incorporated into the targeting process? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Are special access programs incorporated? |
| M16 | Number | Of homemade explosives labs detected. |
| M17 | Ratio | Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) detected prior to detonation/IEDs detonated. |
| M18 | Yes/No | Have improvised explosive device (IED) detection measures of performance (MOPs) been established? |
| M19 | Ratio | Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) detonated/IEDs found. |

TA 6.12 Neutralize Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct activities to neutralize improvised explosive devices (IEDs). JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

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Notes: Neutralize threats posed by improvised explosive device (IED) site or its contents. Neutralization capabilities can occur in a land, air, or maritime environment. When an IED emplacement has not been prevented, it is necessary to neutralize the device, so friendly forces and the local population can operate safely. Render homemade explosive precursors inert/less detonable or unpalatable to handle/increase observables. Neutralization may be temporary or permanent.

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| M1 | Ratio | Of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) blown in place/found. |
| M2 | Percentage | Of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) resulting in casualties. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Are specialized forces used to neutralize improvised explosive devices (IEDs)? |
| M4 | Percentage | Of exploitation of devices / components. |
| M5 | Yes/No | Are exploitation tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) followed? |
| M6 | Ratio | Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) exploited/IEDs predicted. |
| M7 | Ratio | Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) exploited/IEDs detected. |
| M8 | Percentage | Of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) rendered safe versus blown in place. |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are reporting procedures followed? |
| M10 | Percentage | Of bombers interdicted prior to detonation. |
| M11 | Number | Of specialized improvised explosive device (IED) neutralization forces available. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are neutralization assets on hand? |
| M13 | Yes/No | Is neutralization equipment tasked for counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) mission? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Are neutralization assets used? |
| M15 | Percent | Of personnel trained to use neutralization assets. |
| M16 | Ratio | Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) neutralized prior to detonation/IEDs detonated. |
| M17 | Yes/No | Was neutralization information incorporated into the targeting process? |
| M18 | Yes/No | Have improvised explosive device (IED) neutralization measures of performance (MOPs) been established? |

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| M19 | Percent | Of electronic countermeasures (ECM) equipment updated to meet current threat. |
| M20 | Hours | For specialized forces to arrive on scene in response to detected improvised explosive device(s) (IED[s]). |

TA 6.13 Mitigate Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Effects

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Mitigate the effects of improvised explosive device (IED) detonations. JP 3-13, JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42

Notes: This task includes rapidly identifying, developing, acquiring, and delivering capabilities for improving measures to protect personnel and vehicles across the range of military operations (ROMO). Task also includes incorporating lessons learned in joint training curriculum to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and allocating force protection (FP) resources throughout air, land, and maritime environments to temporarily or permanently reduce or offset the effects of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). When the emplacement of an IED has not been prevented, it is typically necessary to mitigate its effects to circumvent or negate the disruption of joint operations: ensure friendly forces and the local population can act safely within existing constraints; reassure the local populace, allies, and partners; and employ information operations (IO) to deter and discredit the adversary. The seamless integration of FP measures into joint operations allows forces to maintain freedom of movement in permissive and uncertain environments.

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| M1 | Percent | Of personnel protective equipment (PPE) used to specification in improvised explosive device (IED) environments. |
| M2 | Percent | Of improvised explosive device (IED) events or incidents to friendly force casualties resulting from IEDs or IED components. |
| M3 | Percent | Of personnel trained on non-standard equipment in improvised explosive device (IED) environments. |
| M4 | Percent | Of improvised explosive device (IED) events or incidents to losses of friendly |

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| | | force equipment or facilities as a result of IEDs or IED components. |
| M5 | Percent | Of personnel assigned to units operating in improvised explosive device (IED) environments to personnel trained on counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M6 | Percent | Of warfighters trained on improvised explosive device (IED) neutralization or suppression enablers to IED neutralization or suppression enablers on hand. |
| M7 | Percent | Of lessons learned that are incorporated in joint training curriculums to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). |
| M8 | Percent | Of personnel protective equipment (PPE) that is utilized. |
| M9 | Percent | Of urgent operational needs that are fulfilled. |
| M10 | Percent | Of units ready to employ counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) equipment in operations. |
| M11 | Number | Of improvements to explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) robotic capabilities and standoff capabilities. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Are counter-improvised explosive device (C-IED) requirements documented in order to resource solutions? |

TA 6.2 Execute Personnel Recovery (PR)

DJS Approval Date: 23-MAR-15

Description: Accomplish Personnel Recovery (PR) execution tasks (report, locate, support, recover and reintegrate) to recover and reintegrate isolated personnel. JP 3-50 (primary)

Notes: This task may include using individual, component, joint, multinational, and other government agencies capabilities to effect the recovery of isolated personnel.

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| M1 | Percent | Of personnel trained in Personnel Recovery (PR) reporting procedures. |
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| M2 | Percent | Of forces have the means to report an isolating event. |
| M3 | Yes/No | Do standardized Personnel Recovery event declaration criteria and processes exist? |
| M4 | Minutes | To notify higher echelon and parallel commands following initial report of an isolating incident. |
| M5 | Minutes | To notify staff following initial report of an isolating incident. |
| M6 | Minutes | To notify theater and national-level intelligence agencies of an isolating incident. |
| M7 | Yes/No | Is the information collected on isolated personnel validated? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Are isolated personnel located within the established amount of time? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Are theater Personnel Recovery authentication methods and codes included in plans and orders? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Is analysis of Personnel Recovery mission procedures corroborated with location information? |
| M11 | Yes/No | Are all available means of locating isolated personnel considered? |
| M12 | Minutes | Isolated personnel are located after receiving the Search and Rescue Incident Report. |
| M13 | Yes/No | Are forces capable of supporting the isolated personnel's ability to survive, evade, resist and escape? |
| M14 | Yes/No | Is there a plan to provide adequate force protection for evading isolated personnel? |
| M15 | Yes/No | Is there a plan to resupply isolated personnel? |
| M16 | Yes/No | Are intelligence assets providing threat assessments covering isolation area to the Personnel Recovery Coordination node? |
| M17 | Yes/No | Do plans and orders address all available options for Personnel Recovery? |
| M18 | Percent | Of Personnel Recovery forces routinely provided intelligence reporting about the recovery area. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Are the Joint Personnel Recovery Center and Personnel Recovery |

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| | | Coordination Cells kept advised on the status of recovery mission? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is a plan in place to reintegrate recovered personnel? |
| M21 | Percent | Personnel maintain a current ISOPREP. |
| M22 | Percent | Evasion plans of action are developed when operating in hostile or uncertain environments. |

TA 6.3 Protect the Joint Security Area (JSA)

DJS Approval Date: 29-SEP-17

Description: Conduct joint security area (JSA) operations to secure bases, base clusters, lines of communications (LOCs), and other designated areas. JP 3-10 (primary), ADRP 3-90, ATP 3-91

Notes: A joint security area (JSA) is a specific surface area designated by the joint force commander (JFC) to facilitate the protection of joint bases and their connecting lines of communications (LOCs) that support joint operations.

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| M1 | Percent | Key lines of communications (LOCs)/points in which threat forces are incapable of inflicting Level II damage with less than 12 hour indicators being picked up by rear area intel forces within joint operations area (JOA) rear area. |
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TA 6.4 Evacuate Noncombatants

DJS Approval Date: 04-MAY-16

Description: Secure, marshal, process, provide for, and/or transport noncombatant evacuees. JP 3-02, JP 3-16, JP 3-33, JP 3-68 (primary), JP 4-02, CJCSM 3130.03, DODD 3025.14

Notes: When directed by the Department of State or other appropriate authority, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, this task may include tactical operations involving land, sea and air forces to evacuate United States (US) dependents, US Government employees, and private citizens (US and third-country) from locations in a foreign nation to a

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designated safe haven or intermediate staging base. It may also necessitate preparing evacuated personnel for follow-on transportation and/or repatriation to the US or home nation-state.

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| M1 | Days | To return noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) joint task force (JTF) to normal duties and readiness following evacuation of evacuees. |
| M2 | Days | To transfer evacuees from US Navy ship to land based safe haven. |
| M3 | Hours | After Joint Task Force (JTF) formed or notified of noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) before forward command element (FCE) in place. |
| M4 | Hours | Before all evacuees afforded medical attention (after evacuation). |
| M5 | Hours | Before designated commander, joint task force (CJTF) in direct contact with concerned ambassador. |
| M6 | Hours | For force to initially respond to noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) tasking (ready to depart home station). |
| M7 | Hours | Between evacuation departure and arrival at temporary safe haven. |
| M8 | Percent | Of American citizen(s) (AMCITs) and designated foreign nationals accounted for by name during evacuation. |
| M9 | Percent | Of evacuees approved baggage delivered to temporary safe haven. |
| M10 | Number | Of missing evacuees. |
| M11 | Percent | Of known American citizens (AMCITs) not reporting for evacuation located by search-squad operations. |
| M12 | Yes/No | Were plans developed as noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) alternatives? |
| M13 | Hours | Difference between actual execution time and execute order (EXORD) scheduled start time. |
| M14 | Percent | Of volunteering American citizens and designated third-country nationals, evacuated safely. |
| M15 | Percent | Of evacuees receiving adequate medical care. |
| M16 | Casualties | Of objectives occupied within planned times. |

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| M17 | Yes/No | Was mission effectiveness degraded by lack of equipment interoperability? |
| M18 | Percent | Of needed information not passed to multinational nations due to classification restraints. |
| M19 | Yes/No | Do noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO) plans include evacuation in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) attack/incident? |
| M20 | Yes/No | Is religious support (RS) provided? |

TA 6.5 Provide for Combat Identification (CID)

DJS Approval Date: 09-JUL-15

Description: Perform the process of attaining an accurate characterization of detected objects in the operational environment (OE) sufficient to support an engagement decision. JP 3-01 (primary), JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3

Notes: Combat identification (CID) of enemy and neutral objects is heavily dependent on successful detection, which is often very difficult, near real-time fusion/correlation of data from multiple sensors, and a number of other critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The end goal (i.e., correct identification of objects) depends considerably on the success of the detection function. Further, the ability to identify and characterize enemy and neutral objects, even if detected, depends extensively on successful collection and analysis of target signatures. CID is the process of attaining an accurate characterization of unknown detected objects to the extent that high confidence and timely application of military options and weapon resources can occur. Depending on the situation and the operational decisions that must be made, this characterization may be limited to friend, enemy, or neutral. In other situations, other characterizations may be required including, but not limited to class, type, nationality and mission configuration. CID characterizations, when applied with combatant commander's rules of engagement (ROE), may enable engagement decisions and the subsequent use, or prohibition of use, of lethal and nonlethal weaponry to accomplish military objectives. CID may be used for force posturing, command and control (C2), situational awareness (SA), as well as shoot, no-shoot employment decisions.

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| M1 | Percent | Of friendly air forces following |
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| | | established procedures to identify themselves. |
| M2 | Percent | Of friendly ground forces, following established procedures to identify themselves. |
| M3 | Percent | Of friendly naval (surface, subsurface) forces following established procedures to identify themselves. |
| M4 | Percent | Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected friendly objects/entities. |
| M5 | Percent | Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected enemy objects/entities. |
| M6 | Percent | Of friendly air forces, ground forces, and/or naval forces detected neutral objects/entities. |

TA 6.8 Employ Defensive Countermeasures

DJS Approval Date: 02-FEB-17

Description: Deny or limit enemy or adversary ability to use collection sensors to detect defended assets and/or attack them with precision engagement. JP 2-0, JP 2-01, JP 2-01.2(S), JP 3-01, JP 3-13.1 (primary), JP 3-27

Notes: This task may include the use of passive and active countermeasures, to degrade/neutralize threat collection sensors, and threat precision weapons target acquisition systems from acquiring defended assets. Defensive countermeasures can also be used to degrade/neutralize a threat precision weapons ability to successfully attack a defended asset.

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| M1 | Percent | Of assets protected by countermeasures against detection/attack by threat sensors and precision guided weapons. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are passive countermeasures listed in an asset's standard operating procedures (SOPs)? |
| M3 | Percent | Of intrusions detected by countermeasure operations. |

TA 6.9 Conduct Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Operations

DJS Approval Date: 14-NOV-16

Description: Conduct operations to predict, detect, prevent, avoid, neutralize, and protect United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs) and to respond to attacks from improvised explosive devices (IEDs). JP 3-15.1 (primary), JP 3-42, CJCSM 3130.03

Notes: This task may include individual and collective tasks to ensure protection of individual members of United States (US) and multinational forces (MNFs), as well as protection of bases and critical facilities.

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| M1 | Yes/No | Were patrols used during counter-improvised explosive devices (C-IEDs) operations? |
| M2 | Yes/No | Was aggressive reconnaissance conducted? |
| M3 | Yes/No | Were security patrols used to mitigate risk? |
| M4 | Yes/No | Were ambushes used? |
| M5 | Yes/No | Was all forensic evidence collected? |
| M6 | Yes/No | Were proven tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) used to discover improvised explosive devices (IEDs)? |
| M7 | Yes/No | Was the enemy deprived of resources? |
| M8 | Yes/No | Were potential targets protected? |
| M9 | Yes/No | Was intelligence gained? |
| M10 | Yes/No | Were raids conducted? |

TA 7 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazardous Area

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Conduct activities in an environment affected by chemical and biological agents, biological pathogens, radioactive material, toxic industrial materials (TIMs), and weapons of mass destruction (WMD). JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-15.1, JP 3-40, JP 3-41, DOD Strategy for CWMD 2014

Notes: The focus of this task is mission execution with minimal

disruption while operating in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment (actual or threatened). This task may include activities undertaken to enhance physical security; emplace detection equipment; and reduce dismantle, redirect, and/or improve protection and decontamination efforts for forces operating in a hazardous area. This task may promote interoperability and integration of countering weapons of mass destruction (CWMD) layered integrated defenses, including establishing and reviewing protocols, standards, and agreements when appropriate and necessary. Also, it may encompass the distribution and placement of protective resources (e.g. medical prophylaxis, collective protective systems and material, personal protective equipment [PPE]) to protect responders, affected populations, and critical operations, as well as materials (e.g., containers, wraps, coatings) to contain and prevent secondary contamination or exposure. Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) may be enhanced with CBRN materials.

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| M1 | Percent | Of units trained and equipped to perform missions in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment. |
| M2 | Percent | Of authorized specialized teams and individuals on hand. |

TA 7.1 Operate in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment

DJS Approval Date: 15-SEP-15

Description: Perform missions in an operational environment (OE) that includes chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats and hazards, and their potential residual effects. JP 3-11 (primary), JP 3-40, JP 3-41

Notes: Operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment may require the employment of strategic and operational capabilities and policies and procedures that will minimize or negate potential CBRN threats and hazards within the operational environment (OE). This task may include the coordination of detection, reconnaissance/surveillance, the standardization of warning and reporting between joint and multinational forces, decontamination support, and the exchange of standing operating procedures (SOPs) to facilitate operations.

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| M1 | Hours | To employ detectors in a mutually-supportive networked system. |
| M2 | Hours | To establish joint warning and reporting requirements. |
| M3 | Instances | Of conflicts between standard operating procedures (SOPs) not rectified. |
| M4 | Percent | Of units trained and equipped to operate under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions, in accordance with (IAW) higher-level guidance. |
| M5 | Percent | Of authorized special nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) teams and individuals on-hand and trained. |
| M6 | Percent | Of units able to execute their joint mission-essential task list (JMETL) under chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions. |
| M7 | Percent | Of units trained and equipped to perform decontamination operations in support of other service requirements. |
| M8 | Hours | To establish disease detection, warning, and analysis reporting system. |

TA 7.4.3.4 Develop Language Proficiency

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Develop language proficiency pertinent to the operational area (OA). JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A, DODI 3000.05, DODI 6000.16

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SFs) requires target language(s) capability. Understanding operational impacts, accurately predicting likely impacts and multi-order effects of operations, training foreign personnel, and other common mission-specific tasks regularly require language capability at Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) level 1 and above. United States (US) forces with a range of target language capabilities from Memorized Proficiency (IRL 0) to Advanced Professional Proficiency (ILR 4) are required in sufficient capacities to

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enable US forces to effectively work in combined operations in the range of mission-specific tasks.

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| M1 | Number | Of personnel with at least Level 0 language proficiency. |
| M2 | Percent | Of personnel with at least Level 2 language proficiency or better. |
| M3 | Number | Of personnel with at least Level 1 language proficiency. |

TA 7.4.3.5 Develop Cultural Proficiency

DJS Approval Date: 31-OCT-17

Description: Develop cultural proficiency of the assigned area or region. JP 3-0 (primary), JP 3-05, CJCSI 3126.01A

Notes: The ability to develop effective working relations with partner/ally civilians, political officials, and security forces (SFs) requires regional expertise. Understanding operational impacts, accurately predicting likely impacts and multi-order effects of operations, training foreign personnel, and other common irregular warfare (IW) tasks require significant regional expertise.

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| M1 | Number | Of personnel who have completed pre-deployment cultural training. |
| M2 | Yes/No | Are cultural issues considered in operational planning? |
| M3 | Number | Of complaints made by local population based on cultural misunderstanding. |
| M4 | Number | Of cultural incidences involving religious misunderstandings. |
| M5 | Number | Of times the unit or personnel are invited to participate in cultural events, (e.g., weddings, funerals, feasts etc.) |
| M6 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 5 Expert Proficiency. |
| M7 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 1 Novice Proficiency. |
| M8 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 2 Associate Proficiency. |
| M9 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 3 Professional Proficiency. |

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| M10 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 4 Senior Professional Proficiency. |
| M11 | Number | Of personnel who have Level 0 Pre-Novice Proficiency. |

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